THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK

1953

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The Municipal Year Book

1953

The
Municipal Year Book
1953

The authoritative résumé
of activities and statistical data
of American cities

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CHICAGO
THE INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION

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FOREWORD

THE chief purpose of the Municipal Year Book, now in its twentieth year, is to provide municipal officials with information on the current problems of cities throughout the country, with facts and statistics on individual city activities, and with analyses of trends by population groups. Many of the sections are brought up to date and repeated year after year, and certain types of material are published in one edition only. This plan enables the Year Book to achieve continuity and balance and also to introduce some new material each year.

One of the most significant new sections is "Economic Classification of Cities and Metropolitan Areas" which presents certain economic and social data and thus serves as a useful guide in selecting cities for comparative purposes. These data are similar to data which appeared in the editions of the Year Book for 1945 through 1950. This new section shows whether a city is an independent city, a central city in the metropolitan area, or a suburb. Each city and metropolitan area is further classified as to whether it is an employing city or area, a dormitory, or a balanced city or area. This classification is based on the employment-residence ratios presented in Tables II and IV.

The economic base of each city also is given—whether the major volume of employment in the city is in manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, government, education, transportation, mining, and so on. The manufacturing ratio shown for each city indicates the relation between the number of people employed in manufactures in the city or metropolitan area and the total number employed in manufactures, trade, and certain services. Other economic data include the rent levels of central cities and suburbs and the percentage of dwelling units built between 1940 and 1950. All of these data will be useful to municipal officials in analyzing and interpreting information on municipal activities presented in other sections of the Year Book.

Among other new features that reflect to some extent the changing emphasis on municipal activities are data on city planning, special assessments, municipal hospitals, and off-street parking. Other new data include summary information on fire prevention inspections, mutual aid and fire protection outside the city, extent of box fire alarm systems in cities, use of women for regular police and traffic work, practice of paying policemen required to testify in court outside of regular duty hours, whether police departments are making greater or lesser use of one-man patrol cars, and nonproperty tax revenues adopted during the last two years.

In addition to these new data, most of the regular features of the Year Book have been retained and brought up to date, including metropolitan and fringe-area developments, number of governmental units, forms of city government, how the mayor and council are selected, utilities owned and operated, salaries of chief municipal officials, pay rates for selected city jobs, number of city employees and payroll, personnel organization, working conditions, retirement systems, reporting to the public, city planning organization and expenditures, financial statistics, fire and police data, directories of city officials, and model municipal ordinances.

Considerable emphasis is placed on the more significant municipal events and developments of the past year. The first article, "Municipal Highlights of 1952," presents an over-all appraisal, and summary articles in each section analyze and comment on trends.

The individual city data presented in the 20 major tables are summarized and analyzed in articles that precede the tabulations. These comprehensive summaries, together with individual city data, enable officials to compare their city with other cities in their population group.

The sources of information that are listed at the end of each section are useful to public officials and to students of government. An explanation of the content of these sources and how they can be used to the best advantage is presented in the article "How to Use the Year Book" which also makes suggestions on the use of Year Book statistics.

Every section of the Year Book has been revised to contain the latest available data. In selecting new material the editors are guided by the suggestions of Year Book users and the most important problems facing local officials. The aim is to present as much information as possible within the limitations of the number of questionnaires which municipal officials can reasonably be expected to answer and the cost of compilation and printing.

It should be pointed out for the Year Book user that in addition to the 2,330 incorporated places of 5,000 population or more, the Year Book includes 199 New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships with populations of 5,000 or more as "cities." These towns and townships are not counted as urban places by the Bureau of the Census. An explanation of how these towns and townships were selected for inclusion in the Year Book appears in the article "Governmental Data for the 2,529 Cities Over 5,000 Population."

The editors of the Year Book continue to rely heavily on the cooperation of many officials and of other specialists in the governmental field. Nearly five thousand municipal officials supplied data, the 48 state correspondents reported the most important developments affecting the cities in their states, and editorial consultants analyzed and interpreted developments in their special fields so as to give Year Book users a discriminating summary and comment on events and trends during the past year. Special contributors, various state and federal officials, and the headquarters staffs of professional and technical organizations provided invaluable assistance and advice. To all who assisted in the preparation of this twentieth edition of the Municipal Year Book we express our sincere appreciation.

Chicago
May, 1953

The Editors

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Municipal Highlights of 1952

BY EDWARD W. WEIDNER

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THERE were many changes in local government in 1952, and as a whole these changes reflected the national and world situations. It was a year of transition rather than a year of startling new developments. The Korean conflict and the defense emergency had become a part of the economic-political system, although a most unwelcome part. Commodities and materials of all kinds became increasingly available almost as on a normal peacetime basis, and while the winds of inflation were still with us, they were considerably reduced in intensity. Manpower shortages occurred in some areas, but many of these seemed to be the result of economic and prestige factors, and not directly caused by the manpower needs of the defense and international programs.

Domestically, too, 1952 must be recorded as a rather transitional year. A new national administration was elected, but it did not take office during the year and so did not affect national policies. Congress passed few laws of import for local government, and existing laws were administered in such a way that past policies were only slightly modified. State legislatures were for the most part not in session, although the number of states with annual legislatures continues to increase. Hence state-local relations were not greatly changed, with few exceptions.

But local government is not just the creature of national and state policies. Most social, economic, and political forces directly affect public policy at the local level. Thus it is that several of the more important changes that took place in local government in 1952 came not indirectly through state and nation but directly through changes in our society. These include the continuation of the growth of our cities in population, the discovery of new techniques of social and physical technology, and the intensification of the controversy over freedom and civil liberties. Every year is different from every other year. Many changes take place because our society is one year older and the attitudes, beliefs, and wants of the people have been modified. Government is a dynamic thing that never reaches a point of absolute stability. Adaptation to new conditions is ever necessary if government is to retain the respect and support of the governed, and such respect and support is especially important in a democracy with its emphasis on the dignity and worth of the individual.

Professionalization. One of the great developments in government of our time is the professionalization of public officials and employees. Universally, the activities of professional associations were enlarged in 1952. Memberships were up, and the scope of activities was more varied. Regional and national conferences were held, and manuals and information guides of many kinds were issued that were primarily of interest to the members of each association, although several had general appeal. The International City Managers' Association and its affiliates shared in the general trend toward more active professional associations. ICMA has long been a leader in in-service training and management information services and it continued its program in these directions. Other associations likewise were concerned with the further training of their members.

The phenomenon of professionalization goes far beyond the flourishing of numerous professional associations, however. Another way it evidences itself is through the raising of standards of personnel in each field. In education it was reported that a larger percentage of teachers had college degrees. In the city manager profession 86 per cent of the appointments in 1952 were of those who had had previous training and experience in public administration. In almost all fields it was reported that the quality of new appointees was higher than ever before.

The drive toward professionalization has also been a factor in the spread of the council-manager plan. At the end of the year a new high of 1,138 communities were officially recognized as having the plan in effect. More than a hundred other communities had variations of one kind or another. In the larger cities one of these variations, a chief administrator under the control of the full-time elected mayor, seemed to be gaining favor.

One of the most encouraging aspects of the trend toward professionalization is that it has penetrated almost all fields. General public opinion, is probably quite unaware of this, and perhaps more concern needs to be shown by professional associations in publicizing the real accomplishments. For example, few citizens think there is anything scientific or highly systematic about assessing. They might be reassured if they knew about the many in-service training programs, the manuals and publications, and the emphasis on a high standard of ethics that the profession of assessors has promoted.

Leadership. The trend toward professionalization has meant that there has been a greater amount of trained and expert administrative leadership available to cities. This leadership has developed in all the major activities of local government—health, welfare, law enforcement, education, roads and streets, utilities, and so on. It has also developed in personnel offices, budget and purchasing departments, and planning agencies. While the several administrative leaders of a city have often clashed with each other, they have provided a means of more effective local government. The personnel, budget, and planning leaders have helped develop municipalwide programs and standards that have made the task of political leadership much easier.

In addition to a continuation of the general growth of administrative leadership at the department level in 1952, many specific developments took place. There was a concern in many quarters such as in fire protection that the pay of department heads had been lagging, and hence the problem of obtaining and retaining adequate leadership at this level presented itself forcefully. The turnover of personnel at the department head level in recreation and other fields posed problems of leadership. In part the turnover in personnel was due to the many attractive alternative opportunities for professional employment, as well as to an inadequate supply of newly trained personnel in some areas.

Political and general administrative leadership again came in for scrutiny by many communities during the year. The largest cities jealously guarded their mayor-council forms of government, although increasingly it appeared that the theory and practice of this plan was being modified so that an independently elected mayor with rather strong powers would be the political leader; in turn he would appoint as chief administrator a well-trained and experienced man responsible to him; and the city council would be given quite strong and complete powers of legislation. New Orleans adopted a new charter essentially providing these features.

The debate over whether a city manager should be a leader in policy formation seemed to have died down, with the weight of evidence indicating that a successful manager inevitably normally performs such a function in one way or another. While such a conclusion modifies appreciably the original theory behind the council-manager plan, it does not vitiate that theory by any means, and the plan continued to add to its long list of supporters. At most a few minor practices of council-manager government, such as hiring managers without regard to their orientation toward public policy, might have to be rethought.

New Procedures and Techniques. The discovery and application of new procedures, techniques, and equipment take place every year. This is a function both of advanced social and physical technology and of the large-scale professionalization of our public service. As is usual, there were more new applications of recently developed techniques than there were actual complete new discoveries. However, new methods of combatting menaces to public health, new fire-fighting techniques, and new procedures in personnel administration were among some of the new experiments.

Favorable mortality rates continued, and in general people were living longer because of better sanitation and public health practices. New specifications for motor fire apparatus were issued, spray sprinkler head improvement was achieved, and considerable progress was made on new water fog techniques. In the personnel field increased emphasis on group dynamics and employee relations and motivation occurred. In law enforcement, lie detectors and chemical intoxication tests were being used more than ever before.

The adoption of the most advanced techniques of budgeting, purchasing, and assessment administration was reported for a number of municipalities. Some similar achievements were noted in most other areas of local administration also. The adoption of new techniques is a never-ending process, of course, and sometimes it is difficult to tell whether such adoption is keeping pace with the advancement of physical and social technology. Many changes should occur every year simply because there is such a wide variety of pressures exerted on local government. Even discounting for the constancy of change, it appeared that municipalities as a whole were keeping pace with the latest discoveries of technique.

Attacks on Freedom. The most disturbing trend in local government in 1952 was the augmented intensity of the attacks on freedom. This was not just a local or occasional exception to the rule. Rather it was a part of a national and international situation in which conformity was demanded in many different ways. Thus the Boston Post conducted an infamous and, fortunately, unsuccessful campaign to purge the Boston Public Library of books on Communism. Other groups in various localities agitated for the labelling of books as "good," "bad," or "dangerous." Books and periodicals that presented unpopular viewpoints were removed from some libraries.

Many issues of freedom of education were raised. Teachers were accused of being subversive or harboring many subversive elements within their ranks. Loyalty oaths were demanded of them and of many other public employees. The content of textbooks and courses were censored. In some municipalities teachers could no longer comment about the United Nations and in others a discussion of racial tolerance was forbidden. The relation of public education to religion continued to be debated, and many important decisions were handed down by the courts on this issue. In general, the courts have found it impossible to separate religion and education completely.

The attacks on freedom represent a fear on the part of many citizens—a fear and a demand for conformity to what they conceive to be the "correct" views. Since the basic educational and law enforcement agencies of the country are at the local level, it is incumbent upon local governments and their leaders to take the initiative in rooting out those phases of public policy or practice that restrict the freedom of loyal citizens, in protecting loyal citizens in expressing dissent, and in educating the public generally in the meaning and values of freedom.

Urbanism and Urban Growth. As a nation we become more and more urban every year. The consequent crowding of central cities and the growth of suburbs is a well-recognized phenomenon of the last few decades. The impact of urbanism on local government and on the political development of the people needs to be studied much more extensively than it has been heretofore. Similarly, the governmental problems brought on by large metropolitan areas have not yet been given adequate attention. In order to emphasize this and do something about it, the Ford Foundation announced a program of inquiry into metropolitan government as part of its governmental affairs program.

The impact of urbanism and urban growth on public policies is illustrated by the discussion of the activities of local government in this volume. In the central cities one of the toughest problems is how to preserve the physical and economic well-being of the central business district. Adjacent to the central business district are areas in need of slum clearance and redevelopment. Underlying the central city's problems in this respect is a real crisis in urban transit. In 1952 this crisis evidenced itself in several ways: inadequate parking facilities, debates over increases in transit fares and transit finance in general, additional planning of expressways, and concern over slow traffic flow.

The further concentration of population meant a demand for more school buildings, more municipal utility extensions, and even augmented health problems for many communities. Some attempts were made at establishing new metropolitan planning agencies, as in the Washington and Hartford metropolitan areas. Because most of the growth in population was *around* and not *in* cities in the outlying areas, there was a great need for planning and zoning all types of land—residential, recreational, industrial, and commercial. Often in order to achieve such planning, an overhauling of local government machinery is necessary, but this was slow in coming. More county planning was noted in 1952 than before, and in part this was a response to the need for a larger unit for planning, encompassing much of a metropolitan area.

Urban growth was further affected by the national defense program. With the thread of widespread bombing of cities should another general war come, defense authorities have encouraged industrial dispersion. This has often meant building defense plants on the periphery of a metropolitan area, presenting new problems of planning, urban services, and finance. The deeper meaning of this and other types of urban growth for the political behavior of citizens and public officials has not been explored adequately.

The Cost of Living and Finance. Paying the piper is invariably a subject of controversy in local government, and 1952 was no exception. Expenditures were generally up, but not many new taxes were experimented with. Rather, emphasis was put on upping rates of old tax sources, increasing service charges, enlarging state aid, and authorizing more debt. There were a number of attempts to solve fiscal problems by reorganizing the structure and procedures of local government, including the creation of several central departments of finance. Perhaps the most marked trend was the large increase in bonded indebtedness that was aided by the Federal Reserve Board freeing municipalities from voluntary credit restraints.

Underlying financial questions during the year were the continued inflation and the cold war. Inflation caused the old problem of adjusting assessed values to market values to be accentuated. It also hastened salary increases, and payrolls increased at an even greater rate than employment. But inflation was less severe than in the last few years, and so were the difficulties flowing from it. This "tapering off" was noted in many fields including purchasing; materials were more available and prices were more within reach.

The cold war contributed its share of headaches for municipal officials. Manpower shortages were not unusually severe, but in areas such as education that were in need of recruiting additional personnel for expanding programs, inflation and the cold-war manpower requirements accentuated the difficulty of so doing. It appeared that education was probably facing the hardest task of recruiting personnel and finding money to pay the bill—and also the bill for enlarged school physical facilities. However, a number of programs suffered a lack of general support, and some of this lack was attributed to the attention that was given to the national and international situation. Thus it was reported that the national defense program tended to hold down any increases in recreation program and facilities.

Intergovernmental Relations. Most of the changes that took place during the year in state-local relations did not make the headlines and were not generally reported even in professional journals or newsletters. This was not unusual. The lack of news on state-local relations can be interpreted as meaning that state and local officials were working out their thousands of relations to their mutual satisfaction, and probably in most instances to the benefit of the general public.

Monopolizing the headlines on state-local relations were the old familiar controversies concerning home rule and state aid. The most encouraging sign in the emerging patterns of formal state-local relations was the extension of home rule in several states. This extension ran counter to the oft-quoted comment in recent years that constitutional municipal home rule is dead. Both Georgia and Louisiana liberalized the home rule provisions of their constitutions, and Tennessee moved toward considering constitutional revision to provide home rule. Even the joining of the issue in Massachusetts, although unsuccessful, was an encouraging sign.

State-local fiscal relations were marked by an increase in state aid, although in a number of fields such increases did not keep pace with the higher cost of the programs given demands for greater service and inflationary tendencies. Not so in education. State support for education increased to such an extent that the states were paying a larger percentage of the total cost of the program. The increase in state aid gave the states a greater stake in the local property tax, to see that it was properly administered and was as productive of local revenue as possible. It was therefore not surprising to learn that state supervision of assessment administration continued to improve and that reorganization of the local assessment system was required by additional states. Pennsylvania was the latest state to adopt essentially a county system of assessment.

Local units continued to cooperate with their neighbors on a function-by-function basis, and occasionally this cooperation led to actual consolidation or joint performance of a function. Additional city-county health units were established, for example. There were the usual annexations and new incorporations, but the most dramatic change in local boundaries continued to come from school districts, where the reorganization efforts of recent years bore fruit once again. Yet even the school district reorganizations were not very numerous in comparison with some other years.

A Changing Society. Every year brings a number of changes in the demands for public services and the needs and wants of individuals. The year 1952 was no exception, yet the ability of local governments to meet new demands was somewhat limited by the fact that in most states the legislatures were not meeting and therefore they could not get additional authority where needed to engage in or finance new programs. Many new services or procedures can be put into effect without additional state legislation, and this was done quite widely. New activities of almost all types were reported in at least a few cities. There was a notable trend toward more public works, especially sanitation and transportation facilities. The impact of television on libraries and education was being felt, and it was likely these activities would be further stimulated by means of this medium of communication.

Some of the activities of local government that received special attention during the year were singled out for attention because of the age of particular cities or the point in time in which we find ourselves and the general stage of development of the various sciences. Thus fire fighting services were concerned with fires in airplanes and fires in old buildings. Health authorities and police officials tried to take steps toward adequate civil defense, and housing officials grappled with the redevelopment of old and run-down sections of cities.

The force of public opinion furthered some and resisted other change.

One of the important legal questions before the courts was the interpretation of anti-strike statutes aimed at persons performing public services. These statutes were passed as a direct result of strong public sentiment that public employees and others performing public services should not have the right to strike. In contrast, public opinion and apathy directly thwarted the development of much of a civil defense program in most communities. Without active public cooperation, such a program cannot be successfully instituted.

A number of changes occurred in the nature of certain programs and especially in their objectives. Libraries used to be thought of as simply depositories of books and periodicals, where one could go to obtain reference and reading material. Increasingly during the year, library boards redefined and broadened their objectives. Under stimulus of the American Library Association and the Fund for Adult Education established by the Ford Foundation, libraries have become general informational and educational service agencies, serving groups as well as individuals and serving as central meeting and discussion centers in addition to being depositories of books.

Projecting Trends for the Future. Prophesy is always dangerous, and particularly so when the behavior of human beings is the subject of prophesy. Nevertheless, a review of the trends of the year just past may usefully serve to indicate something of the nature of what lies ahead. It is apparent that we have not heard the last of the attacks on freedom, and the next few years are likely to bring crucial issues of civil liberties to the attention of local governments for appropriate action. Urbanization of our society and professionalization of local government personnel and procedures also will undoubtedly continue and be extended. The services of municipal governments have not shown a substantial decline for over half a century, and there seems every reason to believe that services will continue to expand and be redefined, although on a modest scale.

While problems of intergovernmental relations and finance will always be with us, it seems unlikely that either will take the center of the stage as the number one problem for local government during the next few years, except perhaps as they affect metropolitan areas. There is reason to believe that metropolitan problems will be considered the most striking phenomenon of local government in the 1950s, replacing the controversy over institutionalizing political and administrative leadership, so prevalent in recent years. Consensus seems to have been reached on local leadership, with both the council-manager and mayor-council plan being modified, the former to make room for the manager as a leader of policy, the latter to make room for an appointive chief administrative expert under control of the mayor.

How to Use the Year Book

CONTENT AND ARRANGEMENT

THE purpose of this introductory section is to present a brief explanation of the contents and arrangement of material in this Year Book and to make a few suggestions regarding the use of statistical data. All material dealing with each municipal function or activity is brought together in one place. In conformity with this idea, Part II is devoted entirely to matters of personnel and Part III to finance. Data relating to operating departments have all been included in Part IV, but within this general grouping all material relating to each individual activity is segregated. In addition, there are three other principal sections: preceding this article is a general summary of municipal developments in 1952. Part I which follows presents data regarding local governmental units as such, while Part V contains the directories of officials.

The arrangement of materials within these major parts may be illustrated by a glance at Part III, dealing with municipal finance. At the beginning of Part III are short articles reviewing the developments during the year in municipal financial administration, assessment, purchasing, and revenues, expenditures, and debt. Following some of these summary articles are the individual city statistical data. Next are presented sources of information, which are designed to guide the user to (1) sources of municipal finance statistics; (2) selected standard reference; (3) new books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1952 and early 1953; and (4) selected periodicals.

Summary Articles on 1952 Developments. The articles at the beginning of Parts II and III and at the beginning of each activity in Part IV cover only the more significant events and developments in 1952 and were prepared for the Year Book by the editorial consultants of Public Management.

Individual City Statistics. Most of the data for individual cities shown in the tables were obtained directly from city officials by questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association, by other national organizations, or by federal agencies. Other statistical data were supplied by various governmental or private agencies with the source given at the beginning of each table. Summary articles preceding the individual city data indicate trends and should be read when using the tables.

Sources of Information. Four types of information are presented in most of the sections in Parts II, III, and IV, in the following order:

1. Sources of Statistics. The items listed under this heading for each function include recent compilations of municipal statistics for individual cities, which are in most instances nationwide in scope. Except for a few recent publications, the items listed are restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which include cities in more than one state. The individual city data included in each publication are briefly described, together with the number of cities included and their population range.

2. Selected Standard References. In this section are listed for each function the standard references which have been published in recent years and which form the basis of a working library in the administration of that function. The items were selected on the basis of their value to the administrator.

3. New Books and Pamphlets. Only the more important books, pamphlets, and reports issued in 1952 and early in 1953 are listed. Included also are a few items with a 1951 publication date which came to the attention of the Year Book editors after the 1952 edition went to press. Publications of the years 1933 to 1951 and early 1952 are listed in previous editions.

4. Selected Periodicals. The most important periodicals in each field are the best sources of information on current developments, practices, and procedures.

Model Ordinances. At the end of Part IV is a section on "Selected Model Municipal Ordinances" which has proved useful to officials. Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Many of the states have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. While especially prepared for use by cities in a given state, the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in other states. Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to consider carefully the provisions of model ordinances in adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Special provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city. Also helpful are the compiled ordinances or codes of cities which have issued such volumes in recent years. Some of these cities are listed on the first page of the model ordinance section.

Directories of Municipal Officials. Part V contains directories of chief officials in cities over 10,000 population, of city managers, and of mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by states. Census figures for 1950 are used.

POPULATION FIGURES AND SELECTION OF CITIES

Final figures from the 1950 federal census of population are used in the Year Book. Figures for cities over 10,000 are shown to the nearest thousand and for cities of 5,000 to 10,000 in full, with the cities listed alphabetically population groups in Tables IV and V and by states in Tables XIX and X. Other final 1950 census data on urban population are described in the articles "Urban Places and Population" and "Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas" in Part I of the Year Book.

The Year Book gives some information for all 2,330 cities and other incorporated urban places over 5,000 population in the United States. In addition 199 of the 401 towns in New England and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey were selected as "cities" by the editors of the Year Book in accordance with standards described in the section "Governmental Data for the 2,529 Cities over 5,000 Population." These 199 towns and townships are not classified by the United States Bureau of the Census as either incorporated or unincorporated urban places.

USE OF STATISTICAL DATA

An uninterpreted or misinterpreted statistical table will inevitably lead —whether intentionally or unintentionally—to mistaken conclusions. In order to interpret the statistical data in this Year Book properly and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. An intelligent approach to the use of the information calls for a careful study of both the table heading and discussion prefacing each table.

Averages and Quartiles. Most tables presented in this volume summarize data for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed. In many cases an average is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average or mean, the median has also been used. The median designates the value of the middle item in a series of items arranged in order of increasing size; i.e., one-half of the items fall above, and one-half below the median. To illustrate the distinction between median and average, suppose five persons have wages of $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, and $11. The average is $6.00, the median is $5.00. An average, whether it be an arithmetic average or a median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in 1949 in cities over 500,000 was 17.1 per 1,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size should have that precise number of employees, but that the average city did have that number.

Of equal importance are measures of dispersion which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first or lower quartile, (3) the third or upper quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. When the items are arranged in order of increasing size, the first quartile is that value below which one-quarter of the items fall, and the third quartile is that value below which three-quarters of the items fall. Thus a tabulation of salaries of police chiefs in a previous Year Book showed the lowest item to be $1,980; the first quartile to be $2,562; the median $3,000; the third quartile $3,600; and the highest item $6,000. In other words, all the chiefs received $1,980 or more, one-fourth received $2,562 or less, one-fourth received at least $2,562 and not more than $3,000, one-fourth received at least $3,000 and not more than $3,600, and one-fourth received at least $3,600 and not more than $6,000. It should be realized that several cases may be grouped at the value of a quartile or median; in this example, 20 chiefs might receive $3,000.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is of sufficient magnitude to be significant.

Kinds of Statistical Measures. To know whether a high or a low value of a particular statistical index is a symptom of "good" administration, the significance of that index must be understood. For example, a table showing the total value of burnable property in a city measures the magnitude of the governmental problem facing the fire department; while a table showing fire losses per $1,000 of burnable values measures the adequacy of the results achieved by the department. Sometimes the activity of a department is measured in terms of work units performed (miles of streets swept, for example) instead of results (cleanliness of streets).

These measures of governmental service give an indication of the efficiency of the department's administration only when the effort (men and equipment employed), or money expended is taken into consideration. That is, one city may be satisfied to maintain a moderate fire loss with a low expenditure for the fire department, while another, desiring a higher municipal "standard of living" may work for a lower fire loss by the expenditure of larger sums for fire protection. The fire departments in the two cities may be equally efficient.

Before he uses any statistical index, then, the reader should satisfy himself whether it measures cost, effort, adequacy of results or performance (service in relation to the problem magnitude), or efficiency of results or performance (service in relation to its cost). The summaries preceding each table generally describe the statistics from this standpoint.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a per capita basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis valid comparisons between cities can be made. Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service.

Measures of cost per capita are even more limited in their usefulness. Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indexes of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extragovernmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being inefficiently administered. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics can be useful.

Use of Economic Classification of Cities. The economic data in Table IV are a useful guide in selecting cities for comparative purposes. The status of each city with relation to a metropolitan district is indicated. Suburbs are classified into residential, employing, or balanced, and given a rent level classification of low, medium, high, or exclusive. All cities are classified by the major type of employment within the city—manufacturing, retail trade, government, and so on. The amount of industrial activity is shown by the manufacturing ratio.

Other Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities, and there is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states. The line of demarcation between private and public facilities may also shift from one city to another.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the precise cause and possible remedy. Third, with due care the information for individual cities enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. An official of an industrial city of 100,000 population can make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size. Fourth, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole.

INDEX

The index in this volume includes all subject material in detail, column headings to all tables, and authors of articles, but not names of cities or officials. Data for individual cities will be found in the tables indexed by subject; officials are listed in the directories by city office held. The index is intended to direct the reader to details of information.

PART ONE

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Number of Governmental Units

Urban Places and Population

Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas

Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments

Economic Classification of Cities

Governmental Data for Cities Over 5,000

State Municipal Leagues

Number of Governmental Units*

THE total number of governmental units in the United States in 1952 was 116,839, as compared with a total of 155,116 in 1942, according to the United States Bureau of the Census. Local school districts numbering 67,442, made up three-fifths of the 1952 total. In addition to the federal government and the 48 state governments, there were 49,348 local governments other than school districts (see Table 1). The average number of governmental units per state was 2,434, but Rhode Island had only 89 while Minnesota had 9,026. Nebraska was next with 7,981 and Illinois third with 7,723 units. Seven other states with more than 5,000 local governmental units were Kansas, Wisconsin, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, New York and Pennsylvania (see Table I). These 10 states which had over 5,000 governmental units each accounted for more than one-half of the total number of governmental units in the nation. Nine of the 10 have numerous towns or township governments and all have large numbers of school districts.

TABLE 1

TYPES OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1942 AND 1952

Type of Government	Number of Units		Per Cent Change
	1952	1942	
U. S. Government	1	1	0.0
States	48	48	0.0
Counties	3,049	3,050	(1)
Municipalities	16,778	16,220	3.4
Townships	17,202	18,919	-9.1
School districts	67,442	108,579	-37.9
Special districts	12,319	8,299	48.4
Total	116,839	155,116	-24.7

[1] Less than .05 per cent.

The number of governments has declined 25 per cent since 1942. The most striking change was the elimination of 41,137 school districts—a reduction of 38 per cent (see Table 1). The number of townships decreased by 9.1 per cent. The number of special districts, on the other hand, increased 48 per cent in number during the 10-year period and the number of municipalities increased 3.4 per cent.

*This article is based on a report, entitled Governments in the United States in 1952, a report issued by the United States Bureau of the Census, Governments Division (Allen D. Manvel, Chief) based on a survey supervised by Mrs. Gertrude Whitehouse under the direction of Robert F. Drury, Assistant Chief of the Division. For a more detailed discussion of trends in local government units, see William Anderson, Units of Government in the United States: An Enumeration and Analysis (Chicago: Public Administration Service 1949. 50 pp.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS, BY STATE: 1952

This table includes all governmental units in the United States as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. It is reproduced with permission from the Bureau's report, "Governments in the United States in 1952" (State and Local Government Special Study No. 30) issued in 1953.

State	All Governmental Units[1]	Local Governments Except School Districts					School Districts[4]
		Total	Counties[2]	Municipalities	Townships and Towns[3]	Special Districts	
Alabama	548	439	67	302	...	70	108
Arizona	367	96	14	48	...	34	270
Arkansas	1,089	666	75	360	...	231	422
California	3,860	1,753	57	306	...	1,390	2,106
Colorado	1,953	600	62	241	...	297	1,352
Connecticut	363	359	8	33	152	166	3
Delaware	108	92	3	49	...	40	15
District of Columbia	2	2	...	1	...	1	...
Florida	617	549	67	294	...	188	67
Georgia	976	788	159	475	...	154	187
Idaho	938	632	44	193	...	395	305
Illinois	7,723	4,238	102	1,157	1,433	1,546	3,484
Indiana	3,050	1,934	92	540	1,009	293	1,115
Iowa	5,857	1,203	99	934	...	170	4,653
Kansas	6,933	2,948	105	605	1,514	724	3,984
Kentucky	796	563	120	313	...	130	232
Louisiana	489	421	62	215	...	144	67
Maine	664	659	16	42	473	128	4
Maryland	328	327	23	146	...	158	...
Massachusetts	584	583	12	39	312	220	...
Michigan	6,766	1,920	83	489	1,264	84	4,845
Minnesota	9,026	2,798	87	796	1,844	71	6,227
Mississippi	693	599	82	263	...	254	93
Missouri	7,002	2,110	114	781	329	886	4,891
Montana	1,598	310	56	121	...	133	1,287
Nebraska	7,981	1,588	93	533	477	485	6,392
Nevada	243	76	17	15	...	44	166
New Hampshire	551	322	10	12	222	78	228
New Jersey	1,151	669	21	334	233	81	481
New Mexico	289	182	32	72	...	78	106
New York	5,483	2,567	57	610	932	968	2,915
North Carolina	608	607	100	401	...	106	...
North Dakota	3,968	1,888	53	348	1,393	94	2,079
Ohio	3,936	2,470	88	904	1,338	140	1,465
Oklahoma	2,771	670	77	499	...	94	2,100
Oregon	1,723	651	36	208	...	407	1,071
Pennsylvania	5,156	2,649	66	990	1,564	29	2,506
Rhode Island	89	88	...	7	32	49	...
South Carolina	413	363	46	237	2	78	49
South Dakota	4,917	1,517	64	307	1,090	56	3,399
Tennessee	435	421	95	241	...	85	13
Texas	3,963	1,483	254	738	...	491	2,479
Utah	385	344	29	209	...	106	40
Vermont	414	393	14	71	238	70	20
Virginia	366	365	100	223	...	42	...
Washington	1,539	993	39	240	70	644	545
West Virginia	350	294	55	216	...	23	55
Wisconsin	7,258	1,959	71	534	1,281	73	5,298
Wyoming	519	200	23	86	...	91	318
Total	116,839	49,348	3,049	16,778	17,202	12,319	67,442

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[1] Includes federal government and the 48 states.

[2] Excludes 54 areas corresponding to counties but having no organized county government.

[3] Includes "towns" in the 6 New England States, New York, and Wisconsin.

[4] Excludes local school systems operated as part of state, county, municipal, or township governments.

Definition of Governmental Units. A governmental agency was counted as a unit of government if it is an "organized entity having governmental attributes and sufficient discretion in the management of its own affairs to distinguish it as separate from the administrative structure of any other governmental unit." To be regarded as a government any entity must possess all three of the attributes reflected in this definition: the existence of an organized entity; governmental character; and substantial autonomy.

Evidence of existence as an organized entity is the presence of some form of organization and the possession of some corporate powers such as perpetual succession, the right to sue and be sued, have a name, make contracts, acquire and dispose of property, and the like.

Governmental character is indicated where officers of the entity are popularly elected or appointed by public officials. A high degree of responsibility to the public demonstrated by requirements for public reporting or for accessibility of records to public inspection is also taken as critical evidence of governmental character. Governmental character also is attributed to any entities having power to levy property taxes, power to issue debt paying interest exempt from federal taxation, or responsibility for performing a function commonly regarded as governmental in nature.

Substantial autonomy is met where an entity has considerable fiscal and administrative independence, such as the power to determine its budget without review and detailed modification by other local officials or governments, to determine taxes to be levied for its support, to fix and collect charges for its services, or to issue debt without review by another local government. Accordingly, an agency is classified as an independent unit of government if it has independent fiscal powers and in addition has a popularly elected governing body, has a governing body representing two or more state or local governments, or if the governing body is appointed and it performs functions that are essentially different from those of, and are not subject to specification by, its creating government. A more detailed discussion of characteristics for the classification of governmental units is presented in the Bureau's report upon which this article is based.

Counties. All of the states except Rhode Island have organized county governments; in Louisiana the term "parish" is applied. The count of 3,049 independently organized county governments does not include 12 counties which are not independently organized such as the city-counties of Denver and San Francisco, which are counted as cities; five counties in New York City which are counted only as the city of New York; Philadelphia County, counted as city of Philadelphia; Suffolk County, counted as city of Boston; Nantucket County counted as town of Nantucket; and also 42 areas which lack county government. These latter areas include independent cities, such as 24 cities in Virginia and the cities of Baltimore and St. Louis, which are not part of the counties in which they are located; and also certain unorganized areas in Rhode Island, South Dakota, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, some of which have county designations but none of which have county government because they are attached to other counties for governmental purposes, operate primarily as a city (e.g., District of Columbia), or are not organized for local government (Yellowstone National Park).

There is a wide range in the number of county governments in each state—Rhode Island has none, Delaware 3, while Texas has 254. The average population served by a county government is 43,770, but Loving County, Texas, has only 227 inhabitants while Cook County, Illinois has 4,508,792.

Seventy-seven county governments in 26 states serve populations of at least 250,000. These 77 account for over one-third of all population of the 3,049 areas with county government. However, the vast majority of counties (84 per cent) have populations of less than 50,000 and almost two-fifths of all counties are in the 10,000-to-25,000 population size group.

Municipalities. There were 558 more municipalities in the United States in 1952 than in 1942 because of new incorporations during the 10-year period. The term "municipalities" as used here includes all governmentally active units officially designated as cities, boroughs, villages, or towns (except towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin). Illinois has more municipalities than any other state followed by Pennsylvania, Iowa and Ohio, each of which has more than 900 (see Table 1).

Sixty-four per cent of the inhabitants of the United States live in areas having municipal government, and almost half (46 per cent) of these municipal residents live in the 106 cities which have over 100,000 inhabitants. The majority of municipalities (56 per cent) have less than 1,000 inhabitants. However, these 9,467 small municipalities account for only 4.3 per cent of the total municipal population.

Townships and Towns. Classified under this heading are "townships" which are found in 22 states and "towns" in the six New England states and in New York and Wisconsin, and some "plantations" in Maine. Only 11 of the 22 township states have township governments blanketing all rural areas in the state. Township organization generally is restricted to the Northeastern and North Central states. By general law in New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and to some degree in New York and Wisconsin, townships (or "towns") are vested with rather broad powers and, where they include urbanized areas, perform many functions commonly associated with municipalities. Unorganized township areas and townships where city governments have absorbed the township functions were excluded from the count. In Iowa, for example, county governments have absorbed nearly all former township functions and were not counted. Of the more than 17,000 township governments in the United States, less than 500 have over 10,000 inhabitants. Almost two-thirds of all townships have less than 1,000 inhabitants.

School Districts. In 26 states the school districts are independent governmental units. At the other extreme, in five states there are no independent school districts and local schools are administered by the state, county, city, or town government. A "mixed" system is found in 17 states having some independent school districts and some school systems administered by other governments. The number of school districts shown in Table 1 exclude the dependent school districts and also the subdistricts of larger school districts.

The bulk of the school districts are the small rural districts which provide only elementary instruction and are found in large numbers in the North Central states. During recent years there has been a marked reduction in the number of school districts and many states have passed reorganization laws to facilitate consolidation, annexation, and abolition of districts. States which have decreased the number of school districts by more than 50 per cent since 1942 are Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, and Texas.

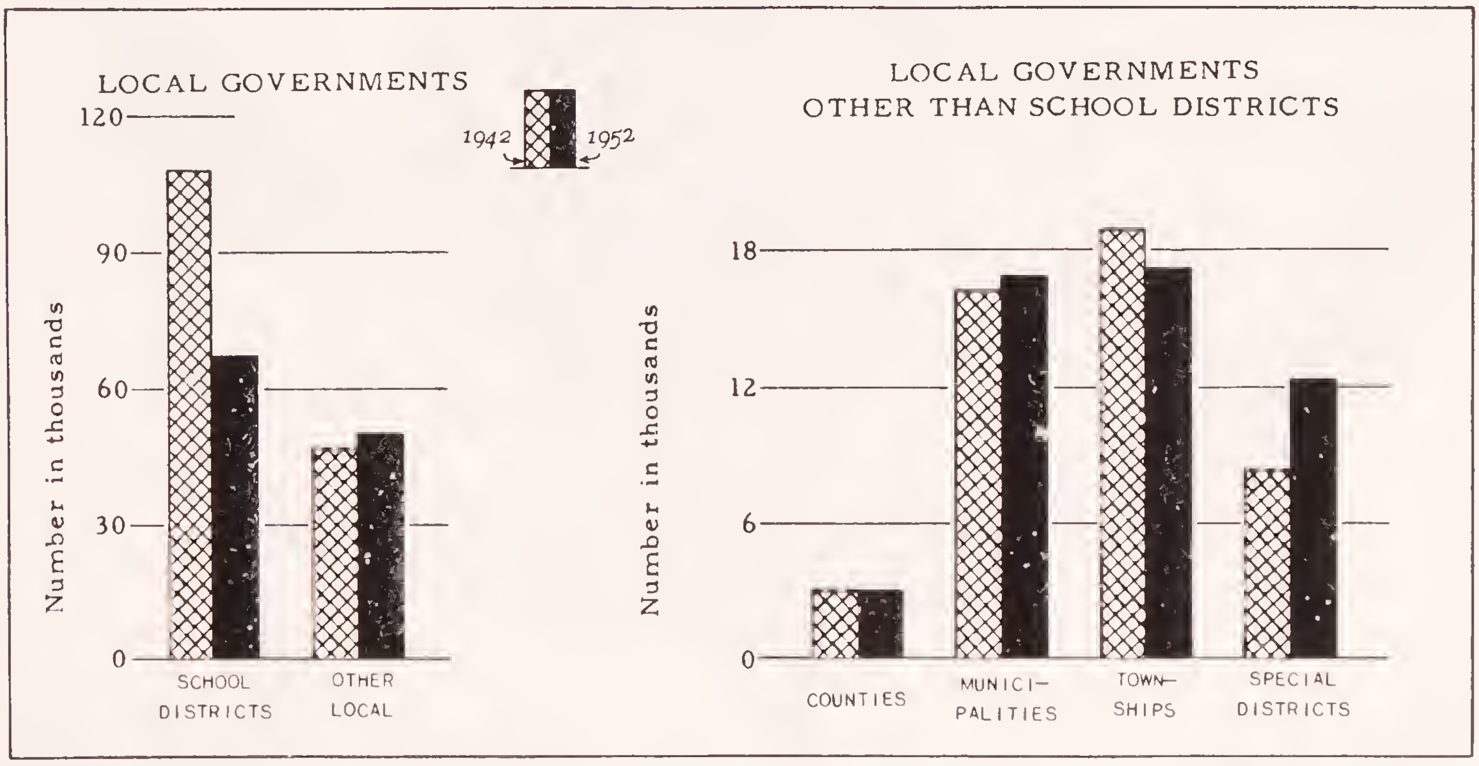
Despite the emphasis on reduction of school districts, each of 9 states still had more than 3,000 school districts in 1952—Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, and South Dakota.

There were 62 independent school districts having pupil enrollment in excess of 25,000 each in the 1951-52 school year. These few districts account for one-fifth of the total enrollment of all independent school districts. Two-thirds of all school districts have fewer than 50 pupils, and account for only 3 per cent of total school district enrollment.

Special Districts. These units made up the most varied and the least known and recorded areas of local government. Every state has some special districts, ranging from 23 in West Virginia to 1,546 in Illinois. California comes next with 1,390, followed in order by New York, Missouri, Kansas, and Washington, each of which has more than 500 special districts. These six states account for one-half of all such local governments.

The majority of special districts are established to perform a single function but some provide a variety of services. Some special districts exist which have no taxing powers and are empowered only to provide electric power or other utility services for which they can collect charges from consumers. They are counted as local governments because of provisions as to their administration and public accountability. Other special districts without taxing powers may impose assessments for improvements, charge for special services, or incur indebtedness.

Likewise, soil conservation districts created by some states also lack taxing powers but are counted as local governments because they have substantial fiscal and administrative autonomy. Housing authorities in most states are classified as independent governments but in five states (Arizona, Kentucky, Michigan, New York and New Mexico) they are re-



Bureau of the Census

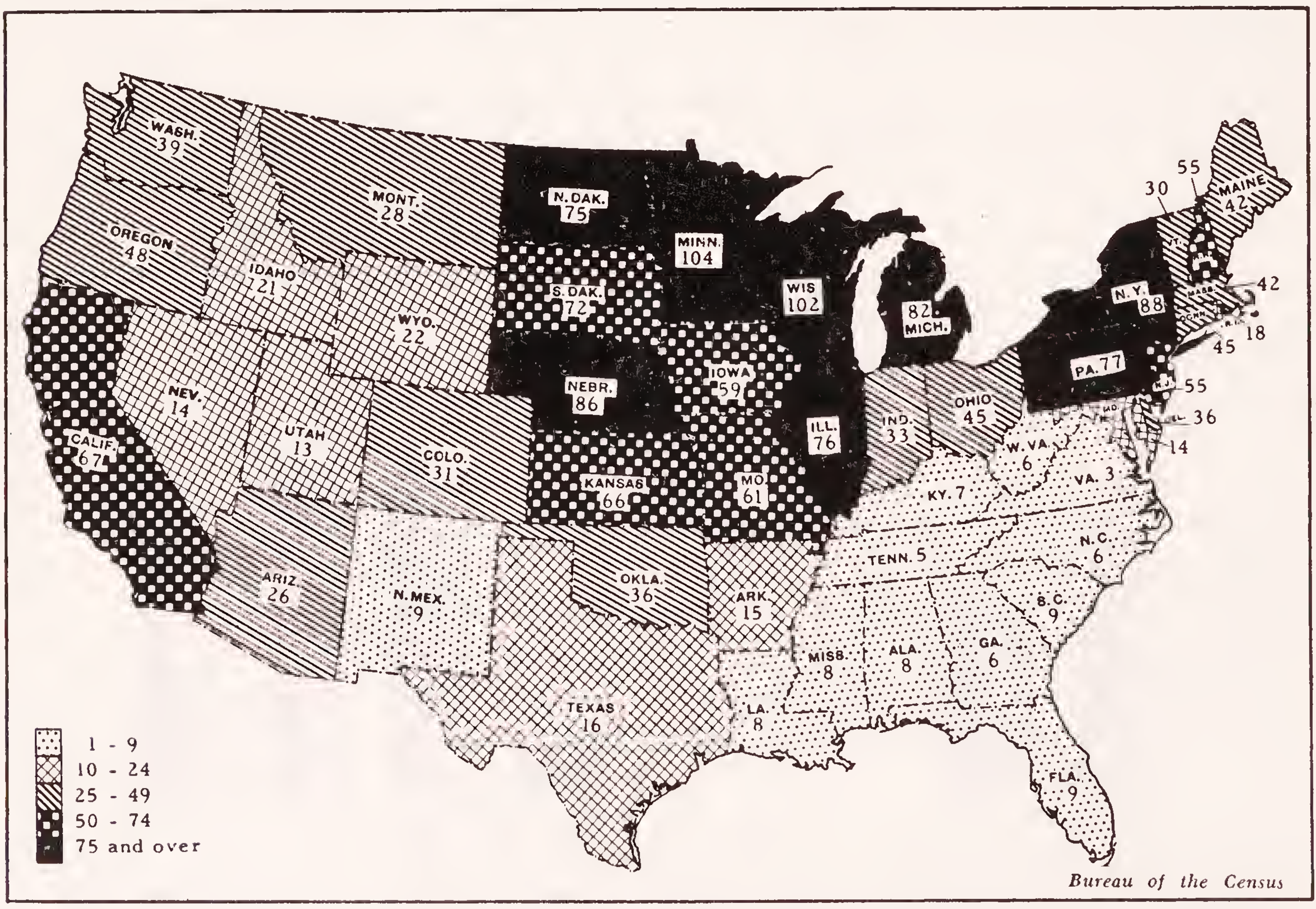
NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE U.S., BY TYPE: 1942 AND 1952 garded instead as dependent agencies of other local governments and are not counted separately.

About one-half of all special districts are accounted for by three types—fire districts (18 per cent), drainage districts (18 per cent) and soil conservation districts (16 per cent). Cemetery districts and housing authorities each account for 7 per cent. Thus, two-thirds of the special districts fall into five functional classes.

Numerous functional classes make up the remaining special districts, including road, irrigation, housing, water and sewer, health, hospital, library, mosquito abatement, port, power, weed eradication, and many other types of single-purpose or multi-purpose districts.

Included in the special districts are some "authorities" being set up in certain states to undertake the construction and operation of toll roads and bridges, port and airport facilities, and other revenue-producing facilities. However, only those authorities which meet the specifications for governmental units are classed as independent governmental units and included with the count of special districts.

As a class, authorities resemble special districts in that they are created to serve a single function or a limited number of functions. In many instances, however, the functions assigned are in lieu of or to supplement services ordinarily provided by an established government. As to numerous authorities, moreover, a significant degree of administrative control is retained by the creating government. Thus, most authorities are not sufficiently autonomous to be classed as separate governmental units but are, rather instrumentalities of existing state, municipal or county governments for performance of certain public services with which charges for benefit rendered can reasonably be associated.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14
W. VA. 6
VA. 3
KY. 7
TENN. 5
N.C. 6
S.C. 9
GA. 6
ALA. 8
MISS. 8
LA. 8
ARK. 15
OKLA. 36
TEXAS 16
N. MEX. 9
ARIZ. 26
FLA. 9
1 - 9
10 - 24
25 - 49
50 - 74
75 and over

Bureau of the Census

AVERAGE NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS PER COUNTY, BY STATE: 1952

Urban Places and Population

By Howard G. Brunsman

Chief, Population and Housing Division, United States Bureau of the Census

ACCORDING to the 1950 Census of Population, the urban population represented nearly two-thirds of the total population of the United States. The urban population totaled 96,467,686 and the rural population was 54,229,675.

In terms of the proportion of urban population, the state with the highest proportion was New Jersey, which had 86.6 per cent of its population classified as urban. Other states with more than four out of five inhabitants living in urban territory were Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and California. In all, 30 states had half or more of their population in urban territory. The most urban of the regions was the Northeast with almost four-fifths of its population living in urban territory. The South had less than half of its population in urban territory. In the West almost 70 per cent of the population was urban, and in the North Central region the proportion was 64.1 per cent, virtually the same as the national average of 64.0 per cent.

The 18 states with less than half of their population in urban territory were most heavily concentrated in the South, where 10, or the majority of the states in the region, were in this class. The state with the largest proportion of rural population was North Dakota, where 73.4 per cent of the population lived in rural territory. Three other states—South Dakota, Mississippi, and Arkansas—each had more than two-thirds of its population in rural territory (see map).

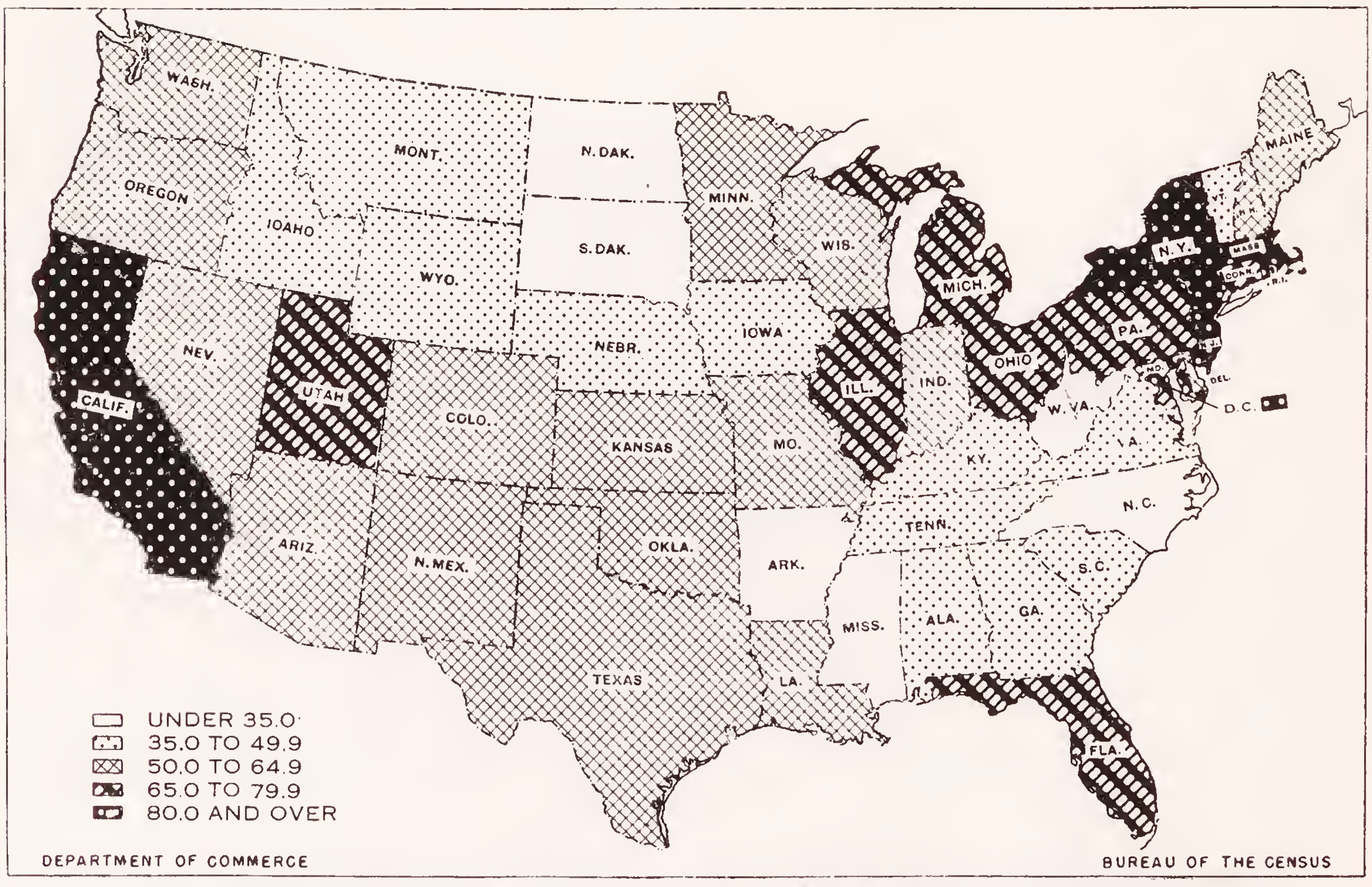
For the 1950 census, urban territory has been defined to comprise (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages, (b) the densely-settled urban fringe, incorporated or unincorporated, around cities of 50,000 or more, (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe, and (d) towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties. All other territory is classified as rural.

In 1950, as in earlier censuses, the most important component of the urban territory is the group of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. However, a definition of urban territory restricted to such places would class as rural territory, merely because they lacked legal municipal boundaries, a number of large and equally densely-settled places. For censuses prior to 1950 an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions, principally by classifying whole minor civil divisions of counties as urban on the basis of certain special rules.

Under these rules, however, many large and closely built-up places continued to be classified as rural. To avoid this situation in the 1950 census, the Bureau of the Census has defined arbitrary boundaries for urbanized areas and for unincorporated places of 1,000 or more outside urbanized areas. These boundaries follow recognizable physical features, such as roads and streams, but not necessarily the boundaries of political units. All of the population residing in urbanized areas and of those unincorporated places of 2,500 or more are classified as urban. Consequently, the special rules formerly used are no longer necessary.

An urbanized area consists of one or more cities of 50,000 or more, all nearby incorporated places of 2,500 or more, as well as nearby closely-settled smaller incorporated places and unincorporated territory. Each urbanized area thus contains one or more central cities plus additional territory, incorporated or unincorporated, called the urban fringe. Although the entire urbanized area is urban by virtue of this definition, it is clear that the central city or cities, as well as any incorporated place of 2,500 or more in the urban fringe, would also have been classified as urban if there had been no urbanized area, since each such place is incorporated and has 2,500 inhabitants or more. Although there are unincorporated places within the urban fringe, it was not feasible to establish boundaries for each such place and therefore they are not identified as separate places. In all, 157 urbanized areas have been established and defined by the Bureau of the Census, accounting for every city of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940, or in a subsequent special census conducted by the Bureau of the Census prior to 1950.

In general the distribution of the population by urban and rural residence according to the new urban definition is not comparable with corresponding distributions on the basis of the old definition used in the 1940 and earlier censuses. Both definitions include the 86,550,941 inhabitants of the


WASH.
MONT.
N. DAK.
MINN.
MAINE
OREGON
IDAHO
S. DAK.
WIS.
MICH.
VT.
N.H.
N.Y.
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
WYO.
IOWA
NEBR.
PA.
OHIO
IND.
ILL.
N.J.
DEL.
MD.
D.C.
NEV.
CALIF.
UTAH
COLO.
KANSAS
MO.
W. VA.
VA.
KY.
N.C.
TENN.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
OKLA.
ARK.
S.C.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
TEXAS
LA.
FLA.
▭ UNDER 35.0
▨ 35.0 TO 49.9
▨ 50.0 TO 64.9
▨ 65.0 TO 79.9
▨ 80.0 AND OVER
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Urban Population as Per Cent of Total Population: 1950

3,883 incorporated places of 2,500 or more. They differ, however, in the definition of urban territory outside the corporate limits of these places.

The urban total under the new definition includes the remaining 7,922,018 inhabitants of the 157 urbanized areas (including the residents in incorporated places of less than 2,500 and in the unincorporated territory of these areas), as well as the 1,994,727 inhabitants of the 397 unincorporated places of 2,500 or more which are located outside the urbanized areas. The urban population under the old definition excluded these residents of the urban fringes and of the unincorporated places, but included the 2,376,523 inhabitants of the 140 places, principally minor civil divisions of counties, which were identified as urban under special rule.

The number of incorporated places of 25,000 or more inhabitants reached 481, plus three unincorporated urban places—East Bakersfield, California; Kannapolis, North Carolina; and Oak Ridge, Tennessee—for which the Bureau of the Census had defined boundaries (see Table 1). In 1940 there were 397 urban places of 25,000 or more and an additional 15 unincorporated areas designated as urban. Most of the places which came into the over 25,000 population group during the past 10 years are in the South and in the West. The population of incorporated places of 25,000 or more in 1950 represented an increase of 18.7 per cent over the persons

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1940 AND 1950

Population Group	Incorporated Places				Unincorporated Places, 1950	
	Number		Per Cent Change 1940 to 1950	Cumulative Total, 1950	Number	Cumulative Total
	1950	1940*				
Over 1,000,000	5	5	No change	5		
500,000 to 1,000,000	13	9	44.4	18		
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	No change	41		
100,000 to 250,000	65	55	18.2	106		
50,000 to 100,000	126	105	20.0	232		
25,000 to 50,000	249	200	24.5	481	3	3
10,000 to 25,000	752	599	25.5	1,223	26	29
5,000 to 10,000	1,093	920	18.8	2,326	83	112
2,500 to 5,000	1,557	1,407	10.7	3,883	289	401
Total	3,883	3,323	16.9		401	

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1950, Vol. I Summary.

*Figures for 1940 exclude the 141 places which were designated as urban under special rule.

Editors' Note: The "Incorporated Places" and "Unincorporated Places" in Table 1 above do not include New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships with population of 5,000 or more shown in other sections of the Year Book as "cities." These towns and townships are not counted as urban places by the Bureau of the Census. See the governmental data section for explanation of how the towns and townships were selected for inclusion in the Year Book.

living in places of this size in 1940. There were 106 cities of 100,000 or more in the United States in 1950, whereas there were only 92 cities of this size in 1940.

Special Censuses. Cities and other political units sometimes need an official certified population count more recent than that provided by the latest decennial census. Annexations, in-migration, and natural increase may lead to a significant increase since 1950. The distribution of tax funds, the classification of the area, or the type of government organization may be affected by this population.

A procedure has been developed whereby the United States Bureau of the Census conducts a special population count at the request and expense of the local government. The Bureau of the Census is the only federal agency authorized to conduct and certify such a census and it cannot certify results of any census not taken under its direct supervision. The results of official special censuses are recognized for many purposes by state and other local government units. It should be noted, however, that some state, and other local laws, require the use of figures from the regular decennial census for certain purposes and do not recognize the results of a special census.

An authorized official of a community which is interested in obtaining a special census requests the Director of the Census to furnish an estimate of the cost of such a census. Since the cost varies with the total population, it is helpful if the Census Bureau is supplied with an estimate of the population growth since April, 1950. The cost of special censuses for a place of 5,000 or more usually ranges from 12 to 15 cents per person. The cost per person is usually slightly more for smaller places.

After the local community has requested a special census the Census Bureau sends to the community a special census supervisor who is one of its qualified employees. He selects, appoints, and trains the staff, and conducts the enumeration. All persons employed in connection with the special census are sworn to observe the confidential nature of the census returns.

The enumeration is conducted under the same rules as those which govern the federal decennial census. Each person whose usual place of residence is in the community is included. Members of the armed forces stationed in the town or city are included in the enumeration, but persons who have entered the armed forces from that particular town or city and who are now stationed elsewhere are not included. Persons who are staying in the area for the summer only or for the winter only are not enumerated unless they are working in the area or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Persons enrolled in colleges or universities are enumerated at the place where they live while attending college.

Information is obtained regarding name, relationship to the head of the household, age, sex, and race for each person included in the census. In addition, the census may cover other characteristics of the population—their economic status and their housing, if the community desires and is willing to pay for this information. The schedules, which are the sole property of the Bureau of the Census, are forwarded to Washington where they are held in strict confidence so that no individual information may be divulged. After the final count has been made a certificate of the population is issued by the Director of the Census.

Between April, 1950, and December 31, 1952, the Bureau of the Census conducted special censuses of 61 places, with a total population of nearly 1.5 million. The 32 places which had populations of 5,000 or more in the 1950 Census of Population are shown in Table 2, together with their most recent population counts.

TABLE 2

SPECIAL CENSUS POPULATIONS FOR CITIES OF 5,000 OR MORE: APRIL 1, 1950 TO DECEMBER 31, 1952

City	Special Census		1950 Population
	Date Taken	Population	
250,000 to 500,000			
an Diego, Calif.	3-52	434,924	334,387
50,000 to 100,000			
ockford, Ill.	10-52	105,438	92,927
an Bernardino, Calif.	10-52	73,827	63,058
an Jose, Calif.	10-52	102,148	95,280
outh Gate, Calif.	11-52	51,293	51,116
25,000 to 50,000			
ompton, Calif.	4-52	55,645	47,991
ort Smith, Ark.	8-52	53,037	47,942
anta Ana, Calif.	10-52	52,355	45,533
allejo, Calif.	10-52	34,913	26,038
10,000 to 25,000			
naheim, Calif.	4-52	17,267	14,556
rcadia, Calif.	2-52	28,733	23,066
zusa, Calif.	11-52	12,612	11,042
hula Vista, Calif.	8-52	21,578	15,927
Colton, Calif.	7-52	15,381	14,465
Coronado, Calif.	6-52	17,171	12,700
Fullerton, Calif.	10-52	19,050	13,958
Hayward, Calif.	12-52	24,292	14,272
La Porte, Ind.	2-51	20,414	17,882
Merced, Calif.	9-52	17,526	15,278
National City, Calif.	9-52	26,832	21,199
Oceanside, Calif.	9-52	18,377	12,881
Ontario, Calif.	2-52	26,279	22,872
Oxnard, Calif.	10-52	26,353	21,567
Salinas, Calif.	8-52	18,319	13,917
Santa Clara, Calif.	1-52	14,178	11,702
Torrance, Calif.	1-52	31,834	22,241
Whittier, Calif.	5-52	29,265	23,820
5,000 to 10,000			
Clinton, Ind.	11-51	7,223	6,462
El Cajon, Calif.	6-52	8,653	5,600
Indio, Calif.	12-52	6,450	5,300
Mountain View, Calif.	10-52	10,072	6,563
Sierra Madre, Calif.	5-52	7,769	7,273

Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas

By Victor Jones

Professor of Government, Wesleyan University

METROPOLITAN districts as defined and reported in the censuses of 1940, 1930, and 1920 were not reported in the census of 1950. Instead metropolitan population data are reported by two new areas: the standard metropolitan area and the urbanized area. The first in most instances is larger and the second smaller than the old metropolitan district. The principal advantage of the standard metropolitan area is that, except for New England where towns are the basic reporting units, data are reported by counties. This permits the compilation and presentation of a wider variety of statistical data on a uniform areal basis than has heretofore been possible.

A standard metropolitan area is defined by the Bureau of the Census in connection with each city of 50,000 or more in 1950. Each area therefore contains one, and may contain more than one, city of 50,000 or more. When two cities of 50,000 or more are within 20 miles of one another they have ordinarily been included in the same standard metropolitan area. Standard metropolitan areas may lie in more than one state. The Bureau's report states further:

"Each standard metropolitan area has as a nucleus the county or counties containing the central city or cities. Contiguous counties are included in a standard metropolitan area when they qualify on two types of criteria. One type is concerned with the character of the county as a place of work for nonagricultural workers and with the density of population. The other type is concerned with the extent to which contiguous counties are socially and economically integrated with the central city. Specifically, these criteria are:

"1. The county must have—(a) 10,000 nonagricultural workers, or (b) 10 per cent of the nonagricultural workers in the standard metropolitan area, or, (c) at least half of its population residing in contiguous minor civil divisions with a population density of 150 or more per square mile.

"2. Nonagricultural workers must constitute at least two-thirds of the total employed labor force of the county.

"3. There must be evidence of social and economic integration of the county with the central city as indicated by such criteria as the following:

a. 15 per cent or more of the workers residing in the contiguous county work in the county containing the largest city in the standard metropolitan area, or

b. 25 per cent or more of the persons working in the contiguous county reside in the county containing the largest city in the standard metropolitan area, or

c. An average of four or more telephone calls per subscriber per month from the contiguous county to the county containing the largest city in the standard metropolitan area."

In New England, where the city and town rather than the county were used to define standard metropolitan areas, the first and second criteria set forth above could not be applied. In their place, a population density criterion of 150 or more persons per square mile, or 100 or more persons per square mile where strong integration was evident, has been used.

The urbanized area represents the "nearby and closely settled" urban fringe in 1950 of all cities having a population of 50,000 or more in 1940 as mapped by geographers after field inspections of the areas. The following types of areas are included in a city's urban fringe if they are contiguous to the central city or if they are contiguous to an area already included in the urbanized area:

"1. Incorporated places with 2,500 inhabitants or more.

"2. Incorporated places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants containing an area with a concentration of 100 dwelling units or more with a density in this concentration of 500 or more per square mile. This density represents approximately 2,000 persons per square mile and normally is the minimum found associated with a closely-spaced street pattern.

"3. Unincorporated territory with at least 500 dwelling units per square mile.

"4. Territory devoted to commercial, industrial, transportational, recreational, and other purposes functionally related to the central city.

"In addition, outlying noncontiguous areas, incorporated or unincorporated, meeting the residential density requirements are included in the urbanized area in the following cases. All outlying areas within one and one-half miles of the central contiguous urban area, measured along the shortest connecting highway, are included. Also, any outlying area within one-half mile of another outlying area, itself within one and one-half miles of the central contiguous urban area, is included."

The preliminary population data for standard metropolitan areas show a continuation of the trends of previous decades. Metropolitan counties (towns in New England) account for more than four-fifths of the nation's increase in population. Over half the population of the United States lives in metropolitan counties and towns. The rate of increase between 1940 and 1950 in standard metropolitan areas was 22.0 per cent (see Table 1). The increase in population of the remainder of the country was only 6.1 per cent. The long-noted tendency of central cities to increase, if at all, at a lower rate than suburban areas is again apparent.

The population of central cities increased by 13.9 per cent and that of outlying parts by 35.6 per cent. However, in 30 areas, 21 of which are in the South and Southwest, the central city increased at a more rapid rate than the suburbs. Texas and some Southern cities increased the population of the central city by extensive annexations and Baton Rouge by consolidation with East Baton Rouge parish. This is also reflected in the high proportion of the population of urbanized areas in Texas living in the central cities. In two Pennsylvania areas the central city decreased less rapidly in population than the suburbs.

The proportion of the population residing in the central city or cities in urbanized areas varies greatly between areas, ranging from a low of 28.3 per cent for the Wilkes-Barre area to a high of virtually 100 per cent for the Amarillo, Beaumont, and Lincoln areas. There are 79 urbanized areas with 80 per cent or more of their population in the central city or cities.

Thus population growth in the United States during the last 10 years was very largely growth within the standard metropolitan areas. On the whole, the communities on the outskirts of the large cities grew much more rapidly than did the central cities themselves or the remainder of the country. The outlying parts of standard metropolitan areas also surpassed their central cities as well as the remainder of the country in numerical growth of population with an increase of 9,203,125. It appears that nearly half of the population increase of the entire country took place in the outlying parts of the 168 standard metropolitan areas. In the standard metropolitan areas 54.5 per cent and in the urbanized areas 69.9 per cent of the people live in the central city or cities.

There are 168 standard metropolitan areas in continental United States and 157 urbanized areas (see Table II). Since the boundaries of urbanized areas had to be determined in advance of the census enumeration of 1950, these areas were established only for those cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940, or in a subsequent special census. On the other hand, all cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1950 are included in the standard metropolitan areas. Thus, two cities that fell below 50,000 in 1950 have urbanized areas but not standard metropolitan areas, and 18 cities which exceeded 50,000 for the first time in 1950 have standard metropolitan areas but not urbanized areas. Since standard metropolitan areas are generally defined in terms of entire counties, they tend to be considerably larger in area and somewhat larger in population than the urbanized areas. With but few exceptions all portions of urbanized areas lie within standard metropolitan areas.

TABLE 1

POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS 1950

Area	Population 1950	Population 1940	Population Increase, 1940 to 1950	
			Number	Per Cent
United States	150,697,361	131,669,275	19,028,086	14.5
Standard metropolitan areas	84,500,680	69,263,204	15,237,476	22.0
Central cities	49,412,792	43,358,605	6,054,187	14.0
Outlying parts	35,087,888	25,904,599	9,183,289	35.5
Outside standard metropolitan areas	66,196,681	62,406,071	3,790,610	6.1

Table II shows all of the 168 standard metropolitan areas, and 154 urbanized areas. Three urbanized areas, shown separately by the Bureau of the Census, have been combined in Table II with other areas for reasons given in footnotes at the end of the table. Table II also shows employment-residence ratios, manufacturing ratios, the economic base, and the per cent of dwelling units built between 1940 and 1950 for each standard metropolitan area (see article beginning on p. 49 this Year Book).

TABLE II

POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS: 1940 AND 1950

Data in this table have been compiled from United States Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Vol. I: Number of Inhabitants, pp. 1-26 to 1-29 and 1-66 to 1-73.

	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS							URBANIZED AREAS	
Area and State	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Change: 1940-50	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	1940-50 Per Cent Dwelling Units Built	Economic Base	Pop. 1950 (in thousands)	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities
Over 1,000,000									
Baltimore, Md.	1,337.4	23.5	71.0	121	53	22.8	M	1,161.9	81.7
Boston, Mass.	2,370.0	8.8	33.8	113	49	8.2	Mr	2,233.4	35.9
Buffalo, N.Y.	1,089.2	13.6	53.3	117	61	13.8	Mm	798.0	72.7
Chicago, Ill.	5,495.4	13.9	65.9	126	57	11.5	Mm	4,920.8	73.6
Cleveland, Ohio	1,465.5	15.6	62.4	119	60	16.2	Mm	1,383.6	66.1
Detroit, Mich.	3,016.2	26.9	61.3	112	64	25.9	Mm	2,659.4	69.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,367.9	49.8	45.1	105	42	33.9	Mr	3,997.0	49.3
Minneapolis - St. Paul, Minn.	1,116.5	18.7	74.6	115	45	16.9	Mr	985.1	84.6
New York-N.E. New Jersey[1]	12,912.0	10.7	66.8	110	50	12.2	Mr	12,296.1	70.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,671.0	14.7	56.4	113	58	13.4	Mm	2,922.5	70.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,213.2	6.3	30.6	119	60	14.5	Mm	1,533.0	44.2
St. Louis, Mo.	1,681.3	17.4	51.0	119	55	14.9	Mm	1,400.1	61.2
San Francisco - Oakland, Calif.	2,240.8	53.3	51.8	116	38	29.9	Mr	2,022.1	57.4
Washington, D.C.	1,464.1	51.3	54.8	106	13	38.2	G	1,287.3	62.3
500,000 to 1,000,000									
Albany - Schenectady - Troy, N.Y.	514.5	10.5	58.1	116	55	10.6	M	415.1[2]	72.1
Atlanta, Ga.	671.8	29.7	49.3	119	34	29.1	Rm	507.9	65.2
Birmingham, Ala.	558.9	21.5	58.3	113	48	24.6	Mr	445.3	73.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	904.4	14.9	55.7	121	55	13.0	Mm	813.3	62.0
Columbus, Ohio	503.4	29.5	74.7	119	49	20.3	Mr	437.7	85.9
Dallas, Tex.	614.8	54.3	70.7	108	30	41.5	Rm	538.9	80.6
Denver, Colo.	563.8	38.3	73.7	115	30	27.2	Rm	498.7	83.4
Houston, Tex.	806.7	52.5	73.9	105	37	42.7	Rm	700.5	85.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	551.8	19.7	77.4	129	55	18.9	Mm	502.4	85.0
Kansas City, Mo.	814.4	18.6	56.1	119	39	15.7	Mr	698.4	65.4
Louisville, Ky.	576.9	27.8	64.0	117	54	21.2	Mm	472.7	78.1
Milwaukee, Wis.	871.0	13.6	73.2	120	62	14.3	Mm	829.5	76.8
New Orleans, La.	685.4	24.1	83.2	117	36	23.8	Rm	659.8	86.5
Portland, Ore.	704.8	40.6	53.0	110	39	30.3	Mr	512.6	72.9
Providence, R.I.	737.2	8.9	33.7	117	68	10.6	Mm	583.3	42.6
San Antonio, Tex.	500.5	48.0	81.6	105	24	32.7	Rm	449.5	90.9
San Diego, Calif.	556.8	92.4	60.1	102	28	44.5	Rm	433.0	77.2
Seattle, Wash.	733.0	45.2	63.8	112	39	31.0	Mr	621.5	75.2
Youngstown, Ohio	528.5	11.6	31.9	115	70	16.8	Mm	298.1	56.5
200,000 to 500,000									
Akron, Ohio	410.0	20.8	67.0	126	71	19.0	Mm	366.8	74.9
Allentown - Bethlehem - Easton, Pa.	437.8	10.4	47.7	110	67	11.1	Mm	226.0[3]	76.6
Bridgeport, Conn.	258.1	21.4	61.5	136	73	20.0	Mm	237.4	66.8
Canton, Ohio	283.2	20.6	41.3	117	67	19.1	Mm	173.9	67.2
Charleston, W. Va.	322.1	16.6	22.8	120	49	26.2	Mr	130.9	56.1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	246.5	16.5	53.2	119	61	24.3	Mm	167.8	78.1
Davenport - Rock Island - Moline, Iowa - Ill.	234.3	18.3	68.6	109	59	18.8	Mm	194.9	82.4
Dayton, Ohio	457.3	38.0	53.3	137	68	27.8	Mm	346.9	70.3

Table II — Population of Metropolitan Areas and Urbanized Areas —Cont.

Area and State	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS							URBANIZED AREAS	
	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Change: 1940-50	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	1940-50 Per Cent Dwelling Units Built	Economic Base	Pop. 1950 (in thousands)	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities
200,000 to 500,000—continued									
Des Moines, Iowa	226.0	15.4	78.7	105	34	17.8	Rm	199.9	89.0
Duluth - Superior, Minn. - Wis.	252.8	-0.5	55.3	104	33	11.6	Rm	143.0	97.8
Erie, Pa.	219.4	21.3	59.6	126	68	16.0	Mm	151.7	86.2
Flint, Mich.	271.0	18.9	60.2	102	70	21.0	Mm	197.6	82.5
Fort Worth, Tex.	361.3	60.2	77.2	105	42	40.1	Mr	315.6	88.3
Fresno, Calif.	276.5	54.9	33.2	121	20	38.9	Rm	130.6	70.2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	288.3	17.0	61.2	117	61	16.1	Mm	226.8	77.8
Harrisburg, Pa.	292.2	15.9	30.6	127	49	15.1	Mr	169.6	52.8
Hartford, Conn.	358.1	21.1	49.5	130	59	20.9	Mm	390.8	59.0
Huntington - Ashland, W. Va. - Ky.	245.8	8.9	47.8	110	52	19.0	M	156.3	75.2
Jacksonville, Fla.	304.0	44.7	67.3	107	25	35.0	Rm	242.9	84.2
Johnstown, Pa.	291.4	-2.4	21.7	114	50	10.6	M	93.4	67.7
Knoxville, Tenn.	337.1	37.0	37.0	111	52	35.3	M	148.2	84.2
Lancaster, Pa.	234.7	10.5	27.2	107	65	11.4	Mm	76.3	83.6
Memphis, Tenn.	482.4	34.7	82.1	108	37	29.5	Rm	406.0	97.5
Miami, Fla.	495.1	84.9	50.4	99	12	48.2	X	458.6	54.4
Mobile, Ala.	231.1	62.8	55.8	127	45	41.2	Mr	183.0	70.5
Nashville, Tenn.	321.8	25.1	54.2	112	46	24.9	Mr	258.9	67.3
New Haven, Conn.	264.6	9.9	62.1	119	57	12.3	Mm	244.8	67.2
Norfolk - Portsmouth, Va.	446.2	72.3	68.1	105	29	38.6	Rm	385.1	76.2
Oklahoma City, Okla.	325.4	33.3	74.8	108	24	34.2	Rm	275.1	88.5
Omaha, Neb.	366.4	12.7	68.5	116	37	12.2	Mr	310.3	80.9
Peoria, Ill.	250.5	18.3	44.7	115	62	21.7	Mm	154.5	72.4
Pheonix, Ariz.	331.8	78.2	32.2	104	19	52.6	Rr	216.0	49.4
Reading, Pa.	255.7	5.7	42.7	108	67	8.9	Mm	154.9	70.6
Richmond, Va.	328.1	24.7	70.2	122	43	26.3	Mr	258.0	89.3
Rochester, N.Y.	487.6	11.3	68.2	122	65	10.9	Mm	409.1	81.3
Sacramento, Calif.	277.1	62.7	49.6	110	22	42.7	G	211.8	65.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	274.9	29.9	66.3	110	24	26.6	Rm	227.4	80.1
San Bernardino, Calif.	281.6	74.8	22.4	103	32	42.5	Rm	135.8	46.4
San Jose, Calif.	290.5	66.1	32.8	107	43	36.4	Mr	176.5	54.0
Scranton, Pa.	257.4	-14.6	48.8	101	50	1.5	Mg	236.1	53.2
South Bend, Ind.	205.1	26.7	56.5	115	67	24.6	Mm	168.2	68.9
Spokane, Wash.	221.6	34.6	73.0	105	31	25.4	Rm	176.0	91.9
Springfield - Holyoke, Mass.	407.3	11.7	53.3	116	66	12.8	Mm	356.9	60.8
Stockton, Calif.	200.8	49.6	35.3	119	33	39.7	Rm	112.8	62.8
Syracuse, N.Y.	341.7	15.8	64.6	121	57	11.4	Mm	265.3	83.1
Tacoma, Wash.	275.9	51.5	52.1	106	44	27.4	Mr	167.7	85.7
Tampa - St. Petersburg, Fla.	409.1	50.4	54.1	103	29	36.4	Rm	293.9[4]	75.1
Toledo, Ohio	395.6	14.9	76.8	122	60	15.3	Mm	364.3	83.3
Trenton, N.J.	229.8	16.5	55.7	118	63	14.3	Mm	189.3	67.6
Tulsa, Okla.	251.7	30.2	72.6	101	33	29.7	Rm	206.3	88.6
Utica - Rome, N.Y.	284.3	8.0	50.4	123	67	8.1	Mm	117.4[5]	86.5
Wheeling - Steubenville, W. Va. - Ohio	354.1	-2.8	26.8	110	64	9.9		106.7[6]	55.2
Wichita, Kan.	222.3	55.1	75.7	101	37	36.3	Rm	194.0	86.7
Wilkes-Barre - Hazelton, Pa.	392.2	-11.2	28.6	107	49	4.1	Mg	271.6[7]	28.3
Wilmington, Del.	268.4	21.0	41.1	112	58	22.8	Mm	187.4	58.9
Worcester, Mass	276.3	9.3	73.6	123	65	9.5	Mm	219.3	92.8
York, Pa.	202.7	13.9	29.6	114	69	13.5	Mm	78.8	76.1

TABLE II — POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS —Cont.

	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS							URBANIZED AREAS	
Area and State	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Change: 1940-50	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	1940-50 Per Cent Dwelling Units Built	Economic Base	Pop. 1950 (in thousands)	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities
100,000 to 200,000									
Albuquerque, N.M.	145.7	109.9	66.5	90	14	54.2	Rr		
Altoona, Pa.	139.5	-0.6	76.7	121	39	6.5	T	86.6	89.1
Asheville, N.C.	124.4	14.4	42.6	117	51	20.2	M	58.4	90.7
Atlantic City, N.J.	132.4	6.7	46.6	117	24	9.4	X	105.1	58.7
Augusta, Ga.	162.0	22.9	44.1	108	54	22.9	M	87.7	81.5
Austin, Tex.	161.0	45.0	82.3	98	14	39.4	Rr	136.0	97.4
Baton Rouge, La.	158.2	79.0	79.4	134	52	47.1	M	138.9	90.5
Beaumont - Port Arthur, Tex.	195.1	34.2	77.7	112	53	31.3	M	176.3[8]	86.3
Binghamton, N.Y.	184.7	11.4	43.7	112	66	12.9	Mm	144.0	56.0
Brockton, Mass.	129.4	8.5	48.6	97	63	8.5	Mm	92.1	68.2
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	104.3	17.0	69.3	114	54	14.0	M	78.2	92.4
Charleston, S.C.	164.9	36.1	42.6	101	41	32.2	Mr	120.3	58.3
Charlotte, N.C.	197.1	29.8	68.0	105	41	32.5	Mr	140.9	95.1
Columbia, S.C.	142.6	36.0	61.0	113	34	35.1	Rm	120.8	71.9
Columbus, Ga.	170.5	34.9	46.7	118	62	33.3	Mm	118.5	67.2
Corpus Christi, Tex.	165.5	78.6	65.4	104	22	47.9	Rr	123.0	88.1
Durham, N.C.	101.6	26.7	70.2	174	47	23.5	Mr	73.4	97.2
El Paso, Tex.	195.0	48.8	66.9	117	24	28.8	Rm	136.9	95.3
Evansville, Ind.	160.4	22.7	80.2	121	62	24.4	Mm	137.6	93.5
Fall River, Mass.	137.3	1.6	81.5	102	70	8.8	Mm	118.1	94.8
Fort Wayne, Ind.	183.7	18.5	72.7	133	65	18.9	Mm	140.3	95.2
Galveston, Tex.	113.1	39.3	58.9	114	44	35.7	Mr	71.5	93.1
Greensboro - High Point, N.C.	191.1	24.1	59.9	105	58	28.9	Mm	83.4[9]	89.2
Greenville, S.C.	168.2	23.1	34.6	101	66	28.9	Mm		
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	147.2	22.4	62.3	113	70	19.0		63.3[10]	91.6
Jackson, Mich.	107.9	15.9	47.3	120	64	14.3	Mm		
Jackson, Miss.	142.2	32.5	69.1	109	31	39.3	Rm	100.3	98.0
Kalamazoo, Mich.	126.7	26.6	45.5	115	64	20.5	Mm	83.3	69.2
Lansing, Mich.	172.9	32.4	52.3	132	61	23.0	M	134.1	68.7
Lawrence, Mass.	125.9	0.9	64.0	121	73	6.1	Mm	112.3	71.7
Lexington, Ky.	100.7	27.7	55.1	120	23	16.1	Rm		
Lincoln, Neb.	119.7	19.0	82.6	116	35	14.6	Rm	99.5	99.4
Little Rock - No. Little Rock, Ark.	196.7	26.0	74.4	102	27	29.1	Rm	153.6	95.2
Lorain - Elyria, Ohio	148.2	31.8	55.0	109	74	22.6	Mm		
Lowell, Mass.	133.9	2.2	72.6	89	63	7.5	Mm	106.7	91.2
Lubbock, Tex.	101.0	95.1	71.0	92	12	52.9	Rr		
Macon, Ga.	135.0	42.0	52.0	95	42	30.7	Mr	93.5	75.1
Madison, Wis.	169.4	29.6	56.7	112	37	18.8	Rm	110.1	87.2
Montgomery, Ala.	139.0	21.5	76.7	112	28	28.5	Rm	109.5	97.3
New Bedford, Mass.	137.5	2.3	79.4	114	71	6.0	Mm	125.5	87.0
New Britain - Bristol, Conn.	147.0	16.0	74.6	123	80	20.3	Mm	123.1	89.1
Orlando, Fla.	114.9	64.0	45.6	103	16	41.0	Rr	73.2	71.6
Portland, Maine	119.9	12.6	64.7	119	39	12.2	Mr	113.5	68.4
Racine, Wis.	109.6	16.5	65.0	109	70	16.5	Mm	76.5	93.0
Raleigh, N.C.	136.5	24.6	48.1	113	22	27.3	Rm	68.7	95.5
Roanoke, Va.	133.4	18.9	68.9	117	42	22.3	Mr	106.7	86.2
Rockford, Ill.	152.4	25.8	61.0	116	69	23.3	Mm	122.2	76.0
Saginaw, Mich.	153.5	17.7	60.5	103	61	17.3	Mm	105.9	87.7
Savannah, Ga.	151.5	28.4	79.0	110	40	28.9	Mr	128.2	93.3
Shreveport, La.	176.5	17.5	72.1	107	25	26.1	Rm	150.2	84.7

TABLE II—POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS—Cont.

Area and State	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS							URBANIZED AREAS	
	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Change: 1940-50	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	1940-50 Per Cent Dwelling Units Built	Economic Base	Pop. 1950 (in thousands)	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities
100,000 to 200,000—continued									
Sioux City, Iowa	103.9	0.3	80.3	111	40	8.6	Mr	90.1	93.2
Springfield, Ill.	131.5	11.5	62.1	119	45	15.9	Mr	97.4	83.8
Springfield, Mo.	104.8	15.8	63.7	102	32	21.6	Rm	75.5	88.3
Springfield, Ohio	111.7	16.7	70.3	120	65	16.1	Mm	82.3	95.4
Stamford-Norwalk, Conn.	196.0	22.3	63.1	101	61	18.4	Mm	173.5	71.3
Terre Haute, Ind.	105.2	5.5	61.1	108	45	10.6	Mr	78.0	82.3
Topeka, Kan.	105.4	15.5	74.7	108	35	16.6	Rm	89.1	88.4
Waco, Tex.	130.2	27.8	65.1	102	32	30.1	Rm	92.8	91.2
Waterbury, Conn.	154.7	11.4	67.6	121	76	15.5	Mm	131.7	79.3
Waterloo, Iowa	100.4	25.6	64.9	114	65	22.3	Mm	84.4	77.3
Winston-Salem, N.C.	146.1	15.5	60.1	117	67	24.6	Mm	92.5	95.0
50,000 to 100,000									
Amarillo, Tex.	87.1	41.8	85.2	98	16	40.9	Rr	74.4	99.7
Bay City, Mich.	88.5	18.0	59.4	96	61	20.6	Mm		
Decatur, Ill.	98.9	16.7	67.0	110	49	19.2	Mr	73.7	89.9
Fort Smith, Ark.	...	...	...	...	..	...		56.0	85.5
Gadsden, Ala.	93.9	29.4	59.4	114	70	37.7	Mm		
Green Bay, Wis.	98.3	18.3	53.6	115	45	20.3	Mr		
Kenosha, Wis.	75.2	18.5	72.3	109	72	20.0	Mm		
Laredo, Tex.	56.1	22.3	92.5	122	16	28.7	Rr		
Lima, Ohio	88.2	20.3	57.0	133	63	17.3	Mm		
Manchester, N.H.	88.4	7.9	93.6	112	66	9.9	Mm	84.9	97.4
Muncie, Indiana	90.2	20.4	64.8	120	70	20.7	Mm		
Muskegon, Mich.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	85.2	56.8
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	99.6	93.1
Ogden, Utah	83.3	46.9	68.5	130	31	33.1	Rm		
Pittsfield, Mass.	66.6	9.1	80.1	124	..	10.0	...		
Pontiac, Mich.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	92.6	79.6
Pueblo, Colo.	90.2	31.0	70.6	112	50	20.5	M	73.2	86.9
St. Joseph, Mo.	96.8	2.9	81.2	112	48	5.7	Mr	82.3	95.5
San Angelo, Tex.	58.9	49.9	88.4	95	12	41.7	Rr		
Sioux Falls, S.D.	70.9	22.9	74.3	111	34	23.7	Rm		
Wichita Falls, Tex.	98.5	33.8	69.1	102	24	25.8	Rm		

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[1] New York City, Newark and Jersey City.

[2] Albany-Troy and Schenectady are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because the three cities are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of Albany-Troy urbanized area is 291,897 and 71 per cent of the population lives within the central cities. The population of Schenectady urbanized area is 123,273 and 74.5 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[3] Allentown-Bethlehem urbanized area only.

[4] Tampa and St. Petersburg are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because the two cities are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of the Tampa urbanized area is 179,335 and 69.5 per cent of the population lives within the central city. The population of the St. Petersburg urbanized area is 114,596 and 84.4 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[5] Utica urbanized area only.

[6] Wheeling urbanized area only.

[7] Wilkes-Barre urbanized area only.

[8] Beaumont and Port Arthur are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because they are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of the Beaumont urbanized area is 94,169 and 99.8 per cent of the population lives within the central city. The population of Port Arthur is 82,150 and 70 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[9] Greensboro urbanized area only.

[10] Hamilton urbanized area only.

Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments in 1952

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PROMINENT among the metropolitan area actions of 1952 was the 80-square-mile annexation made by San Antonio. It is one of the largest annexation in the current century and its attainment is the product of several factors important to the successful use of the device.[1] These elements include liberal state legislation, comprehensive approach, thorough research and study, and sound public relations. In addition, extensive area changes are being urged for the Nashville and Indianapolis metropolitan regions.

At the time the reform council-manager government took office on January 1, 1952, San Antonio had no real area adjustment policy. In fact, from the city's incorporation in 1850 until 1940 there was no policy at all. During these 90 years the territorial size of the city remained stationary at 36 square miles while the population grew from about 3,500 to more than 250,000. In 1940 the city began annexing small areas in a piecemeal fashion, usually at the behest of fringe subdividers, and by the beginning of 1952 it had increased its area to about 74 square miles.

Instead of recommending continuance of the 12-year old fragmentary annexation method, the city manager asked the newly organized city planning and zoning commission to study the area adjustment problem and formulate a sound annexation policy. The commission discovered a number of important facts about the effects of the previous haphazard, defensive decisions. Since no county zoning regulations had been in operation, considerable portions of the adjacent fringe, parts of which had been recently absorbed on an isolated basis, were substandard and sometimes slum areas. Then, too, piecemeal annexations had strained utility lines and services on all sides of the city because they had been undertaken without adequate study and planning. Furthermore, San Antonio was being weakened by outlying growth since adequate improvements in certain services and facilities could only materialize if approached on an area-wide basis. Many sectors of the city, for example, could not presently have proper sewerage and drainage because the drainage areas on both the east and west sides of the municipality were beyond the corporate limits.

In the face of such evidence the city planning and zoning commission concluded that a broad annexation program was necessary to give adequate protection to all citizens of the San Antonio metropolitan area. It formulated a plan for the annexing of the area completely surrounding the municipality, one following main highways and thoroughfares and based upon such considerations as drainage, sewerage, and zoning and planning needs. The commission also decided that it was preferable to absorb areas at an early stage of their development so as to forestall the necessity of the city making heavy rebuilding investments in them at a later date. The plan was in preliminary form when information was received that a rash of small urban developments were thinking seriously about incorporating.

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[1] Since annexation is used more frequently in fringe-area situations, the general discussion about it appears later in this section.

In order to block small neighboring incorporations, the commission submitted its preliminary annexation plan encompassing 120 square miles to the city council in early March. The council gave first reading to the ordinance containing the plan and referred the matter back to the commission for further study. This quick maneuver was necessary because of judicial interpretation of the state annexation laws. The annexation procedure for Texas home rule municipalities is extremely liberal. An annexation can be completed by ordinance action of the council of the annexing city. However, such an ordinance cannot include any areas that have filed for incorporation. Giving first reading to the annexation ordinance gave San Antonio a hold on the entire area under consideration until the plan could be worked out.

Following the council action, outside individuals and groups filed statements about the proposal with the planning and zoning commission. These were carefully reviewed by the commission whose members and staff made field studies of the various sections. The council held numerous public meetings after giving newspaper and radio notice. Citizens of the area, often with legal representation, presented their problems and grievances which were forwarded to the commission. The commission also scheduled meetings. Several assurances were given about residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural development: (1) protection of residential property against undesirable encroachment through zoning; (2) minimizing the possibilities of such congestion as was prevalent downtown through zoning and off-street parking requirements; (3) continuance of industrial areas and encouragement of their extension through zoning; and (4) retention of agricultural sectors and safeguarding them from premature subdividing through zoning and taxation on an agricultural acreage basis. The campaign of public education also included a series of newspaper articles by the associate editor of a local newspaper, a television show during which large maps and diagram sketches were used, and several radio programs.

A clear-cut statement of the need for annexation in terms of its effects was given by the commission's vice-chairman. (1) Annexation would prevent incorporation of numerous small villages around the city. Five already existed and 15 more would immediately incorporate unless prevented by the annexation program. These satellites would be a major obstacle to the orderly growth and development of San Antonio and to good city government.[2] (2) Annexation would eliminate further extension of slums around the city's outskirts. (3) It would protect residential areas now outside the city through utilization of zoning laws. (4) It would safeguard home buyers currently outside the city by requiring builders to comply with building code requirements for safe and substantial construction. (5) Annexation would provide for orderly growth and development of the traffic and transportation system including residential streets, traffic arteries, truck routes, and expressways. (6) It would supply city-owned and city-operated services to surrounding territory, including sewerage, police and fire protection, health services, and garbage removal and disposal. (7) It would furnish an adequate drainage and flood control system for the entire metropolitan area. (8) Annexation would establish intelligent advance planning for the protection and development of future residential areas housing the rapidly increasing population.

Further commission study indicated that much of the original, preliminary plan was feasible and practical. Certain lands in the initial draft were excluded largely because either they were not readily adaptable to urban development or could not be publicly justified and legally upheld. First ordinance reading was given to the revised plan on the last day of July. It covered an area of about 80 square miles embracing approximately 42,000 people. About 15 per cent of the territory was developed and the remainder was agricultural or undeveloped.

After additional deliberation, including confirmation about the possibility of immediately extending city services and facilities, the council gave final readings to the ordinance in late September and the large annexation was completed. The newly annexed areas will not pay city taxes until April, 1954, but immediately after the annexation took place the council authorized the use of $225,000 which had been set aside to assure many services and benefits to the new sections. In addition, the city is planning to spend a large portion of its capital improvement bonds in these areas.

The San Antonio annexation effort did not go into effect without opposition. Many bitter and ill-considered words were spoken and written while the final action was pending for seven months. Two councilmen lined up with the anti-annexation forces. The city administration had to give intelligent, resourceful deliberation to the question and to judge accurately the reactions of many of its own residents and many fringe people who would become city voters. Furthermore, the immediate post-annexation period was far from quiet. A short-lived recall action against five council members flared up shortly after the annexation was approved. A court suit was soon instituted, but all of its contentions were subsequently overruled by a district court.

San Antonio offers an excellent case study of the various elements of a sound annexation program. It similarly furnishes an outstanding example of a new city government studying, deliberating, and acting courageously on its convictions. Ignoring the heart of the problem by continuing the pre-

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[2] This is not a straw-man argument, for its validity can be seen in many metropolitan areas. For example, in St. Louis County, which is part of the St. Louis metropolitan region, there were only eight incorporated places as late as 1911. By 1940 there were 39 and the number has now mushroomed to 94. A strong plea for cooperation is contained in the St. Louis County Planning Commission's report, Let's Get Together: A Report on the Advantages of an Integrated Community (1952).

1952 approach would have been a much easier road to take. The adopted annexation plan gives the city the opportunity to deal broadly with numerous difficulties, but many problems have been inherited and become the responsibility of the city. By acting affirmatively and comprehensively, San Antonio has increased its opportunities, but it has also widened the challenge that confronts it.

A substantial part of what has been done in San Antonio can be applied elsewhere. Of course, the central cities of many metropolitan areas do not find themselves as relatively uncluttered of small governmental units nor do many cities in dealing with fringe areas have such very liberal annexation laws. Nevertheless, much can be learned from the comprehensive approach and research and education program of San Antonio, adapted to local situations, and used in the unincorporated, adjacent sectors of metropolitan areas and in fringe areas.

Extensive area alterations involving the metropolitan core city are pending in two other metropolitan areas. This is because important suggestions have recently been proposed by official groups in the Nashville and Indianapolis metropolitan regions. Entitled "A Future for Nashville," a report prepared by the Community Services Commission for Davidson County and Nashville under 1951 state legislative authorization, contains many findings and recommendations. Its most fundamental observation is that "some 300,000 (of the 321,758 people living in the Nashville metropolitan area) are urban dwellers. This is the actual city of Nashville, whatever it may be called."[3] In view of this situation and in order to have urban services supplied most economically and equitably, several suggestions are put forth. Sixty-nine square miles, containing a large amount of unincorporated territory, two incorporated cities, and approximately 90,000 persons, will be annexed to Nashville by special legislative act. This is to be accomplished after affirmative approval of a majority of those voting on the matter in the entire proposed area, including residents of the city of Nashville. Whether the areas of four unincorporated communities are annexed is left to legislative judgment. Services will be extended to the new sectors of the city as rapidly as possible.

Feeling that there is no need for two local governments to perform county-wide services, the commission advocates county assumption of all functions which are definitely county-wide activities. Thus the county will be solely responsible for public health services, hospital care for indigents, public schools, and public welfare. Amendment of the state constitution to permit county home rule is urged as an aid to the county in undertaking these services. Redistricting the quarterly county court, the county's principal governing body, through state legislative action is a final matter that is stressed.

The commission also made estimates of the cost to Nashville. The prediction for capital improvements over a period of years in the annexed areas is slightly more than $50,000,000. Most of this amount will be spent for sewer construction and fire protection. In the latter instance most of the money will be expended to replace over 200 miles of serviceable two and four inch water pipes that are too small for fire hydrants. In addition, a substantial outlay is anticipated for new branch libraries and improved street lighting.

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[3] Less than 175,000 residents live within the present city limits. Additional comments about Nashville's failure to take long-range area adjustment action during the past quarter century as well as general suggestions for approaching area problems are found in Annexation Handbook for Tennessee Municipal Officials (1952), published by the Municipal Technical Advisory Service of the University of Tennessee in cooperation with the Tennessee Municipal League.

The estimated annual cost to Nashville to pay for new services and debt interest will be about two and one-half million dollars if the county assumes the recommended functions. It will be more than five million dollars if the functional transfers do not materialize. In return, Nashville will receive added yearly revenue totaling about four million dollars. The result of annexation and transfer of functions on county expenditures will be to increase the annual burden by about two million dollars. However, approximately two-thirds of the persons interviewed during the progress of the study will pay less for urban services as city taxpayers—after annexation and the functional transfers to the county—than they would pay if they remained residents of the unincorporated area.

The Report of the Metropolitan Area Study Commission of Marion County (Indianapolis), created by state legislation of 1951, advances many recommendations affecting the numerous local governmental units operating in the metropolitan area. Most basic is the establishment of the Greater Indianapolis municipality. This is to be accomplished through a state legislative act, decision of the present city of Indianapolis, or an over-all vote of the residents of the proposed new local government, depending upon the choice of the state legislature. Under this proposal Indianapolis' current territory of about 55 square miles will be consolidated with much unincorporated land and the smaller areas of 20 (or 18) towns to form the new municipality of Greater Indianapolis which will include almost 170 square miles.

This is the central feature of the commission's program, but there are many others as well. The Indianapolis Sanitary District will be abolished and its activities taken over by the new municipality. The poor relief functions of Center Township, in which most of Indianapolis is now located, will also be assumed by the enlarged city and the limits of the township will be made coterminous with the new local unit. Furthermore, the creation of additional incorporations will be prohibited in the proposed area while the transition takes place.

Another important urging is the creation of a regional planning commission whose jurisdiction will cover both the new municipality and the five mile surrounding area. Two of its most significant responsibilities are contemplated as being formulation of a comprehensive master plan and recommendations to the city council on future annexations when adjacent lands reach a certain population density.

Other governmental units will also be changed if the study commission's comprehensive program is accepted. The remainder of Marion County will be organized into a single governmental unit to provide services now largely supplied to it by the county, including highways and bridges, planning and zoning, police protection, and education. To eliminate duplication, the county government will be reorganized functionally and structurally.

Both governments will be administered by a manager. This thoroughgoing plan, contemplating reduction of the current 49 local governmental units to 25, is now in the hands of the state legislature.

City-county territorial consolidation has also been under discussion. The city commissioners of Albuquerque and the county commissioners of Bernalillo County have both selected seven representatives to undertake such studies as may be necessary to draft a city-county charter. If a charter draft is finally submitted, it will need the double sanction of city residents and county inhabitants. Officials of Pueblo, Colorado, have been urging the consolidation of the city with Pueblo County.

A different approach has been undertaken in the Hartford metropolitan area. A series of articles on area matters appearing in the Hartford Times and later published as a collected edition under the title of "Go Ahead Hartford!" prompted the formation of the Hartford Metropolitan Area Development Council. Each of the 15 municipalities in the region is eligible to have four members on the council. The purposes of the organization are to serve as an over-all civic agency fostering proper metropolitan area development, assist the cities and towns in the performance of their functions, and stimulate civic leadership and community awareness. In addition, this agency is to study matters such as land use and zoning, smoke abatement, water supply, economic problems, highways, housing and neighborhood development, mass transportation and parking, stream pollution, and drainage and soil conservation. Using its studies as a foundation, it is to make area development plans and encourage their adoption. According to its constitution, the council is pointing toward "a well adjusted, healthy community (metropolitan area) capable of providing its citizens with conditions essential to good living."

A somewhat similar type of development, less broad in its scope of investigation but more formalized through the passage of laws by two state legislatures, was created for the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area. It concerns two metropolitan transit commissions, separately authorized by the respective state legislative bodies, to develop plans and specifications and to make recommendations for the improvement and coordination of metropolitan area rapid transportation facilities. Part of the preamble of the New Jersey act emphasizes that "it is plainly apparent . . . that any realistic approach to metropolitan rapid transit will require the fullest possible interstate cooperation to produce a regional solution for a regional problem."

The metropolitan district or authority device, fast rising in popularity in numerous areas recently, continued to be important in 1952. Here are significant illustrations from two areas. Organized through petition action in the St. Louis region, two separate commissions are drawing up plans for the establishment of a joint sewer district and a joint transit district. The creation of a district or districts to handle functions common to St. Louis and St. Louis County was made possible by a provision inserted in the new state constitution of 1945. Each commission consists of 19 members, nine from the city, nine from the county, and one from another county. The sewer commission will have until December, 1953, to complete its work and the transit commission, which qualified for appointment later, will have to be finished in early 1954. For either proposal to go into operation, it will have to receive separate majority vote approval in the city and in the county.

A well-established metropolitan-type district in another section of the country increased its functions. Refuse disposal was added to the list of authorized functions of the Metropolitan District Commission which also provides sewerage, water, and park services in the Boston area.

Annexation. The number of annexing cities and the amount of total area annexed reached their highest points in many years during 1952. There were 402 municipalities that completed land acquisitions last year. This is a sizable increase over the preceding year and exceeds the attainment of the previous record made in 1950. It is more than a 733 per cent gain over the 1935-39 average of 48 cities. Furthermore, annexation was utilized more by both larger and smaller municipalities.

TABLE 1

ANNEXATION TRENDS, 1945-52

Year	All Cities Over 5,000		Cities of 5,000 to 10,000		Cities Over 10,000	
	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over
1952	402	75	155	17	247	58
1951	309	55	98	10	211	45
1950	382	60	159	12	223	48
1949	301	56	113	11	188	45
1948	288	59	95	7	193	52
1947	298	68	128	15	170	53
1946	259	43	105	13	154	30
1945	152	25	63	3	89	22

The total territory absorbed was similarly significant. A total of 276.3 square miles came within the boundaries of 402 municipalities in 1952 as compared with 230 square miles in 1951 (including Atlanta's 82 square miles made possible by state legislative action in that year) and 201 square miles in 1950. In 1952 the average for the larger cities (10,000 or over) was about one square mile. Excluding San Antonio, the average was still almost seven-tenths of a square mile. For the smaller municipalities (5,000 to 10,000) the average was about two-fifths of a square mile.

The more populous cities collectively acquired almost 244 square miles. This is more than seven times the aggregate of 32-1/2 square miles accumulated by the smaller places. As has been constantly true for a number of years, more larger municipalities annexed and they averaged bigger land acquisitions than their smaller counterparts did.

There was wide difference between the largest and smallest amount of annexation. The largest, realized by San Antonio, Texas, covered 79.88 square miles, an attainment rivaling the recent accomplishments of Atlanta (82 square miles, 1951) and Houston (79 square miles, 1949). Second was Dallas, Texas, which added 27.64 square miles to its land acquisition of 20.8 square miles in the previous year. A third Texas municipality, Texas City, much smaller in population, absorbed the third largest amount of territory (10.76). These were the only three cities that annexed more than 10 square miles in 1952. The 3.66 square miles which become part of Covington, Virginia was the largest total annexed by a small incorporated center. On the other hand, several municipalities gained less than one acre.

Fifty-eight cities containing more than 10,000 people annexed one-half square mile or more. This is 13 more than in 1951. Seventeen municipalities of 5,000 to 10,000 population also did so, an increase of seven over the previous year. These 75 localities acquiring at least one-half square miles are situated in 25 different states. Absent are all of New England and most of the Middle Atlantic states. Many of these annexing cities are concentrated in Texas and California which have been in the midst of considerable annexation activity since 1945.

Twenty-nine municipalities, eight more than in each of the three preceding years, increased their areal size by at least 25 per cent. The three-fourths of one square mile of Covington, Virginia, was augmented by an additional 3.66 square miles and its 494 per cent gain was the greatest of any city for this year and for many previous ones. Second ranking was the 166 per cent increase of Thomasville, Georgia. Covington is in the 5,000 to 10,000 population class and Thomasville is in the 10,000 to 25,000 group. The greatest proportionate growth by a large city was San Antonio's 107 per cent. Five other municipalities at least doubled their size. They are: Garland, Texas (142%); Excelsior Springs, Missouri (106%); Texas City, Texas (105%); Greenville, Texas (100%); and Alexandria, Virginia (100%).

Cities of 5,000 or more people that increased their areas by not less than 25 per cent are: Hopeville, Virginia (99%); Louisville, Mississippi (97%); Salem, Virginia (69%); Harlingen, Texas (68%); Cudahy, Wisconsin (68%); Lebanon, Missouri (66%); El Cajon, California (60%); Williston, North Dakota (56%); Bakersfield, California (47%); Barstow, California (45%); Manhattan, Kansas (45%); Midwest City, Oklahoma (36%); Arlington, Virginia (36%); Lancaster, Pennsylvania (36%); Jackson, Tennessee (34%); Kennet, Missouri (32%); Wenatchee, Washington (28%); Sunnyvale, California (27%); Sturgis, Michigan (26%); Salina, Kansas (25%); and Kerrville, Texas (25%).

The 402 cities reporting annexations in 1952 included 106 which annexed one-fourth square mile or more and further information was requested of them. Data supplied by 96 of these incorporated urban areas are analyzed in many of the paragraphs which follow. Of the 10 other cities, three answered before press time and are included in Table III and the names of seven cities that did not reply are listed at the end of the same table. This leaves 296 incorporated places which absorbed less than one-fourth square mile of land in 1952.[4]

The average area added to 96 cities in 1952 covered slightly more than two and one-half square miles of unincorporated land containing 2,600 residents. Generally the annexed area was residential in nature, although there were exceptions where the present or proposed use is industrial or commercial. All land absorbed by these 96 cities in 1952 was unincorporated; none involved the combining of two existing cities.

Several municipalities acquired land that contained many people or a high population density. San Antonio gained the most new residents (42,000), followed closely by Dallas (35,000). Among the smaller cities, Covington, Virginia, had the largest population increase (12,000). Hayward, California, obtained the most densely populated area by absorbing one-fourth square mile possessing 3,000 inhabitants. Midwest City, Oklahoma, acquired 3,320 new residents through annexing about one-half square mile. This development is not new for either of these two cities. Hayward gained the most heavily populated land in 1950 and Midwest City stood first in 1951.

More than one annexation was generally necessary to bring the total amount of annexed land into the city. Approximately two-thirds of 93 reporting municipalities made two or more annexations during 1952. Collectively, they completed 501, an average of slightly more than five. Usually cities completing the largest number of absorptions acquired a relatively small amount of territory. In numerous instances, an annexation action involved very small segments of land. Lancaster, Pennsylvania, participated most often in successful annexation attempts (44) and obtained one and one-half square miles. This is the largest number of annexations completed by a city in a single year during the last five years. Hayward, California, made 15 annexations to gain one-fourth square mile. The large

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[4] The 296 cities with populations of 5,000 or more which annexed less than one-fourth square mile of land in 1952 are listed alphabetically by states within two population groups together with the number of acres annexed:

Cities over 10,000: Mesa 17, Ariz.; Fayetteville 12, Ark.; Brawley 28, Burlingame 12, Compton 11, Culver City 30, Fullerton 118, Gardena 22, Hanford 40, Huntington Park 3, Inglewood 3, Lodi 87, Los Angeles 67, Lynwood 23, Madera 68, Menlo Park 31, Merced 9, Modesto 40, Napa 107, Newport Beach 40, Palo Alto 101, Petaluma 12, Redondo Beach 109, Redwood City 10, San Buenaventura 97, San Francisco 17, San Leandro 71, Santa Ana 29, Tulare less than 1, Vallejo 45, Visalia 10, Whittier 53, Calif.; Aurora 85, Englewood 10, Fort Collins 65, Greeley 60, Trinidad 97, Colo.; North Miami 78, Fla.; Gainesville 15, Ga.; Idaho Falls 93, Idaho; DeKalb 54, Des Plaines 58, Downers Grove 2, Elgin 25, Mattoon 48, Park Ridge 50, Rock Island 100, Ill.; Richmond 11, Shelbyville 15, South Bend 130, Terre Haute 101, Ind.; Marshalltown 40, Iowa; Atchison 20, El Dorado 40, Emporia 23, Junction City 15, Lawrence 100, Ottawa 60, Parsons 34, Winfield 3, Kan.; Henderson 4, Lexington 1, Ky.; Opelousa 75, La.; South Portland 27, Me.; Takoma Park 40, Md.; Arlington t 4, Mass.; Albion 8, Benton Harbor 2, Grand Rapids 20, Kalamazoo 150, Traverse City 6, Mich.; Albert Lea 19, St. Paul 5, Minn.; Clarksdale 80, Tupelo 5, Miss.; Kirkwood 63, Mo.; Billings 7, Mont.; Beatrice 3, Grand Island 123, Norfolk 20, Nebr.; Reno 122, Nev.; Rochester 20, N.H.; South River 10, N.J.; Batavia 12, Corning 10, Floral Park 8, Lockport 75, Utica 140, N.Y.; Concord less than 1, Goldsboro 20, Greensboro 4, Kinston 15, Raleigh 4, Winston Salem 11, N.C.; Fargo 98, N.D.; Ashtabula 4, Athens 10, Bellefontaine 23, Chillicothe 10, Cincinnati less than 1, Elyria 50, Findlay 5, Troy 15, Van Wert 11, Wooster 55, Ohio; Ada 30, Bartlesville 55, Chickasha 5, Duncan 96, Enid 49, Guthrie 35, Muskogee 40, Ponca City 54, Shawne 69, Stillwater 60, Okla.; Corvallis 53, Portland 152, Salem 69, Ore.; Allentown 40, Columbia 3, Jeannette 2, Latrobe 45, Lebanon 25, Mt. Lebanon tp 7, Waynesboro 76, York 1, Pa.; Rapid City 20, Sioux Falls 30, S.D.; Nashville 37, Tenn.; Abilene 1, Alice 33, Austin 100, Del Rio 68, Denison 2, Lamesa 100, Plainview 4, San Benito 3, Sherman 30, Snyder 10, Tyler 110, Texas; Rutland 10, Vt.; Bremerton 57, Kennewick 14, Pullman 7, Renton 40, Yakima 70, Wash.; Fond du Lac 16, Manitowoc 40, Neenah 30, Sheboygan 60, West Allis 82, Wis.; Sheridan 46, Wyo. (Continued on next page.)

metropolitan city of Milwaukee had 36 land acquisitions totaling less than two square miles. One-half square mile was added to Fresno through 18 absorptions. Milwaukee and Fresno have been active in large numbers of small annexations for several years. Since 1948 Milwaukee has completed 107 annexations and acquired less than eight square miles, while Fresno's 108 acquisitions have increased the city's size by three and one-half square miles.

It was exceptional in 1952 for a city to absorb a sizable area through a single annexation. The most prominent example is San Antonio's accomplishment involving 80 square miles. The two other important illustrations are Thomasville, Georgia (8.2) and Alexandria, Virginia (7.5). Most individual annexations were small not because of the desire of a majority of the people in the city nor frequently because of the wishes of a majority of the residents of the combined city and fringe area. Rather, it was often the effect of the stringency of state annexation laws, sometimes requiring a separate majority vote in the fringe. The largest amounts of land annexed in recent years, including the four largest in 1952, were completed under state laws that did not require separate sanction by fringe dwellers. An ordinance of the city council, approval by the city residents, a court order, or a state legislative act was all that was needed to annex sizable areas. The strict nature of annexation laws thus frequently represents a serious obstacle to the annexation interests of many cities. Cities cannot expect another group to spearhead the campaign for legislative changes.

A decision by a city that it wishes to use annexation is often not enough. Many of them must convince the fringe to become part of the city. Repeatedly the strongest selling point is that the municipality can efficiently provide one or more services that are inadequate or entirely missing in the fringe. The status of fringe services and the most urgent needs of their inhabitants are thus important facts to discover.

Cities of 5,000 to 10,000: Opp 80, Ala.; Glendale 20, Ariz.; Arkadelphia 2, Conway 40, West Helena 16, Ark.; Belmont 12, Chino 4, Concord 20, Delano 41, El Monte 1, Escondido 37, Martinez 4, Mill Valley 22, North Sacramento 2, Sanger 70, Selma 15, Turlock 80, Ukiah 56, Woodland 30, Yuba City 71, Calif.; Alamosa 75, Durango 10, La Junta 21, Sterling 70, Colo.; New Canaan t 19, Newington t 10, Plainville t 13, Conn.; Covington 10, Douglas 1, Thomaston 10, Ga.; Batavia 6, Belvidere 51, East Alton 25, East Peoria 10, Glenview 20, Hinsdale 15, Litchfield 8, Lombard 40, Mendota 25, Metropolis 40, Rantoul 80, Savanna less than 1, Sycamore 22, Ill.; Clinton 20, Franklin 38, Greenfield 66, Jasper 2, Kendallville 2, Noblesville 50, Seymour 92, Ind.; Oelwein 29, Shenandoah 80, Webster City 3, West Des Moines 15, Iowa; Abilene 33, Olathe 40, McPherson 40, Kan.; Elizabethtown 150, Georgetown 10, Winchester 26 Ky.; Franklin 12, La.; Fairmont 28, Grand Rapids 60, Marshall 20, Pipestone 5, Willmar 10, Minn.; Grenada 10, Miss.; Chillicothe 15, Maryville 20, Warrensburg 122, Mo.; Havre 5, Niles City 8, Mont.; Fairbury 12, McCook 70, Neb.; Sparks 37, Nev.; Glen Rock 6, N.J.; Alamogordo 8 and Gallup 5, N.M.; Dansville 2, Penn Yan 5, Wellsville 5, N.Y.; Chapel Hill 66, Laurinburg 1, Morgantown 100, Oxford 2, N.C.; Delphos 5, Dover 95, Fairborn 122, Franklin 1, Logan 2, Oberlin 40, Orrville 32, Toronto 38, Wilmington 110, Ohio; Altus 100, Claremore 4, Cushing 15, Edmond 15, Elk City 22, Wewoka 10, Okla.; Ashland 10, Grants Pass less than 1, Ore.; Beaver 20, Bellefonte 28, Clearfield 7, Ephrata 30, Oakmont 93, Waynesburo 76, Pa.; Gaffney 15, S.C.; Yankton 5, S.D.; Pulaski 6, Tenn.; Aransas Pass 78, Belton 100, Breckenridge 128, Cleveland 133, College Station 100, Commerce 3, Dumas 30, Haltom 66, Kilgore 23, Levelland 11, Mineral Wells 80, Raymondville 20, Rosenberg 25, Seguin 16, Stephenville 6, Yoakum 17, Texas; Bountiful 35, Springville 30, Utah; De Pere less than 1, Fort Atkinson 10, Kaukauna 32, Oconomowoc 2, Sparta 4, West Bend 2, Wis.

Here is a composite picture of the relative adequacy of public services in the fringes annexed last year. The most basic fact is that no one service was sufficient in even two-fifths of the annexed areas. Zoning, although varying a great deal in its content, was the community need most often being adequately met in the fringe at the time of annexation. Water supply, the leader in each of the four previous years, was tied with streets for second and third rank in sufficiency. Trailing somewhat were garbage collection and police protection, and far behind were drainage and sewerage. Proper sewage disposal was present only one-half so many times as zoning and for the third successive year it was a poor eighth.

Two service needs stand out prominently as factors encouraging the fringe to want to annex (and/or the city wanting to annex). They are sewerage, mentioned in five of each seven fringe situations, and water supply, reported in one of each two. Very frequently they are the two major shortcomings in the same unincorporated area. The significance of sewerage deficiencies in speeding annexation is to be expected in view of its low rank among adequate fringe services. However, water supply is one of the most frequent adequate services and also one of the needs most frequently encouraging absorption. The explanation of this apparent paradox is found in one of two circumstances: either the water supply in the fringe was fast decreasing or it was expected to become insufficient as population growth continued.

Other service needs were far less important than sewage disposal and water supply which were also highly significant in the preceding year. Fire protection was the third most prevalent deficiency, but appeared only one-third as often as sewerage and one-half as often as water supply. Occasionally police protection, garbage collection, streets, zoning, and schools served as a major stimulus. Drainage and street maintenance defects proved to be compelling in isolated instances.

Cities should periodically review their contacts with their fringe. Some have been discovering that one or more services which they furnish through contract to fringe dwellers have been encouraging the fringe to avoid annexation. On stopping such nourishing, many of these municipalities have found much more interest in annexation. Cities which make fringe living more attractive through supplying one or a few requested services have themselves to blame for the frequent resistance to annexation.

Eight basic services—drainage, fire protection, garbage collection, police protection, sewerage, streets, water supply and zoning—were all insufficient in areas annexed to 30 of 90 reporting cities, and these municipalities will have considerable costs in raising the areas to the standards maintained in the other parts of the city. Only six cities found all of these services adequate in areas that they annexed. More than four-fifths (77 of 92) of the city officials agree that in the immediate years ahead the area will not return taxes sufficient to cover the cost of services. However, approximately the same proportion (73 of 88) agree that over a long period of time the area will carry its own service charges (see Table III).

It is evident from the condition of most fringe areas that annexation will not be a very vital force in reducing area problems if used by municipalities only when financially rewarding. While cities must strive for a sound financial base, the finance matter should be viewed in proper perspective. Fringe area difficulties call for more than merely financial considerations. Who is going to take the leadership in working out solutions for the city-fringe community if the city does not do so? What are the relative, long-range merits of cities making substantial investments after annexing the fringe as compared to standing by and continuing to be annoyed and confined by the fringe, often at considerable financial loss?

Many cities weaken their position in area matters by lacking an action program. For example, more than four-fifths of the areas annexed to 92 cities were the exclusive or joint originator of the annexation movement. Only 17 municipalities individually started the process, a record not substantially better than that of the two previous years. The fringe area of 51 cities solely initiated the idea while the annexed areas of another 24 municipalities began the movement jointly with its incorporated neighbor. Legal requirements are only partly responsible for the minority showing of cities. Sometimes it is evidence of the lack of a comprehensive city annexation program. One city manager stated the matter frankly, "Our annexation policy needs study. We annex in small pieces, usually as a subdivider wants to develop property." A comprehensive annexation program calls for study, initiative, and leadership by the city. It provides a process by which the municipality acts positively rather than defensively.

A similar pattern is frequently noticeable in explaining annexation benefits to fringe inhabitants, an important phase of an annexation program. Such efforts were made by slightly more than one-fifth of the cities (19 of 90). About three times the proportion of smaller cities utilized this basic device while most larger cities—five of six—ignored it. Several that conducted informational campaigns made profitable investments of staff time, especially in terms of eliminating misunderstandings that existed in the fringe.

Several cities prepared outstanding annexation publicity during 1952. Milwaukee, which has a department of annexation, continued to be active through staff appearances in the fringe and the circulation of "Annexation: Key to Prosperous Community," a comparative analysis of services and costs. In Phoenix, which is aiming at tripling its area, the local chamber of commerce distributed an attractive three color pamphlet called "An Invitation to Become a Part of the City of Phoenix." The brochure contains an interesting section on the advantages of annexation to Phoenix and to fringe residents. An accompanying letter punctured five untruths about annexation—100 per cent increase in taxes, installation of unnecessary sewers, streets, and sidewalks, no regular collection of garbage and refuse, inadequate fire protection, and charges for installing fire plugs.

The local chamber of commerce was also active in Tucson where it issued a folder, "Open the Door to Greater Tucson." The theme is that the open doorway of annexation offers fringe residents police protection, streets and sewers, water service, garbage service, fire protection, building and zoning controls, parks and recreation, and participation in local governmental affairs. A major point of emphasis is this statement: "The difference in service is great; the difference in cash is small." A letter was enclosed with this material.

San Jose, which has had an annexation program for a number of years, continued its educational activities. The latest example is "An Invitation to Property Owners of Monterey Park." This 28-page processed report, which is divided almost equally between text and tables, contains 15 short topical headings. The publication stresses facts rather than opinions, noting that supporting data will be supplied immediately about any questioned statement. Stress is placed on the financial attractiveness of annexation and the acquisition of a full complement of municipal services.

A smaller California municipality, Sunnyvale, prepared and circulated a one-page mimeographed sheet, "Advantages of Annexation." Some advantages which are emphasized are better sewerage service, lower fire insurance rates, adequate police protection, modern street lighting and signs, improved water supply, proper planning and zoning to protect property values, avoidance of overlapping special district taxes, and joint solution of mutual problems.

Not all municipalities utilized written reports. However, whatever means was used much factual material was first collected in each case before the educational campaign was begun. Boulder (Colorado), Harlingen (Texas), and Salinas (California) held a series of public meetings. Thomasville, Georgia, also scheduled open public forums and in addition prepared radio and newspaper publicity. The latter two means were also used in Dubuque, Iowa. Personal contact was made with fringe inhabitants and newspaper articles were issued by St. Joseph, Michigan. City officials of Kerrville, Texas, met with and explained various points to outside residents.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania, circulated information via newspapers, radio and television. Lubbock, Texas, officials held meetings with fringe people, disseminated newspaper items, and sent out individual letters of welcome to the new residents after annexation was completed. The city manager of Hopewell, Virginia, similarly wrote a letter acquainting new city people with available services.

Other Developments. The recent decision by the Virginia legislature to continue using a three-membered court to determine the outcome of annexation proposals (see Municipal Year Book, 1952, page 40) brought on area repercussions during the last year. Stimulated to action largely to block the annexation desires of Newport News, the counties of Elizabeth City and Warwick incorporated as council-manager cities. The proposals carried by heavy popular majorities.

Elizabeth City County became the city of Hampton through the merging of unincorporated land with the original city of Hampton and the town of Phoebus. This marked the first time in Virginia that an entire county including a town had merged with a city. In addition, only on one prior occasion (Richmond and Manchester in 1910) had an independent municipality united with another separate local unit. The new city of Hampton covers 57 square miles and is the second largest incorporated area in Virginia. The largest city area is now the 71 square miles of the other new municipality of Warwick which came into existence through incorporating the entire territory of Warwick County. An attempt made in 1950 to consolidate the cities of Newport News, Hampton, and Phoebus, and the counties of Elizabeth City and Warwick into one governmental unit was defeated at the polls.

There continued to be widespread interest in area matters in California. Two legislative interim committees studied the problem of urban services in unincorporated sectors and the League of California Cities and the County Supervisors' Association sought agreement on corrective legislation to be introduced in the 1953 session. A resolution adopted by the League of California Cities called for the establishment of a procedure enabling county supervisors to assess the cost of special services provided in various parts of the county, the discouragement of creating small special districts, and revisions in the annexation laws so as to compel a vote in urban fringes.

The need for area adjustment in both metropolitan and fringe situations is one of the major problems of local government. Recently there has been a rising amount of discussion and interest in comprehensive action. As pointed out in this section in previous editions of the Year Book, several major accomplishments have materialized since the end of World War II. Generally, however, the largest part of the task in area considerations lies not behind but ahead.

TABLE III

ANNEXATION OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE BY CITIES OVER 5,000: 1952

Data in this table were obtained directly from city officials in January and February, 1953. The table contains information on annexations of one-fourth square mile or more completed by 106 cities in 1952. Replies from three of these cities, however, were received too late for inclusion in the summary in the latter part of the preceding article; these cities are indicated by a single dagger (†) after the name of the city. Seven other cities which reported annexations of one-fourth square mile or more but did not furnish additional information are listed at the end of the table. Under "Origin of Annexation Movement," "C" indicates city government and "F" fringe area (including also real estate subdivision developers). Under "Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed," "D" means drainage, "F" fire protection, "G" garbage collection, "P" police protection, "S" sewer facilities, "St" streets, "W" water supply, and "Z" zoning; facilities not listed in columns were inadequate in the area annexed. These same abbreviations apply under "Service Needs Which Most Influenced Fringes to Annex" where they are supplemented by "Sc" for schools and "Stm" for street maintenance.

City	No. of Annexations	No. of Sq. Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1952 Annex. in Sq. Miles	Pop. of Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (000 omitted)	Origin of Annexation Movement	City Program Explaining Benefits	Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed	Service needs Which Most Influenced Fringes to Annex	Area Will Cost City More Than it Will Return in Revenues	
										Immediately	In Long Run
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Houston, Tex.	2	1.10	163.3	1,264	665	C	No	DSSt	. . .	Yes	Yes
Milwaukee, Wis.	36	1.83	52.5	2,179	642	F	Yes	DGZ	SW	Yes	No
250,000 to 500,000											
Columbus, Ohio	1	1.46	41.4	0	376	F	No	W	. . .	No	No
Dallas, Tex.	20	27.64	170.3	35,000	535	CF	No	None	SW	Yes	Yes
Fort Worth, Tex.	10	1.98	98.0	0	325	F	No	None	FPSW	. . .	No
Indianapolis, Ind.	7	.28	55.8	300	440	F	No	DFStWZ	S	Yes	No
Long Beach, Calif.	11	.58	36.3	0	254	F	No	WZ	. . .	Yes	Yes
Omaha, Neb.	. .	.25	41.4	1,000	258	CF	No	FZ	Sc	Yes	No

TABLE III—ANNEXATION OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE: 1952—Continued

City	No. of Annexations	No. of Sq. Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1952 Annex. in Sq. Miles	Pop. of Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (000 omitted)	Origin of Annexation Movement	City Program Explaining Benefits	Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed	Service needs Which Most Influenced Fringes to Annex	Area Will Cost City More Than it Will Return in Revenues	
										Immediately	In Long Run
250,000 to 500,000—continued											
San Antonio, Tex.	6	79.88	154.1	42,000	455	C	Yes	W	. . .	Yes	No
San Diego, Calif.	4	.26	109.0	99	434	F	No	None	FSW	Yes	No
Seattle, Wash.	2	.90	71.9	4,186	481	F	No	GZ	FPSW	Yes	. .
100,000 to 250,000											
Charlotte, N.C.†	4	.40	30.8	0	133	F	No	P	SW	Yes	No
El Paso, Tex.	1	.85	30.2	5,000	146	C	No	StW	. . .	Yes	No
Little Rock, Ark.	3	3.30	25.5	5,000	107	CF	No	P	FZ	Yes	No
Oklahoma City, Okla. . .	8	1.13	56.1	0	250	F	No	All	. . .	Yes	. .
Pasadena, Calif.	6	.70	22.6	1,422	106	F	No	None	SW	Yes	. .
Phoenix, Ariz.	2	1.12	18.9	6,200	124	F	Yes	WZ	StmW	Yes	No
Sacramento, Calif.	2	1.81	19.2	11,500	152	F	No	GW	Sc	Yes	No
Tampa, Fla.	1	.25	19.4	. . .	124	F	No	WZ	GS	Yes	No
Tulsa, Okla.	16	1.76	32.2	9,000	194	CF	No	SStW	GP	Yes	Yes
Wichita, Kan.	4	1.79	30.6	. . .	220	F	. .	None	SW	Yes	No
50,000 to 100,000											
Albuquerque, N.M.	2	.29	53.1	0	120	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .
Alexandria, Va.	1	7.50	15.0	11,000	75	CF	Yes	Z	SSt	Yes	No
Amarillo, Tex.	7	2.62	26.1	700	100	C	No	None	SW	Yes	No
Decatur, Ill.	18	.73	11.0	1,000	67	F	No	DGZ	W	Yes	No
Fresno, Calif.	18	.50	16.7	1,865	106	F	No	GStWZ	S	Yes	No
Glendale, Calif.	3	5.32	29.2	8,500	111	F	No	DFGPStZ	SW	No	No
Kenosha, Wis.	9	.42	8.1	1,500	58	CF	No	P	S	Yes	Yes
Lancaster, Pa.	44	1.52	5.8	25	64	C	Yes	FGStZ	PSW	Yes	No
Lubbock, Tex.	11	2.07	19.8	2,500	103	F	Yes	DSt	W	Yes	No
Macon, Ga.	2	.39	12.8	120	75	F	No	WZ	S	Yes	No
Madison, Wis.	11	3.16	19.3	1,900	103	F	No	DGPSSt	Sc	Yes	No
Ogden, Utah	1	.27	17.8	75	60	F	No	None	W	Yes	. .
Pueblo, Colo.	10	.90	12.9	8,000	72	F	No	All	S	Yes	No
Racine, Wis.	2	.65	9.9	3,000	75	F	No	FGZ	SSc	Yes	No
San Jose, Calif.	10	.97	18.9	100	102	F	Yes	GWZ	FPS	Yes	No
Springfield, Ohio	2	.30	13.2	2,000	79	F	No	W	S	Yes	Yes
Stockton, Calif.	5	.71	13.4	0	75	F	No	None	FS	Yes	No
Topeka, Kan.	1	1.80	19.7	2,000	95	F	No	None	S	. . .	. .
Waco, Tex.	1	2.42	23.6	8,250	100	C	No	None	. .	Yes	. .
Wichita Falls, Tex.† . . .	5	.69	14.1	0	90	F	No	None	All	Yes	No
25,000 to 50,000											
Ann Arbor, Mich.	5	.45	7.9	30	49	. .	No	StZ	S	No	Yes
Bakersfield, Calif.	3	4.14	13.0	743	44	F	No	GWZ	S	Yes	No
Beloit, Wis.	. .	.35	5.5	0	30	F	No	None	SW	. . .	No
Dubuque, Iowa	1	1.72	13.6	1,552	51	CF	Yes	None	FGPW	Yes	No
Eugene, Ore.	4	.68	8.1	1,200	37	F	No	G	FSSt	Yes	No
Great Falls, Mont.	3	.30	9.3	300	40	F	No	F	SW	Yes	Yes
Jackson, Tenn.	1	1.40	6.5	3,500	34	CF	. .	None	FPSW	Yes	Yes
Las Vegas, Nev.	. .	3.00	17.0	500	34	CF	No	GWZ	SSt	Yes	No
Marion, Ind.	9	.28	5.0	40	30	CF	No	FGPStZ	SW	Yes	No
Michigan City, Ind. . . .	1	.25	8.0	200	29	CF	No	FPStW	DGSZ	Yes	Yes
Odessa, Tex.	. .	.80	7.0	0	38	C	No	All	. . .	Yes	No
Paducah, Ky.	3	.32	9.3	5	52	F	No	None	S	Yes	. .
Salina, Kan.	16	1.29	6.4	124	30	C	No	FPZ	. . .	Yes	No
Tucson, Ariz.	2	.38	10.0	1,500	52	CF	Yes	GSStW	F	Yes	No

Table III—Annexation of One-Fourth Square Mile or More: 1952—Continued

City	No. of Annexations	No. of Sq. Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1952 Annex. in Sq. Miles	Pop. of Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (000 omitted)	Origin of Annexation Movement	City Program Explaining Benefits	Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed	Service needs Which Most Influenced Fringes to Annex	Area Will Cost City More Than it Will Return in Revenues	
										Immediately	In Long Run
10,000 to 25,000											
Anaheim, Calif.	8	1.10	5.7	650	20	CF	No	D	GSW	Yes	No
Borger, Tex.	1	.75	5.5	0	20	C	No	None	...	No	No
Boulder, Colo.	12	.34	3.9	1,000	22	F	Yes	FGP	SW	Yes	Yes
Casper, Wyo.	5	.27	7.0	1,600	27	C	No	FGPSStWZ	SW	No	Yes
Cudahy, Wis.	1	1.90	4.7	750	15	F	Yes	None	...	No	No
El Centro, Calif.	1	.25	3.5	350	13	..	No	None	...	No	No
Farrell, Pa.	1	.27	...	...	16	F	No	All	...	Yes	No
Garland, Tex.	6	4.69	8.0	0	16	F	No	None	...	No	No
Greenville, Tex.	4	4.96	9.9	1,704	18	F	No	None	SW	Yes	No
Harlingen, Tex.	4	8.00	19.7	3,000	31	CF	No	None	SW	Yes	No
Hayward, Calif.	15	.25	5.4	3,000	24	F	No	None	SW	Yes	No
Hialeah, Fla.	6	.30	12.0	...	30	CF	No	FPZ	...	Yes	No
Hopewell, Va.	1	3.39	7.8	5,458	16	CF	Yes	None	SSt	Yes	No
Jamestown, N.D.	1	.75	...	2,500	15	C	No	FPSStW	...	No	No
Las Cruces, N.M.	3	1.00	10.0	2,000	15	F	...	All	...	Yes	No
Manhattan, Kan.	1	.62	2.0	2,000	21	C	No	FZ	...	Yes	No
Marietta, Ga.	1	.45	5.9	2,000	25	F	No	PStWZ	FS	Yes	No
Midland, Tex.	4	2.13	13.2	3,500	39	F	No	D	SW	Yes	No
Midwest City, Okla.	8	.53	2.0	3,320	18	..	...	All	...	No	No
Monterey, Calif.	1	.38	5.6	2,000	20	F	No	None	FPS	No	No
Newark, N.Y.	1	.73	3.7	300	11	F	No	None	...	Yes	No
Orangeburg, S.C.	1	.30	3.2	500	15	F	No	None	G	Yes	No
Pampa, Tex.	4	.43	4.5	4	20	F	No	FP	...	Yes	No
St. Joseph, Mich.	3	.71	3.8	330	10	C	Yes	FPStWZ	GS	Yes	No
Salinas, Calif.	2	.87	6.1	1,000	18	F	Yes	GSt	SW	Yes	No
Texarkana, Tex.	1	.73	7.3	2,000	43	CF	No	Z	FPSStW	Yes	Yes
Texas City, Tex.	2	10.76	21.0	1,000	20	C	Yes	St	FGPZ	Yes	Yes
Thomasville, Ga.	1	8.24	13.2	2,500	17	CF	Yes	DSt	FW	Yes	No
Wenatchee, Wash.	16	.57	2.6	619	15	CF	No	PStZ	W	Yes	No
5,000 to 10,000											
Arlington, Tex.	6	2.50	9.5	...	14	CF	No	FGPZ	SWZ	Yes	No
Barstow, Calif.	2	.87	2.8	25	8	F	No	D	...	No	No
Covington, Va.	1	3.66	4.4	12,000	18	CF	No	None	...	Yes	No
El Cajon, Calif.	5	1.50	4.0	500	11	F	No	StW	S	Yes	No
Excelsior Springs, Mo.	1	1.70	3.3	500	6	CF	No	None	W	Yes	No
Kennett, Mo.	1	.78	3.1	500	9	CF	No	FGPSt	...	Yes	Yes
Kerrville, Tex.	1	1.25	2.5	1,000	9	C	Yes	...	GW	No	No
Lebanon, Mo.	1	1.31	4.3	3,500	10	CF	No	None	SW	Yes	No
Louisville, Miss.	1	1.87	3.8	1,000	6	F	Yes	None	FSStW	Yes	No
Magnolia, Ark.†	1	2.19	7.5	3,000	10	CF	Yes	FPSt	...	Yes	No
Park Forest, Ill.	1	.29	4.0	0	18	C	No	None	...	Yes	..
Salem, Va.	1	1.80	4.4	3,139	10	F	No	PStW	S	No	No
Sturgis, Mich.	1	.41	2.0	0	8	C	Yes	DFPSStWZ	...	Yes	No
Sunnyvale, Calif.	9	1.50	7.0	600	14	F	Yes	G	FSZ	No	No
Williston, N.D.	4	1.01	2.8	975	12	CF	No	W	SW	Yes	No

Omitted from Table III are seven cities which reported annexations of one-fourth square mile or more but whose officials had not furnished the additional information needed for the above table at press time. Two of these cities have more than 10,000 people: Longview, Tex., annexed 314 acres, and Santa Clara, Calif., 340. The five remaining cities have populations between 5,000 and 10,000: Greenville, Ala., annexed 750 acres; Troy, Ala., 240; Flagstaff, Ariz., 260; Mountain View, Calif., 480; and Mt. Pleasant, Tex., 185 acres.

Economic Classification of Cities and Metropolitan Areas[1]

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THE purpose of this article and the relevant material in Tables II and IV is to classify standard metropolitan areas and cities of 10,000 population or more by the following characteristics:

1. Metropolitan status of the city—whether it is an independent city, a central city in a standard metropolitan area, or a suburb. Each of these cities and metropolitan areas is further classified by whether it is an employing city or area, a dormitory, or a balanced city or area. This classification is based upon the employment-residence ratios presented in Tables II and IV.

2. Rent level of central cities and suburbs—whether the median rent of the central city or suburb is low, medium, high, or "exclusive" in relation to the median rent for the standard metropolitan area of which it is a part.

3. Economic base—whether the major volume of employment in the city is in manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, mining, government, etc. Tables II and IV show a manufacturing ratio to indicate the relation between the number of people employed in manufactures in the city or metropolitan area and the total number employed in manufactures, wholesale trade, retail trade, and personal, business and repair services.

4. Percentage of dwelling units in structures built between 1940 and 1950—an indication of the relative newness of the residential plant of the city or metropolitan area.[2]

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[1] In this article Grace Kneedler Ohlson's technique, with certain changes as indicated in the article, is applied to the data contained in the 1950 census of population, the 1947 census of manufactures and the 1948 census of business. See The Municipal Year Book, 1947, pp. 31-39 and Table IV. Her classification was based upon that of Chauncy Harris. See "A Functional Classification of Cities in the United States," Geographical Review, January, 1943, pp. 86-99, and "Suburbs," American Journal of Sociology, July, 1943, pp. 1-13. For advice and assistance in preparing this material, I am indebted, in addition to my wife, to Lyle C. Fitch of Middletown, Connecticut; William Kinnard, Instructor in Economics at Wesleyan University; Roy P. Peel, former Director of the Census; Howard G. Brunsman, Chief, Population and Housing Division, and Clarence E. Batschlet, Chief, Geography Division, Bureau of the Census.

[2] The following sources of data were used in this study: (1) For the labor force resident in a city and employed in manufacturing, in retail and wholesale trade and in personal, business and repair, services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Bulletins P-B: General Characteristics, Table 35; (2) The same source was used for data on the resident labor force engaged in mining, transportation, and government; (3) For employment in the city in manufacturing, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1947-vol. III: Statistics by States; Table 2; (4) For employment in the city in retail trade, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Business: 1948-vol. III: Retail Trade-Area Statis-

Classification by Metropolitan Status. Nine types of cities are distinguished by metropolitan status. In Table IV each city is identified as: independent (I) if it is located outside a standard metropolitan area; central (C) if the Bureau of the Census calls it a central city of a standard metropolitan area; and suburb (S) if it is located in a metropolitan area but is not a central city. Each of these three types of cities is further classified as a dormitory or residential city (D), a balanced city (B), or as an employing city (E).

The employment-residence ratio differentiates three types of cities on the basis of net daily migration to and from the city for purposes of working in manufactures and trade.[3] It does not indicate the actual net migration nor the number of people who commute even in manufactures and trade. Data are not readily available on the number of people in the professions, transportation, communications, utilities, government or mining that are employed within cities.

An employment-residence ratio of 100 indicates that the same number of people are employed in manufacturing and trade as are to be found in

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tics, Tables 102, 103 and 105; (5) For employment in the city in wholesale trade, ibid., 1948-vol. V: Wholesale Trade-Areas Statistics, Tables 102 and 103; (6) For employment in the city in personal, business and repair service, ibid., 1948, vol. VII: Service Trade-Area Statistics, Tables 102A, 103A and 105. The number employed in hotels and in entertainment, as reported by the 1948 Census of Business, was excluded from these indices because data were in too many instances withheld to avoid disclosures and because they were not comparable to the industry categories of "entertainment and recreation" and of "hotels and lodging places" in Table 35, Bulletin PB, 1950 Census of Population; (7) Enrollment in schools of collegiate rank is taken from Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide (1952), pp. 40-41; (8) Median gross monthly rent (in dollars) for standard metropolitan areas and for cities, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Housing, Series HC-8; (9) Per cent of dwelling units built in 1940 or later, ibid.

[3] This study differs from Grace Kneedler Ohlson's in that service industries are excluded from the employment-residence index. The ratio used here also differs from Ohlson's in that the ratio of employment in manufacturing and trade is not to the total resident labor force of the city. Separate ratios were obtained for manufacturing and for trade employment to the resident labor force in these industries. A ratio for these two categories combined was also obtained. Wherever employment data were not reported for an industry or were withheld, the comparable categories in the resident labor force were subtracted from the total. In the employment-residence ratios in Table IV, therefore, manufacturing and wholesale trade are sometimes not included. This should be noted whenever comparisons between cities are made.

Ohlson worked with data from censuses of business and manufactures for 1939, only one year earlier than the census of population. The data on employment in manufactures used in this study, however, are of 1947 and data on employment in trade and services are of 1948—three and two years, respectively, earlier than the 1950 census of population. Therefore, estimates of population and resident labor force in manufactures and trade in all urban places and standard metropolitan areas, with a population change of one per cent or more during the decade, were obtained, with two exceptions, by interpolation on a straight-line basis between 1940 and 1950. The two exceptions were (1) urban places with a large college enrollment, and (2) urban places in which a special census had been taken during the decade. Wherever it appeared that the percentage increase in population during the decade was attributable to the inclusion in 1950 of college students as residents of the college town, estimated 1950 college enrollment was first subtracted from the 1950 population. If a special census had been taken, the estimates were based on the percentage change in population between the date of the percentage change in population between the date of the special census and 1950. See U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, vol. I: Number of Inhabitants, pp. 1-81 to 1-84 for a list of special censuses.

the resident labor force in those industries. A ratio of 125 indicates that the number of people employed in the city exceeds by approximately one-fourth the number engaged in manufacturing and trade who live in the city. A ratio of 80 indicates that one-fifth of the number of people living in the city are engaged in manufacturing and trade work elsewhere.

As used here the term "balanced" is applied in most instances to a city or standard metropolitan area in which the net movement in and out of the city or area of workers in manufactures and trade is approximately the same. Because of the imprecision of the measurement and the crudeness of the data, any city or area with an employment-residence ratio within 15 points of 100 is classified as balanced. A dormitory city, therefore, is one with a ratio of less than 85 and an employing city is one with a ratio of more than 115. Within each of the classes and subclasses there is a wide variety of cities—for instance, white-collar, working-class, and professional suburban towns; the rent level described below will suggest the types to which the suburbs belong.[4]

Classification by Rent Level in Metropolitan Areas. Suburbs and central cities are further characterized by whether or not the median gross monthly rental was (1) low, (2) intermediate, (3) high, or (4) exclusive. A low rental is $5 or more under the median gross rental for the standard metropolitan area, an intermediate rent level lies within $5 a month below the median metropolitan rent, and $10 above; a high rent level is $10 or more above the median and less than twice the median; and exclusive rent is twice the median or more. All central cities have intermediate rent levels except Tampa, Florida, and Holyoke, Massachusetts, with low rent levels and Charleston, West Virginia; Orlando, Florida; and Steubenville, Ohio, with high rent levels.

Sixty-two per cent of the suburbs have intermediate rent levels: of these 35 per cent are dormitory suburbs, 35 per cent employing suburbs and 30 per cent balanced. Of the 29 per cent of all suburbs with high rent levels, seven-tenths are dormitory suburbs and all of the seven exclusive suburbs are of this class. There are only 30 suburbs in the low rent class; 14 of these are employing suburbs, 7 are dormitory, and 9 balanced suburbs.

This classification gives a general picture of the city as a whole. Parts of most central cities and of some suburbs therefore would, if distinguished from the remainder of the city, be classified at a higher or lower rent level.

Classification by Major Economic Base. In Table II standard metropolitan areas are classified according to major economic base. The same classification of cities will be found in Table IV. The following classes were set up by the use of the data on employment in the city as shown in the 1947 census of manufactures and the 1948 census of business (see footnote 2 above). These categories are not mutually exclusive.

MANUFACTURING (Mm). In these cities employment in manufactures is 50 per cent or more of aggregate employment in manufactures, trade and service establishments (excluding hotels and amusements), and employment in retail trade is less than 30 per cent.[5] In Bristol, Connecticut, for example, 82 per cent of the aggregate employment is in manufactures, 15 per cent in retail trade, a little over 1 per cent in wholesale trade and less than 2 per cent in personal, business and repair services.

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[4] See P. B. Gillen, The Distribution of Occupations As a City Yardstick (1951) for a classification that more precisely identifies this type of difference among cities.

INDUSTRIAL (M). In these cities the dominance of manufacturing is softened by a substantial retail trade: the manufacturing ratio is over 50 per cent but retail trade is more than 30 per cent of aggregate employment. Chillicothe, Ohio, Bay City, Michigan and Astoria, Oregon are examples of this type. Newton, Iowa, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Elgin, Illinois, cited by Ohlson as industrial in 1940, are now manufacturing cities.

WHOLESALE (W). In these cities the number employed in wholesale trade is at least 25 per cent of aggregate employment. All the larger cities are wholesale centers but only in San Francisco, California, and Salt Lake City, Utah, is employment in wholesale trade important enough to classify the cities as wholesale. Among the smaller cities El Centro, California, Wenatchee, Washington, and Bluefield, West Virginia, are also wholesale cities. Wilson, North Carolina, classified as wholesale in 1940 is now classified as a diversified city in which manufacturing dominates over retail trade.

RETAIL (Rr). If the number employed in retail trade was greater than employment in any other category, and employment in manufacturing was less than 20 per cent, the city was classified as a retail trade center. Except for suburban trading centers, most cities of this class are located in the South and West. Most of them are independent cities serving as trading centers for agricultural regions.

DIVERSIFIED (Mr and Rm). In one type of diversified city (Mr) manufacturing is predominant and retail trade is second in importance. This group includes all cities in which employment in manufacturing is less than 50 per cent of the aggregate employment but greater than employment in retail trade. The other type is a diversified city (Rm) with retail trade predominant and with employment in manufacturing more than 20 but less than 50 per cent. The central cities of Los Angeles, California, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for example, are classified as (Mr) and Boston, Massachusetts, and Houston, Texas as (Rm).

In a few cities (Rm-Mr) employment in trade and manufacturing are approximately equal.

The employment-residence ratio was used to classify the following:

DORMITORY (D). This class is identified in the section above on metropolitan status. Ohlson used the same criterion for establishing metropolitan status and for determining the economic base of residential cities. In this study all dormitory cities where data are available are also classified as to economic base in the same manner as other cities. It should be remembered, however, that in many such cities the principal economic function in the life of the area may be to furnish a place for employees to sleep and for their families to live.

The following classes were set up by use of the data on occupation of residents as shown in the census of population (see footnote 2 above):

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[5] This classification does not distinguish kinds of manufactures carried on (light, heavy, diversified) or the nature of products (steel, food, clothing).

EDUCATION CENTERS (Ed). If total 1950 college enrollments exceeded 20 per cent of the total 1950 population, the city is classed as an education center. In general, university towns are small and single in function. Examples include Ames, Iowa; Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Columbia, Missouri, in which the focus of economic activity is one or more collegiate institutions. Even so large a university as Harvard is only a small part of the economy of a large city such as Cambridge and hence does not place Cambridge in the (Ed) classification. Many of the (Ed) cities have characteristics similar to resort or retirement towns; there are large numbers of retired professional people, and services (such as hotels and lodging houses) are important.

GOVERNMENT CENTERS (G). If 15 per cent or more of the labor force resident in a city was employed in governmental service the city is classified as a government center. Leavenworth, Kansas; Annapolis, Maryland; and Jefferson City, Missouri, are examples. Not all state capitals are government centers. Albany, New York, for example, is a central city in a metropolitan area that is predominantly industrial (M) and the city itself is classified as diversified with retail trade predominant (Rm). Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, classified as a government center in 1940 is also in the Rm class in 1950. Suburbs of a government center, such as Alexandria, Virginia, in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, are not classified as government centers any more than suburbs of manufacturing centers are given special classification based on employment of the central city.

MINING TOWNS (Mg). If 15 per cent of those in the resident labor force reported mining as an occupation, that city is classified as a mining town. Even though the logic of this statement would require all of dormitory cities to be classified upon the basis of the resident labor force, mining towns are here considered to be those places where miners reside. Actual mining activities are usually carried on outside corporate limits.

TRANSPORTATION CENTERS (T). If more than one-fourth of the resident labor force was engaged in transportation and related functions, the city is classified as a transportation center. All manufacturing centers in metropolitan areas and all rural trade centers are dependent on transportation, communication, and utilities, and therefore all of such cities have a higher than average number of residents employed in these occupations.

AMUSEMENT OR HEALTH RESORTS (X). Cities in which the manufacturing ratio is less than 15 per cent and in which more than 10 per cent of the residents had occupations classified in the following industry groups —eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, and amusements, recreation, and related services—fall in this group. Atlantic City, New Jersey, and many Florida cities are typical of the amusement resort. Some cities commonly identified as summer resort cities, such as Albuquerque, New Mexico; Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Asheville, North Carolina, are classified as retail trade centers; the census data are as of April and therefore only identified the year-round resort centers. Inasmuch as resort cities are closely related in characteristics to the retail trade centers and perform essentially the same functions for their transient or retired inhabitants as the retail centers do for their market areas, this classification is essentially correct. The retail trade cities in farming areas tend to be retirement towns for farmers, yet their principal function is retail trade and they are classified as such.

Dwelling Units Built Between 1940 and 1950. The percentage of dwelling units built between 1940 and 1950 is shown in Table IV for each city of 10,000 population or more. These percentages indicate the extent to which residents of cities and standard metropolitan areas are living in new structures. Among the larger central cities, 36 per cent of Houston's dwelling units were 10 years old or less and in Los Angeles 25 per cent. In Buffalo and St. Louis less than 4 per cent of the dwelling units were constructed during the decade. And in Wilkes-Barre, a center of an area of declining population, only a little over 1 per cent of the dwelling units were newly built.

It is clear that Midwest City, a suburb of Oklahoma City, is new when 0.8 per cent of its dwelling units were built before 1940. But other cities,

TABLE 1

ECONOMIC BASE OF CITIES OVER 10,000 BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION *

Region	Government (G)	Mining (Mg)	Manufacturing (Mm)	Industrial (M)	Diversified Mfg (Mr)	Diversified Retail (Rm)	Retail (Rr)	Education (Ed)	Transportation (T)	Wholesale (W)	Resort (X)	Dormitory (D)	Total
					INDEPENDENT								
New England		. .	24	8	2	5	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	40
Middle Atlantic		4	24	12	5	12	. .	2	2	. .	. .	1	62
South	1	13	28	7	12	52	30	9	5	1	9	5	172
E. North Central		4	46	25	13	14	. .	11	1	. .	. .	2	116
W. North Central	3	. .	5	7	6	20	14	4	3	1	1	1	65
West	4	4	1	1	1	11	26	10	2	4	2	. .	66
Total All Regions	8	25	128	60	39	114	71	36	13	6	12	9	521
					CENTRAL								
New England		. .	16	3	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	21
Middle Atlantic		2	13	4	5	2	. .	. .	1	. .	1	. .	28
South	2	. .	6	2	13	24	11	. .	2	. .	. .	1	61
E. North Central		. .	32	3	4	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	41
W. North Central		. .	3	. .	6	7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	16
West		. .	. .	. .	3	7	5	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	17
Total All Regions	2	2	70	12	31	44	16	. .	3	2	1	1	184
					SUBURB								
New England		. .	15	7	3	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	28
Middle Atlantic		2	62	11	11	15	14	2	. .	. .	. .	2	119
South	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	2	. .	. .	4	1	21
E. North Central		. .	32	12	2	10	12	1	. .	. .	. .	1	70
W. North Central		2	1	1	. .	3	3	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	11
West	1	. .	6	2	3	7	16	2	. .	. .	. .	1	38
Total All Regions	2	5	118	34	20	39	52	8	. .	. .	4	5	287

*New England: Conn., Me., Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt. Middle Atlantic: N.J., N.Y., Pa. South: Ala., Ark., Del., D.C., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N.C., Okla., S.C., Tenn., Tex., Va., W.Va. East North Central: Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis. West North Central: Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N.D., S.D. West: Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., N.M., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

old in corporate age, are growing rapidly, with a sharp contrast between the old and the new sections of the city. One-half of all dwelling units in Alexandria, Virginia, a suburb of Washington, D.C., and 61 per cent of those in Burbank, California, a suburb of Los Angeles were built between 1940 and 1950. At the other extreme, in Oak Park, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago, less than 2 per cent of the dwelling units were 10 years old or less.

The median percentage of new dewlling units was 17.1 in independent cities with one-fourth of the cities reporting a percentage of 10.3 or less and another fourth a percentage of 25.5 or more. For central cities, the respective percentage points are approximately 3 points below those for independent cities. For suburbs on the other hand, the median percentage was only 18.5 and a quarter of the suburbs reported percentages of less than 9 per cent, the upper fourth contained 37 per cent or more (up to 99 per cent) of new dwelling units.

Summary of Findings. Almost one-third of the 992 cities over 10,000 population in the United States for which data are available are manufacturing cities; one-fifth are industrial cities or diversified cities in which manufacturing predominates; slightly more than one-third are either retail cities or cities in which retail trade predominates. In 15 cities, or a little over 1.5 per cent, employment in retail trade and in manufacturing are approximately equal. The remainder (13 per cent) are predominantly mining, transportation, education, government or resort cities.

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CENTRAL CITIES, SUBURBS, AND INDEPENDENT CITIES AND OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS BY ECONOMIC BASE

Economic Base	All Cities	Independent Cities	Central Cities	Suburban Cities	Standard Metropolitan Areas
Manufacturing	31.9	24.6	38.0	41.1	40.7
Industrial and Predominantly Industrial	19.8	19.0	19.0	18.8	26.9
Retail and Predominantly Retail	33.8	35.5	32.6	31.7	28.1
Others	12.9	20.9	6.1	8.4	4.3
Number of Units	992	521	184	287	167

Of these 992 cities, 521 are independent in that they are not located within a standard metropolitan area; 184 are central cities of standard metropolitan areas; and 287 are suburbs of central cities. A smaller proportion of independent cities than of central and suburban cities are manufacturing or industrial cities or diversified cities in which manufacturing predominates. On the other hand a slightly larger proportion of independent cities are retail or predominantly retail cities. Over one-fifth of the independent cities, as compared with one-seventeenth of the central cities and almost one-twelfth of the suburban cities, are classified as mining, transportation, education, government, or resort cities.

Table 1 shows the distribution by geographic regions of the various economic types of cities. Manufacturing, industrial and predominantly industrial cities far outnumber retail and other types of cities in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central states. In the Southern, West North Central, and Western states retail and predominantly retail cities are more prevalent than manufacturing cities.

A larger proportion of standard metropolitan areas are manufacturing, industrial, or predominantly industrial than are the central cities of these areas and a larger proportion of the central cities than of the standard metropolitan areas are retail or predominantly retail. Table 2 shows the percentage distribution of standard metropolitan areas, central cities, suburbs, and independent cities by their economic bases.

TABLE 3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CENTRAL CITIES, SUBURBS, AND INDEPENDENT CITIES AND OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS BY METROPOLITAN STATUS

Status	Employing	Balanced	Dormitory	Number of Units
Cities	55.5	26.3	18.2	1,219
Independent	66.2	28.8	5.0	624
Central	71.6	24.4	4.1	197
Suburban	30.7	23.4	46.0	398
Standard Metropolitan Areas	40.7	59.3	...	167

Of the 1,219 cities of over 10,000 population that are classified by metropolitan status, over half are employing cities to which people come to work in manufacturing, retail, and wholesale trade, and in personal, business, and repair services. Almost one-fifth are dormitory cities from which people go to work and a little over one-fourth are balanced cities in which the number of people employed in manufacturing and business approximately equals the number in the manufacturing and business labor forces resident in the city.

Approximately one-twentieth of the independent and central cities are classified as dormitories. Frequently, so-called independent cities are located near other cities and play the role of dormitories to them. This is also true of smaller central cities in multiple central city metropolitan areas. Furthermore, manufacturing plants are often located in unincorporated territory near cities. Some regional and suburban shopping centers are also located outside municipal boundaries and draw their workers from the city.

Four out of every 10 standard metropolitan areas are classified as employing metropolises. This suggests that the standard metropolitan area as defined by the Bureau of the Census may not coincide with the commuting metropolitan labor market area. Table 3 shows the percentage distribution of standard metropolitan areas, central cities, suburbs, and independent cities by their metropolitan status.

Table 4 shows the distribution by geographic regions of the employing, balanced, and dormitory cities.

TABLE 4

METROPOLITAN STATUS OF CITIES OVER 10,000 BY GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS*

Region	Employing (E) No.	%	Balanced (B) No.	%	Dormitory (D) No.	%	Total Number
			INDEPENDENT				
New England	27	64.3	12	28.6	3	7.1	42
Middle Atlantic	49	76.6	12	18.5	3	4.7	64
South	131	62.1	68	32.2	12	5.7	211
East North Central	102	75.6	29	21.5	4	3.0	135
West North Central	42	50.6	38	45.8	3	3.6	83
West	62	69.7	21	24.0	6	6.7	89
Total	413	66.2	180	28.8	31	5.0	624
			CENTRAL				
New England	19	76.0	4	16.0	2	8.0	25
Middle Atlantic	23	76.7	6	20.0	1	3.3	30
South	39	60.9	21	32.8	4	6.3	64
East North Central	36	85.7	6	14.3			42
West North Central	9	53.0	8	47.1			17
West	15	79.0	3	16.0	1	5.3	19
Total	141	71.6	48	24.4	8	4.1	197
			SUBURB				
New England	10	35.7	7	25.0	11	39.3	28
Middle Atlantic	62	43.7	28	19.7	52	36.6	142
South	9	25.7	7	20.0	19	54.3	35
East North Central	26	26.0	22	22.0	52	52.0	100
West North Central	2	10.5	5	26.3	12	63.2	19
West	13	17.6	24	32.4	37	50.0	74
Total	122	30.7	93	23.4	183	46.0	398
Grand Total	676	55.5	321	26.3	222	18.2	1,219

*See footnote to Table 1 for list of states by geographic regions.

Governmental Data for the 2,529 Cities Over 5,000 Population

THIS summary of governmental data for 2,529 American cities includes all cities and other incorporated urban places (boroughs, villages and towns) over 5,000 population as shown in final figures of the 1950 census of population. In addition it includes 199 towns in the New England states and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey as "cities" even though the United States Bureau of the Census does not classify these political subdivisions as urban places.

Five cities have been added to the Year Book including the newly-created cities of Hampton and Warwick, Virginia, and Baldwin, Jefferson and Monroeville, Pennsylvania. Baldwin township, Pennsylvania, has been dropped because most of its population was taken by Baldwin borough; the former city of Hampton, Virginia, has been dropped because it was absorbed by the new city of Hampton which also took in considerable surrounding area and population.

Governmental data are shown for all 2,529 cities over 5,000 population in Tables IV and V and were obtained directly from city officials and state correspondents for the Year Book. The governmental information shown is summarized in this article and in Tables 1 to 11. Washington, D. C., although shown in Table IV, is omitted from this discussion because the city cannot be classified under any of the common forms of municipal government. Articles on the 1950 census of population, metropolitan areas, governmental units, municipal annexations, and economic classification of cities will be found elsewhere in the Year Book.

Selection of Towns and Townships. While the municipal corporation is by far the most common kind of American urban government, about one-half of the New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships possess all or most of the social, economic, and governmental characteristics of regularly incorporated cities. Such towns and townships have a high population density and carry on the commonly recognized functions of municipal government even though they do not have the same status in law as incorporated cities.

The New England states, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey have a total of 401 towns and townships over 5,000 population. As stated above, about one-half of these towns and townships are similar to cities in most characteristics. On the other hand, many of the towns and townships have low population densities and perform only a few of the usual functions of municipal government. Two primary standards were established to separate the more urban of these towns and townships as "cities." Each of the 199 towns and townships in the 1953 Year Book meets both of these standards:

1. The town or township does not contain any incorporated urban place within its boundaries.

2. The town or township has one-half or more of its inhabitants living in unincorporated urban places or in an urbanized area.[1] The assumption is made that the town or township is likely to be rendering at least some municipal government services when one-half or more of its citizens live in closely built-up areas.

The application of the first standard above reduced the 401 towns and townships to 365; the application of the second standard reduced the number from 365 to the 200 included in the 1952 Year Book; Baldwin township, Pennsylvania was dropped this year for Baldwin borough reducing the number to 199. These 199 towns and townships are divided among the various states as follows: 23 towns in Connecticut, one town in Vermont, 10 towns in Rhode Island, five towns in New Hampshire, 10 towns in Maine, 68 towns in Massachusetts, 39 townships in New Jersey, and 43 townships in Pennsylvania. Each of these towns and townships is designated with a "t" or "tp" in Tables IV and V and in other tables in the Year Book.

TABLE 1

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN 2,528 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager		Town Meeting		Rep. Town Meeting	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Over 500,000	17	15	88.2	1	5.9	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000 . .	23	7	30.4	7	30.4	9	39.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000 . .	65	30	46.2	15	23.1	20	30.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	129	49	38.0	28	21.7	51	39.5	0	0.0	1	0.8
25,000 to 50,000	276	115	41.7	50	18.1	101	36.6	4	1.4	6	2.2
10,000 to 25,000	836	389	46.5	144	17.2	257	30.7	27	3.2	19	2.4
5,000 to 10,000	1,182	765	64.7	138	11.7	242	20.5	36	3.0	1	0.1
All cities over 5,000 .	2,528	1,370	54.2	383	15.2	681	26.9	67	2.6	27	1.1

Form of Government. Table 1, which shows the form of government of all cities over 5,000, indicates that 54 per cent of these cities operate under the mayor-council plan. "Mayor-council" is defined to include municipal organizations having a president and board, or a burgess and council, or a chairman and committee, if they are equivalent in powers and functions to a mayor and council in mayor-council cities. Included are both "strong-mayor" cities, in which the mayor has important duties as chief administrator, and "week-mayor" cities in which the council (often through committees) has more direct control of administration. The mayor-council form predominates in the very large cities (15 out of 17 cities over 500,000), and in the very small cities (65 per cent of the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 are mayor-council cities).

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[1] Unincorporated urban places contain a definite nucleus of residences and include all surrounding closely settled area within their boundaries. Over 2,000 such places have been delineated for the first time in the 1950 census. Urbanized areas contain a central city or cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more plus all densely settled areas generally contiguous to the central city through commerce, industry, or transportation. The Bureau of the Census established 157 of these urbanized areas for the 1950 census. For concise definitions of unincorporated urban places, urbanized areas, and other census areas of the 1950 census, see the Bureau of the Census release, Geographic Reports (Series GEO. No. 1) issued August 21, 1951.

The commission plan, in which the elected commissioners serve collectively as a legislative body and individually as administrators of the several departments, is found in 15 per cent of all the cities.

TABLE 2

METHOD OF SELECTION AND VOTING POWER OF MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			Per Cent of Mayors Directly Elected by the People Voting	
			Directly Elected	Selected by Council	Highest No. Votes in Council Election	On All Issues	In Case of Tie
Mayor Council	1,370	1,358	95.0	4.3	0.7	10.6	65.8
Commission	383	378	73.2	25.5	1.3	94.0	3.5
Council-Manager	681	656	41.7	57.2	1.1	42.4	53.0
Town Meeting	67	49	68.2	29.5	2.3	80.0	13.3
Rep. Town Meeting	27	23	60.9	39.1	0.0	100.0	0.0
All cities over 5,000	2,528	2,464	77.0	22.1	0.9	28.7	53.8

The council-manager plan is found in 27 per cent of the cities over 5,000. There are more council-manager cities than commission cities in all population groups except the over-500,000 group where they are equal. The article "Council Manager Government," elsewhere in this Year Book, shows all cities adopting the council-manager plan during 1952 together with other changes in the directory of council-manager cities. Table XVIII shows all council-manager cities as of March 1, 1953.

The town meeting and representative town meeting forms of government, applicable to New England towns, comprise 2.6 per cent and 1.1 per cent, respectively, of all cities over 5,000.

TABLE 3

VETO POWER OF MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
			Veto All Measures	Veto Budget Only	Veto Selected Items	No Veto
Mayor-Council	1,370	1,181	42.7	1.0	19.3	37.0
Commission	383	352	7.7	0.0	1.1	91.2
Council Manager	681	575	8.3	0.0	5.9	85.8
Town Meeting	67	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rep. Town Meeting	27	13	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
All cities over 5,000	2,528	2,147	27.0	0.6	12.4	60.0

The Mayor. The power of the mayor varies with the manner in which he is selected—that is, whether he is directly elected by the people as mayor or chosen by the council from its membership; with his veto power; the length of his term of office; and his power to vote on council actions. An analysis of such information shows the difference in the position of the mayor under the main forms of local government and also make it possible to distinguish the strong mayor-council from the weak mayor-council cities. In most mayor-council and commission cities the mayor is chosen directly by the people as mayor; in 57 per cent of the council-manager cities the mayor is chosen by the council from its membership (see Table 2). The council member receiving the highest number of votes in election to the council automatically becomes mayor in a very small percentage of the cities.

Table 4

Term of Office of Mayor in Cities Over 5,000 Population

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
Mayor-Council	1,370	1,358	2.9	58.6	0.7	37.7	0.0	0.1
Commission	383	379	2.1	27.5	13.7	53.9	1.8	1.0
Council-Manager	681	621	21.0	53.4	2.0	23.3	0.3	0.0
Town Meeting	67	46	41.0	29.5	29.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rep. Town Meeting	27	23	39.1	17.4	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
All cities over 5,000	2,528	2,427	8.3	51.4	4.0	35.6	0.4	0.3

If the mayor is chosen by the council he is usually on a level with the other members as far as voting privileges are concerned. Where the mayor is directly elected by the people he has some voting privileges on council actions in 29 per cent of the cities reporting; the right to vote, however, is limited to cases of a tie in 54 per cent of all the cities. In mayor-council cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in only 11 per cent of the cases; in commission cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in 94 per cent of the cases.

In mayor-council cities over 5,000 population, 43 per cent of the mayors may veto any measure; 19 per cent may veto ordinances or other selected items; 1 per cent may only veto budget items; 37 per cent have no veto power. In all other forms the mayor usually does not have veto power (see Table 3).

Table 4 shows that two-year and four-year terms of office predominate for mayors in American cities. The two-year term is most frequent in mayor-council and council-manager cities while the four-year term of office occurs most frequently in the commission cities.

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the several forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 5. The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found in cities of the group, while the median indicates the middle item when the cities in the group are arrayed according to the number of councilmen.

The range indicates the smallest and largest city councils in each group. Table 5 does not include town meeting and representative town meeting cities. Of 45 town meeting cities reporting, 36 have three-member councils; of 24 representative town meeting cities reporting, 18 have three member councils.

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	8-50	9	16	...	8	...	...	9	...
250,000 to 500,000	7-27	9	9	3-7	5	5	7-9	9	9
100,000 to 250,000	4-33	9	11	3-5	5	5	4-13	9	7
50,000 to 100,000	5-40	5	13	3-5	5	5	2-14	7	7
25,000 to 50,000	2-28	7	9	2-7	5	5	4-17	5	7
10,000 to 25,000	4-24	7	7	3-7	5	5	3-20	5	5
5,000 to 10,000	3-18	6	6	2-6	3	3	2-15	3	5
All cities over 5,000	2-50	5	7	2-7	5	5	2-20	5	5

Twelve cities still have bicameral councils: Danbury, Connecticut; Atlanta, Georgia; August and Waterville, Maine; Everett, Malden, Northampton, and Springfield, Massachusetts; New York City; and Central Falls, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket, Rhode Island. In four of these cities, however, the becameral council will be abandoned in late 1953 or early 1954: Atlanta, Georgia, and Central Falls, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

Table 5 indicates that in mayor-council cities the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city, probably because of a diminishing need for group representation in the small cities. Five is the usual number of commissioners in commission cities, except in cities of 5,000 to 10,000. Council-manager councils also show some decrease in size of council with a decrease in the size of the city. The number of councilmen reported for each city in Tables IV and V includes the mayor only if he is a full voting member of the council.

Type and Method of Councilmanic Election. The character of councilmanic elections and the geographical basis of representation are shown for the five forms of government and seven population groups in Table 6. City council candidates run under a party label in 55 per cent of the mayor-council cities, but this is true in only 33 per cent of the commission cities, and in 15 per cent of the council-manager cities. Partisan elections also are found in a minority in town meeting and representative town meeting cities. A similar distinction is found in the basis of representation: only 39 per cent of the mayor-council cities elect all councilmen at large, while all or almost all of the city councilmen are elected at large in commission-governed cities and in the town meeting and representative town meeting cities. Councilmen are elected at large in 74 per cent of the council-manager cities. A sizeable minority of the mayor-council and council-manager cities have combined representation at large and by wards.

TABLE 6

TYPE AND METHOD OF COUNCILMANIC ELECTIONS IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Type of Election			Method of Election				Overlapping Terms (Per Cent of Total Cities)
		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities: Partisan	Per Cent of Reporting Cities: Non-partisan	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities: At Large	By Wards	Combination of Wards & At Large	
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:									
Mayor-Council	1,370	1,345	55.1	44.9	1,342	38.6	37.5	23.9	56.4
Commission	383	372	33.3	66.7	366	98.7	0.8	0.5	43.1
Council-Manager	681	662	14.9	85.1	649	73.7	15.8	10.5	71.9
Town Meeting	67	46	50.0	50.0	45	95.6	2.2	2.2	30.6
Rep. Town Meeting	27	25	20.0	80.0	23	100.0	0.0	0.0	51.9
POPULATION GROUPS:									
Over 500,000	17	17	47.1	52.9	17	29.4	35.3	35.3	29.4
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	17.4	82.6	23	65.2	13.0	21.8	26.1
100,000 to 250,000	65	65	43.1	56.9	64	60.9	17.2	21.9	35.4
50,000 to 100,000	129	127	32.5	67.5	129	62.5	18.0	19.5	45.3
25,000 to 50,000	276	268	39.7	60.3	265	53.8	24.6	21.6	50.9
10,000 to 25,000	836	807	40.2	59.8	801	60.1	23.0	16.9	57.8
5,000 to 10,000	1,182	1,143	41.8	58.2	1,125	58.7	28.0	13.3	62.8
All cities over 5,000	2,528	2,450	40.6	59.4	2,425	58.7	25.1	16.2	57.7

In 45 cities over 5,000 population, some or all of the city councilmen are nominated by wards but elected at large. Nine of the cities with this method of election are over 50,000 population: Alhambra, Long Beach, Oakland, Richmond, and Stockton, California; Tampa, Florida; Portland, Maine; Jackson, Michigan; and Charleston, South Carolina.[2]

Overlapping terms for councilmen are most common in council-manager cities and least common in town meeting and commission cities. The percentage of cities having overlapping terms ranges from 26 per cent in the 250,000-to-500,000 population group to 63 per cent in cities of 5,000 to 10,000.

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[2] The 36 cities between 5,000 and 50,000 population that use this method of election are: 25,000 to 50,000—Tucson, Arizona; West Palm Beach, Florida; Elkart and Marion, Indiana; Muskogee, Oklahoma and Warwick, Virginia. 10,000 to 25,000—Selma, Alabama; Bradenton, Florida; Crawfordsville, Elwood and Goshen, Indiana; Takoma Park, Maryland; Holland, Monroe, and Muskegon Heights, Michigan; Clovis, New Mexico; Garden City, New York; Shawnee, Oklahoma and Baytown, Texas. 5,000 to 10,000—Harrison, Arkansas; Cartersville, Georgia; Burley, Idaho; La Grange Park and Mount Carmel, Illinois; Seymour and Sullivan, Indiana; Clarinda, Iowa; Dayton, Kentucky; Marshall and Three Rivers, Michigan; Marshall, Minnesota; Artesia and Raton, New Mexico; Chester, South Carolina; Shelbyville, Tennessee, and Stephenville, Texas.

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils, classified by forms of government and by population groups, are shown in Table 7. If there are varying terms, the term shown is that of the largest number of councilmen. There are usually two- or four-year terms: mayor-council cities more often have two-year terms while commission and council-manager cities more often have four-year terms. Three-year terms predominate in town meeting and representative town meeting cities. In 84 cities some councilmen are elected for longer terms than others (see individual city footnotes at the end of Table V).

Five cities reported changes in the term of office for city councilmen in 1952 not including cities where there was a change in the form of government. Four of these cities increased the term from two to four years—Clarinda and Mason City, Iowa, Georgetown, Kentucky, and Detroit, Michigan. In Camden, South Carolina, the term was reduced from four years to two years.

TABLE 7

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR CITY COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Terms of Office of Council					
			Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:								
Mayor-Council	1,370	1,358	0.3	49.4	7.0	43.3	0.0	0.0
Commission	383	377	0.0	24.4	15.5	54.9	1.6	3.6
Council-Manager	681	651	0.2	41.0	10.1	47.1	0.5	1.1
Town Meeting	67	49	27.3	27.3	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rep. Town Meeting	27	22	18.2	18.2	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
POPULATION GROUPS:								
Over 500,000	17	17	0.0	35.3	0.0	64.7	0.0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	0.0	30.4	8.7	60.9	0.0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	65	65	0.0	47.7	0.0	52.3	0.0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000	129	128	0.0	41.7	3.9	52.8	0.8	0.8
25,000 to 50,000	276	269	0.4	45.5	5.6	47.4	0.0	1.1
10,000 to 25,000	836	813	1.7	42.0	11.4	43.9	0.4	0.6
5,000 to 10,000	1,182	1,142	0.5	42.5	12.2	43.3	0.4	1.1
All cities over 5,000	2,528	2,457	0.9	42.5	10.3	45.0	0.4	0.9

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed data on the salaries of councilmen under different forms of government and in different population groups are contained in Table 8. If the salaries are not the same for all councilmen in a city, the salary shown is that of the majority of the councilmen. The tendency is apparent in commission cities to pay higher salaries to councilmen in view of their administrative duties, while considerably lower salaries are the general rule for mayor-council and council-manager cities below 100,000 and for town meeting and representative town meeting cities (see Table 8).

TABLE 8

SALARIES OF CITY COUNCILMEN IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
Cities over 500,000						
Mayor-Council	15	$1,800	$3,513	$4,333	$5,750	$ 9,000
Commission	1	....	....	7,500	....	....
Council-Manager	1	....	....	5,000	....	....
Total	17	1,800	3,700	4,550	6,750	9,000
250,000 to 500,000						
Mayor-Council	7	960	....	1,150	....	7,200
Commission	7	4,500	....	7,000	....	10,080
Council-Manager	9	520	....	1,470	....	3,600
Total	23	520	1,100	2,200	6,000	10,080
100,000 to 250,000						
Mayor-Council	26	250	660	900	1,225	4,800
Commission	15	4,000	4,462	5,050	6,250	7,500
Council-Manager	18	240	517	1,200	1,850	5,000
Total	59	240	780	1,191	4,238	7,500
50,000 to 100,000						
Mayor-Council	42	100	465	582	938	2,000
Commission	22	2,250	3,150	4,500	4,875	7,200
Council-Manager	46	120	282	584	1,107	4,000
Rep. Town Meeting	1	....	....	2,500	....	....
Total	111	100	483	820	2,125	7,200
25,000 to 50,000						
Mayor-Council	100	100	330	500	618	3,500
Commission	38	750	1,650	2,650	3,725	5,400
Council-Manager	68	60	220	490	920	3,000
Town Meeting	3	600	....	....	....	1,300
Rep. Town Meeting	5	520	....	700	....	1,700
Total	214	60	341	575	1,215	5,400
10,000 to 25,000						
Mayor-Council	314	25	142	276	400	1,800
Commission	116	48	600	1,125	1,800	4,200
Council-Manager	161	5	125	216	333	2,500
Town Meeting	18	100	163	300	413	1,400
Rep. Town Meeting	9	300	....	350	....	800
Total	618	5	148	298	591	4,200
5,000 to 10,000						
Mayor-Council	580	6	107	233	281	900
Commission	95	36	300	600	750	3,600
Council-Manager	144	25	90	135	233	900
Town Meeting	19	100	297	300	463	800
Rep. Town Meeting	1	....	....	500	....	....
Total	839	6	109	188	315	3,600
All cities over 5,000						
Mayor-Council	1,083	6	125	247	430	8,000
Commission	294	36	600	1,200	3,000	10,000
Council-Manager	446	5	125	233	512	5,000
Town Meeting	39	100	215	300	475	1,400
Rep. Town Meeting	16	300	300	520	800	2,500
Total	1,878	5	129	286	600	10,000

A total of 417 cities over 5,000 indicated that city councilmen are unpaid or, in a few of these cities, are paid the nominal amount of $1 per year (see Table 9). It can be readily observed that unpaid councilmen are mostly in the smaller mayor-council and council-manager cities.

A total of 21 cities reported increases in the salaries of councilmen in 1952, not including cities which made salary changes as a result of a change in form of government.

TABLE 9

NUMBER OF CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION WHERE CITY COUNCILMEN SERVE WITHOUT SALARY BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Population Group	Mayor-Council Cities	Commission Cities	Council-Manager Cities	Town Meeting Cities	Rep. Town Meeting Cities	Total
Cities over 500,000	0	0	0	. .	. .	0
250,000 to 500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
100,000 to 250,000	4	0	2	. .	. .	6
50,000 to 100,000	4	0	5	. .	0	9
25,000 to 50,000	12	0	17	0	1	30
10,000 to 25,000	64	0	69	1	1	135
5,000 to 10,000	157	4	76	0	0	237
All cities over 5,000	241	4	169	1	2	417

Elective Offices. The number of cities which have elected offices other than those of the mayor and council is shown in Table 10. Offices held by councilmen or elected commissioners are excluded. On the other hand, many of the elected officers perform the duties of other positions in addition to those indicated by their titles, but only the offices corresponding to

TABLE 10

MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICES OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Title of Office	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
	No.	Per Cent Of Cities Reporting							
Assessor	386	15.8	2	1	6	8	34	145	190
Attorney	238	9.8	3	4	2	7	32	81	109
Auditor	299	12.3	0	5	5	6	27	94	162
Clerk	657	26.9	2	2	13	25	63	219	333
Controller	112	4.6	10	2	8	13	13	40	26
Engineer	8	0.3	0	0	0	0	1	6	1
Finance Director	14	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	3	11
Police Chief	119	4.9	0	0	0	2	4	30	83
Public Works Director	51	2.1	0	0	0	0	5	18	28
Treasurer	883	36.2	7	1	16	39	103	317	400
Welfare Director	17	0.7	0	0	0	3	1	8	5
None of the Above Elective	1,115	45.7	3	12	34	79	141	383	463
Cities Not Reporting	89	. . .	0	0	1	0	3	15	70

their titles are shown. For example, the auditor in many Ohio, North Dakota, and South Dakota cities also has the duties of a city clerk. In many Indiana cities the city clerk also has the duties of city treasurer. In addition, municipal functions performed by elected county officers (assessors are a common example) are not shown in these tables.

Of greatest significance in Table 10 is the fact that 1,115 cities over 5,000 (46 per cent of the 2,439 reporting cities) have no elected officers other than city councilmen. City treasurers and clerks are most often popularly elected—in 36 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively, of the cities over 5,000. Tradition is in large part responsible for this situation, since these are among the earliest important offices established in municipal corporations. Somewhat less numerous are the cities reporting popular election of assessors, auditors, and attorneys. State laws are another factor that should be considered in interpreting Table 10 which summarizes information for cities over 5,000. General laws usually specify that offices be filled by election rather than appointment.

TABLE 11

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

	Type of Utility	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
		No.	Per Cent Of Cities Reporting							
A	Auditorium	406	16.6	8	17	21	34	43	136	147
B	Bus or Trolley Bus Sys.	38	1.6	4	1	1	4	5	16	7
E	Elec. Gen. & Distrib.	290	11.9	2	3	6	12	30	84	153
Ed	Electric Distrib. only	212	8.7	0	1	3	3	15	70	120
G	Gas Mfg. & Distrib.	42	1.7	2	3	3	2	5	19	8
Gd	Gas Distribution only	66	2.7	0	1	1	2	6	20	36
I	Incinerator	421	17.2	14	10	38	49	77	129	104
P	Port Facilities	78	3.2	10	8	11	4	16	18	11
R	Street Railway	9	0.4	5	1	1	0	1	1	0
S	Sewage Treatment Plant	1,203	49.3	12	16	35	51	135	416	538
T	Slaughterhouse	26	1.1	0	0	4	2	1	10	9
W	Water Supply & Distrib.	1,648	67.5	16	20	54	90	177	521	770
Wd	Water Distribution only	151	6.2	0	0	3	10	20	56	62
X	Airport	510	20.9	12	17	46	48	74	157	156
	Cities Having None of Above	300	12.3	1	0	1	7	23	104	164
	Cities Not Reporting	87	. . .	0	0	0	0	0	21	66

Municipally Owned Utilities. Nearly all (2,441) of the cities over 5,000 reported on the ownership of utilities, as shown in Table 11. Seventy-four per cent reported ownership of water supply and distribution systems or water distribution systems, and 49 per cent reported sewage treatment plants. Twenty-one per cent of the reporting cities own electric generation and distribution systems or electric distribution systems. Twenty-one per cent of the reporting cities over 5,000 own and operate airports although 303 additional cities over 5,000 lease their airports to private operators or other governmental agencies.

Some cities listed in Tables IV and V are served by a public utility that is owned by another governmental unit; but only utilities which the city itself owns or owns jointly with some other governmental unit are shown. Included, however, are utilities owned by a municipal agency or board separate from the general city government but entirely within the corporate limits of the city. Where the city owns but does not operate the utility, this fact is indicated. Utilities reported as under construction are included, except in the case of airports.

Tables IV and V do not indicate, by footnotes or symbols, the utilities jointly owned or owned and operated by individual cities with other cities, counties, special districts, or other governmental units. A total of 108 cities in 29 states, for example, jointly own or own and operate airports with the county, neighboring cities, a state university, or other agency. This does not include the municipal airports owned by cities but leased to private operators or other governmental agencies. A list of the 108 cities jointly owning and operating airports with other governmental units is shown in the 1951 Year Book, footnote 4, pages 46 and 47.

No less than 21 New Jersey cities shown in Table IV participate in inter-city arrangements for sewage treatment. All 21 cities are in or adjacent to the New York City-Northern New Jersey metropolitan area. Twenty-three other cities have inter-city arrangements for collection and disposal of sewage—eight in Ohio, six in California, and nine in Massachusetts, New York, Tennessee, and Virginia. The cities with inter-city arrangements for sewerage systems or sewage disposal are shown (except for Woodbridge, New Jersey, and Danvers, Massachusetts) in the 1951 Year Book, footnote 5, page 47.

Seven cities in northern New Jersey again take the lead in inter-city agreements for water supply and distribution: Clifton, Glen Ridge, Kearny, Montclair, Newark, Passaic, and Paterson. Other cities shown in Table IV that jointly own and operate water supply systems are Beverly and Salem, Massachusetts; Mamaroneck, New York; Uhrichsville, Ohio; Lansdale, Pennsylvania; and Coos Bay and North Bend, Oregon. The community auditorium is city-county owned in Roseville, California; Spartanburg, South Carolina; and Midland, Texas. In Houston, Texas, port facilities are jointly owned with the county, and in Virginia Beach, Virginia, the incinerator is jointly owned with the county. The bus system is jointly owned by Greenfield and Montague, Massachusetts.

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES

This is an explanation of the code used in columns under "Economic Classification" in Table IV beginning on next page. For sources of data and explanation see pages 49-57.

Metropolitan Status

I--INDEPENDENT city: not located in metropolitan area as defined by the census.

C--CENTRAL city: as designated by the census.

S--SUBURB: a city, other than central city, located in standard metropolitan area.

B--BALANCED city: the number of people who work in the city in manufacturing and trade approximately equals the number residing within the city and engaged in these industries.

D--DORMITORY city: most of the people engaged in manufacturing and trade who live in the city work elsewhere.

E--EMPLOYING city: more people work within the city in manufacturing and trade than are in the resident labor force for these industries.

Rent Level--relation of the rent of a suburb to the average rent for the whole metropolitan region of which it is a part.

1--low: $5 per month or more below the average rent for the metropolitan district.

2--intermediate: within a range of $5 below the average rent and $10 above the average rent.

3--high: more than $10 above the average rent.

4--exclusive: more than twice the average rent.

Economic Base

G--GOVERNMENT center: 15 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who are in the labor force are employed by a governmental unit.

Mg--MINING town: 15 per cent or more of the resident labor force reported mining as an occupation.

Mm--MANUFACTURING city: employment in manufacturing is at least 50 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade and service; and employment in retail trade is less than 30 per cent of aggregate employment.

M--INDUSTRIAL city: employment in manufacturing totals more than 50 per cent as in the Mm city but is balanced by retail trade employment of at least 30 per cent.

Mr--DIVERSIFIED city: employment in manufacturing is dominant but less than 50 per cent.

Rm--DIVERSIFIED city: employment in retail trade is dominant (manufacturing is at least 20 per cent of aggregate employment).

Rr--RETAIL TRADE center: employment in retail trade is greater than employment in wholesale trade, service, or manufacturing, and employment in manufacturing is less than 20 per cent.

Ed--EDUCATION centers: the enrollment in schools of collegiate rank within the city totals 20 per cent or more of the city's population.

T--TRANSPORTATION center: 25 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who are in the labor force reported transportation as an occupation.

W--WHOLESALE TRADE center: employment in wholesale trade in the city totals at least 25 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade, and service.

X--RESORT OR RETIREMENT town: employment in manufacturing was less than 15 per cent and 10 per cent or more of the resident labor force were employed in restaurants and other eating places, hotels or places of amusement and recreation.

Employment-Residence Ratio

This figure shows the relation between the number of people who work in the city and the number who live there, and is the ratio of the number employed in the city in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and personal, business and repair service establishments to the number of employed people who live in the city.

Manufacturing Ratio

Employment in manufacturing is shown as a percentage of aggregate employment in the city in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and personal, business and repair service establishments. This index shows the relative importance of manufacturing in the economy of one city as compared with that of another.

TABLE IV

GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953

This table includes all cities and other incorporated places in the United States as shown by the 1950 federal census. This table also includes 112 New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships selected by special rules (see preceding article). Population is shown for April, 1950, and land area for April, 1951, and are taken from Bureau of the Census reports. Economic data are for various years (see preceding page for explanation of headings). All other data are as of January 1, 1953. Under "Form of Government, Selection of Mayor", code letters to left of dash are: "MC" for mayor-council, "Com" commission, "Mgr" council-manager, "TM" town meeting, and "RTM" representative town meeting; code letters to right of dash show selection of mayor: "c" that he is selected as mayor by the governing body, "d" that he is directly elected by the people, and "h" that councilman receiving most votes in election becomes mayor.

"Number of Councilmen" includes the mayor if he may vote on all issues; mayor is excluded from number of councilmen if he may vote only in case of a tie or if he may never vote. The first figure shows total councilmen and the second shows how many of total are elected at large; a zero (0) in the "at large" column shows that all councilmen are elected from wards. Under "Type of Election", "NP" indicates nonpartisan (no party designation on ballot) and "P" partisan. A double dagger (‡) indicates terms of councilmen are overlapping.

See code letters below for "Other Elective City Offices" and "Utilities Owned and Operated"; an ampersand (&) means that the preceding code letter is for a utility owned but not operated. A superior numeral (^{1}) refers to notes at end of this table; an asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of Table V. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported. For further explanation see preceding article on pages 58 to 68.

City Offices Held by Officials Elected by People (excluding councilmen)

A—Assessor
C—Controller
D—Auditor
E—Engineer
F—Director of Finance
K—Clerk or Recorder
L—Attorney
P—Police Chief
S—Supt, Comr, Dir. Pub. Works or Streets
T—Treasurer
W—Welfare Director or Board

City-Owned and Operated Utilities

A—Auditorium
B—Bus System or Trolley Buses
E—Electric Generation and Distribution
Ed—Electric Distribution only
G—Gas Manufacture & Distribution
I—Incinerator
P—Port Facilities
R—Street Railway
S—Sewage Treatment Plant
Wd—Water Distribution only
T—Slaughterhouse
W—Waterworks
X—Airport

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt.& Selec.of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen- Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Over 1,000,000													
Chicago, Ill.	3,621	207.5	CE2	Mm	122	55	4.8	MC-d	50-0	NP4	$5,000	TK	BRISWX
Detroit, Mich. . . .	1,850	139.6	CB2	Mm	110	60	17.4	MC-d	9-9	NP4	5,000	TK	RISWX
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,970	450.9	CB2	Mr	113	37	25.0	MC-d	15-0	NP2	7,200	CL	EIPSWX
New York, N. Y. .	7,892	315.1	CB2	Mr	113	45	8.4	MC-d	25-0*	P4	7,000	C	BRIPSWX&
Philadelphia, Pa. .	2,072	127.2	CE2	Mm	125	53	7.9	MC-d	17-0	P4	9,000	CT	AGIPSWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION: Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Form of Govt.& Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL: No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
500,000 to 1,000,000													
Baltimore, Md. . . .	950	78.7	CE2	Mr	121	47	15.3	MC-d	21-1	P4	$4,000	C	IPSWX
Boston, Mass. . . .	801	47.8	CE2	Rm	158	40	5.1	MC-d	9-9	NP2	5,000	None	None
Buffalo, N. Y.	580	39.4	CE2	M	117	51	3.6	MC-d	15-6	P2‡*	6,000	C	AIPWX
Cincinnati, Ohio . . .	504	75.1	CE2	Mm	157	55	8.5	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	5,000	None	IPSWX
Cleveland, Ohio . . .	915	75.0	CE2	Mm	147	61	6.4	MC-d	33-0[7]	P2	4,000	None	ABREISWX
Houston, Tex.	596	160.0	CB2	Rm	108	33	36.3	MC-d	8-3	NP2	3,600	C	AGIPSWX
Milwaukee, Wis. . .	637	51.6	CE2	Mm	124	59	9.1	MC-d	27-0	NP4	5,687	CTL	IPSWX&
Minneapolis, Minn.	522	53.8	CE2	Mr	123	40	7.8	MC-d	26-0	NP4‡	4,200	CT	AIPSWX&
New Orleans, La. .	570	199.4	CE2	Rm	119	32	17.6	Com-d	8-1	P4	7,500	A	AIWX
Pittsburgh, Pa. . . .	677	54.2	CE2	Mr	137	40	6.4	MC-d	9-9	P4‡	8,000	C	IW
St. Louis, Mo.	857	61.0	CE2	Mm	152	54	3.8	MC-d	30-1	P4‡	1,800	CT	APWX
San Francisco, Calif.	775	44.6	CE2	W	134	29	14.1	MC-d	11-11	NP4‡	2,400	TAL	ABRSWX
Washington, D. C. .	802	61.4	CE2	G	131	13	22.3	. . .*	. .-. .	. . .	13,000	None	AIP&SW
250,000 to 500,000													
Akron, Ohio	275	53.7	CE2	Mm	144	71	13.3	MC-d	13-3[7]	P2	2,700	None	ISWX
Atlanta, Ga.	331	36.9	CE2	Rm	181	32	13.7	MC-d	27-0*	NP4	1,800	None	AISWX
Birmingham, Ala. .	326	63.5	CB2	Rm-Mr	112	37	18.8	Com-d	3-3	NP4	7,000	None	AIW*X
Columbus, Ohio . . .	376	39.4	CE2	Mr	123	45	15.2	MC-d	7-7[7]	NP4‡	1,000	DL	EISWX
Dallas, Tex.	434	130.3	CE2	Rm	124	30	35.4	Mgr-d	8-2	NP2	1,040	None	ASWX
Denver, Colo.	416	67.5	CE2	Rm	133	32	20.6	MC-d	9-0	NP4	1,200	D	ASWX
Fort Worth, Tex. . .	279	102.2	CE2	Mr	122	43	34.6	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	520	None	AISWX
Indianapolis, Ind. . .	427	55.4	CE2	Mm	139	54	12.0	MC-d	9-9	P4	1,200	K	GSX
Jersey City, N. J. .	299	13.0	CB2	Mm	95	57	3.1	Com-c	5-5	NP4	7,500	None	W
Kansas City, Mo. .	457	80.6	CE2	Rm	132	34	8.0	Mgr-d	9-5	NP4	3,600	None	AWX
Long Beach, Calif. .	251	35.5	SD2	Rr	75	23	32.9	Mgr-c	9-9	NP3	2,400	DL	AGPWX
Louisville, Ky. . . .	369	52.7	CE2	Mm	130	52	12.6	MC-d	12-0	P2	960	C	APWX&
Memphis, Tenn. . .	396	104.2	CB2	Mr-Rm	113	37	26.4	Com-d	5-5	NP4	6,000	A	AEdGdIPSWX
Newark, N. J.	439	23.6	CE2	Mm	143	55	4.6	Com-c	5-5	NP4	10,000	None	R&P&WX&S
Oakland, Calif. . . .	385	53.0	CE2	RM	116	33	14.5	Mgr-c	9-9	NP4‡	1,440	D	APX
Omaha, Neb.	251	40.7	CE2	Mr	129	40	10.7	Com-c	7-7	NP3	4,500	None	AE&G&PSW&X
Portland, Ore. . . .	374	69.6	CE2	Rm	132	35	19.2	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	10,080	D	AISW
Rochester, N. Y. . .	332	36.7	CE2	Mm	154	67	4.2	Mgr-c	9-5	P4‡	1,500	None	AIPSW
St. Paul, Minn. . . .	311	52.2	CE2	Mr	129	49	8.6	Com-d	7-7	NP2	6,500	C	ASWX
San Antonio, Tex. .	408	72.3	CB2	Rm	110	23	30.2	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	1,040	None	AEGISWX
San Diego, Calif. . .	435	110.4	CB2	Rm	112	35	38.0	Mgr-d	7-1	NP4‡	2,000	L	PSWX
Seattle, Wash.	468	74.1	CE2	Mr	143	41	20.0	MC-d	9-9	NP4‡	7,200	TKL	ABREW
Toledo, Ohio	304	43.1	CE2	Mm	131	59	7.4	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	3,600	None	AIPSWX
100,000 to 250,000													
Albany, N. Y.	135	19.0	CE2	Rm	129	33	4.3	MC-d	19-0	P4	750	CT	PSWX
Allentown, Pa. . . .	107	15.9	CE2	Mm	134	59	9.2	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	4,500	CT	ISWdX&
Austin, Tex.	132	38.0	CB2	Rr	97	13	37.7	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	None	None	EISTWX
Baton Rouge, La. . .	126	30.2	C-2	Ed	. . [5]	. . [5]	46.2	MC-d	7-7*	NP4	720	None	IPTX
Berkeley, Calif. . .	114	9.5	SB2	Ed	94	48	13.7	Mgr-d	9-9	NP4‡	240	D	None
Bridgeport, Conn. .	159	14.6	CE2	Mm	168	73	12.0	MC-d	16-0	P2	None	TK	AISTX
Cambridge, Mass. .	121	6.2	SE2	Mm	182	65	4.9	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	4,000	None	IWX
Camden, N. J.	125	8.6	SE2	Mm	169	73	11.1	Com-c	5-5	NP4	4,500	None	AISW
Canton, Ohio	117	14.1	CE2	Mm	146	67	9.6	MC-d	14-3[7]	P2	900	DTL	SW
Charlotte, N. C. . .	134	30.3	CE2	Mr	125	36	28.5	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2	600	None	AISWX
Chattanooga, Tenn.	131	28.0	CE2	Mm	167	60	10.5	Com-d	5-5	NP4	7,500	None	AEdX
Corpus Christi, Tex.	108	46.7	CB2	Rr	106	16	44.3	Mgr-d	4-4	P2	1,040	None	AGISWX
Dayton, Ohio	244	25.0	CE2	Mm	171	68	13.9	Mgr-h	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ISWX
Des Moines, Iowa . .	178	54.9	CB2	Rm	113	33	14.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	300	None	SWX

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION				Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio			No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
100,000 to 250,000—continued													
Duluth, Minn.	105	62.3	CB2	Mr	115	43	7.7	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	$5,500	None	GdISWX
Elizabeth, N. J.	113	11.7	SB2	Mm	87	60	6.7	MC-d	13-0	P2‡	None	A	Wd
El Paso, Tex.	130	29.3	CE2	T	123	22	20.7	MC-d	4-4	NP2	4,800	TA	ISWX
Erie, Pa.	131	18.8	CB2	Mm	115	59	10.4	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	6,000	. . .	IPSWX
Evansville, Ind.	129	18.1	CE2	Mm	130	60	20.1	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,000	K	ISWX
Fall River, Mass.	112	33.9	CB2	Mm	113	72	4.5	MC-d	9-9	NP2	800	None	ISWX
Flint, Mich.	163	29.3	CE2	Mm	140	74	13.9	Mgr-c	9-0	NP2	500	None	SWX
Fort Wayne, Ind.	134	18.8	CE2	Mm	136	63	13.6	MC-d	9-3	P4	900	K	EI&SWX
Gary, Ind.	134	41.6	SE2	Mm	128	73	21.2	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,000	K	ISX
Grand Rapids, Mich.	177	23.4	CE2	Mm	149	63	7.7	Mgr-d	7-1	NP2‡	1,200	C	ASW
Hartford, Conn.	177	17.4	CE2	M	146	52	9.3	Mgr-h	9-9	NP2	None	T	X
Jacksonville, Fla.	205	30.2	CE2	Rm	131	27	20.9	MC-d	9-9	NP4	1,500	TAK	EIPWX
Kansas City, Kan.	130	18.7	SB2	Mm	110	64	6.9	Com-d	3-3	NP4	4,000	None	AEPWX
Knoxville, Tenn.	125	25.4	CE2	Mr	173	47	15.3	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡	1,200	None	EdGIWX
Little Rock, Ark.	102	21.0	CE2	Rm	134	26	18.6	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	1,200	TKL	AISWX
Miami, Fla.	249	34.2	CB2	X	115	14	34.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	5,000	None	AIPW
Mobile, Ala.	129	25.4	CE2	Rm	136	34	32.9	Com-c	3-3	NP4	7,000	None	WX
Montgomery, Ala.	107	26.1	CB2	Rm[4]	110[2]	..[4]	30.0	Com-d	3-3	P4	5,100	None	AWX
Nashville, Tenn.	174	22.0	CE2	Mr	149	42	8.6	MC-d	22-1	NP4	1,200	None	EdIWX
New Bedford, Mass.	109	19.1	CE2	Mm	129	72	3.6	MC-d	11-6	NP2	500	A	WX
New Haven, Conn.	164	17.9	CE2	Mm	148	56	6.8	MC-d	33-0	P2	None	TK	STX
Norfolk, Va.	214	28.2	CE2	G[4]	146[2]	..[4]	25.6	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	1,200	T	AIWX&
Oklahoma City, Okla.	244	54.1	CB2	Rr	102	19	27.4	Mgr-d	8-0	NP4‡	600	None	ASWX
Pasadena, Calif.	105	21.7	SE2	Rr	134	23	16.4	Mgr-c	7-..	NP4‡	600	None	AEIWX
Paterson, N. J.	139	8.1	SB1	Mm	106	59	4.2	MC-d	11-0	P2‡	400	None	IW
Peoria, Ill.	112	12.9	CB2	Mr	102	43	9.8	MC-d	20-0	P4‡	780	TK	X
Phoenix, Ariz.	107	17.1	CE2	Rr	149	13	35.6	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2	3,000	None	BSWX
Providence, R. I.	249	17.9	CE2	Mm	161	61	3.5	MC-d	26-0	P2	1,500	None	IPSW
Reading, Pa.	109	8.8	CE2	Mm	125	61	2.7	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	4,200	CT	AISWX
Richmond, Va.	230	37.1	CE2	Mr	146	39	14.8	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	1,200	None	GIPSWX
Sacramento, Calif.	138	16.9	CE2	G	130	19	24.6	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	1,200	None	APWX
Salt Lake City, Utah	182	54.1	CE2	W	123	21	20.5	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	5,000	D	WX
Savannah, Ga.	120	14.6	CD2	Rr	84	19	24.5	MC-d	12-12	NP2	480	None	AWX
Scranton, Pa.	126	24.9	CE2	Mr	131	47	0.6	MC-d	5-5	P4‡	4,000	C	IX
Shreveport, La.	127	24.5	CB2	Rm	109	20	24.4	Com-d	5-5	NP4	5,000	None	AIWX
Somerville, Mass.	102	4.1	SD2	Mm	59	51	0.8	MC-d	11-4	NP2	500	None	IWd
South Bend, Ind.	116	21.6	CE2	Mm	142	68	18.1	MC-d	19-3	P4	1,000	AK	W
Spokane, Wash.	162	41.5	CB2	Rm	104	24	22.5	Com-C	5-5	NP4‡	5,000	None	WX
Springfield, Mass.	162	31.7	CE2	M	121	56	10.4	MC-d	26-8*	P2	None	TK	AISW
Syracuse, N. Y.	221	25.3	CE2	M	127	51	4.6	MC-d	9-4	P2‡*	3,500	D	I&SWX
Tacoma, Wash.	144	47.9	CE2	Mr	124	44	20.7	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	7,200	C	ERSW
Tampa, Fla.	125	19.0	CE1	Mr	145	40	18.6	MC-d	7-7	NP4	1,800	K	AIPSWX&
Trenton, N. J.	128	7.2	CE2	Mm	137	63	3.7	Com-c	5-5	NP4	7,500	None	A&IP&SWX
Tulsa, Okla.	183	28.1	CB2	Rm	98	23	25.6	Com-d	5-5	P2	6,000	D	AIWSX
Utica, N. Y.	102	16.4	CE2	M	119	54	2.8	MC-d	18-1	P2	1,250	CTA	IWX&
Waterbury, Conn.	104	27.6	CE2	Mm	124	73	25.6	MC-d	15-15	P2	250	CTK	W
Wichita, Kan.	168	26.9	CB2	Rm	92	27	32.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	360	None	AW*SX
Wilmington, Del.	110	9.8	CE2	Mr	129	46	7.1	MC-d	12-1	P2	750	T	IPSW
Worcester, Mass.	203	37.0	CE2	Mm	139	66	6.9	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	4,000	None	AISWX
Yonkers, N. Y.	153	17.2	SD2	Mm	78	58	9.8	Mgr-d	13-1	P2	2,500	None	IW
Youngstown, Ohio	168	32.8	CB2	Mm	109	57	5.9	MC-d	7-0[7]	P2	600	None	IWX
50,000 to 100,000													
Alameda, Calif.	64	10.7	SE2	Mm	124	75	34.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	480	DTA	Ed

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Albuquerque, N. M.	97	51.2	CE2	Rr	118	11	53.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	$ None	None	SW
Alexandria, Va. . . .	62	7.5	SE2	Rr	120	12	49.8	Mgr-D	7-7	NP3	1,200	TAL	None
Alhambra, Calif. . .	51	7.2	SB2	Mr	97	49	28.1	Mgr-C	5-5	NP4‡	600	DTKL	IW
Altoona, Pa.	77	10.0	CE2	T	140	35	2.5	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	5,000	CT	ISW
Amarillo, Tex. . . .	74	21.7	CB2	Rr[4]	88[2]	..[4]	40.2	Mgr-d	3-3	NP..	520	None	AISWX
Asheville, N. C. . .	53	14.5	CE2	Rm	126	23	9.6	Mgr-c	7-7	P2	300	None	AWX
Atlantic City, N. J.	62	11.5	CE2	X	159	12	2.6	Com-c	5-5	NP4	5,250	None	WX
Augusta, Ga.	72	9.8	CE2	Mr	133	44	8.4	MC-d	15-15	NP3‡	600*	None	AWX
Aurora, Ill.	51	8.1	SE2	Mm	116	60	7.3	MC-d	14-0	NP4‡	780	TK	IW
Bay City, Mich. . . .	53	9.6	CE2	M	120	61	11.6	Mgr-d	9-0	NP2	820	None	EdPWX
Bayonne, N. J. . . .	77	5.2	SB2	Mm	96	70	4.9	Com-c	5-5	NP4	. . .	None	Wd
Beaumont, Tex. . . .	59	31.4	CB2	Rr	88	19	29.4	Mgr-d	5-1	P2	1,200	None	AIWX&
Berwyn, Ill.	51	3.8	SD2	Rr	17	2	8.2	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	. . .	TK	Wd
Bethlehem, Pa. . . .	66	18.6	CE2	Mm	164	81	14.0	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	3,600	CT	WX&
Binghamton, N. Y. .	81	11.0	CB2	Mr	110	49	5.5	MC-d	13-0	P4‡	1,500	None	WX
Brockton, Mass. . .	63	21.4	CB2	M	103	59	3.7	MC-d	11-4	P2	500	None	SW
Brookline t, Mass. .	58	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-c	5-5	NP3‡	2,500	TAK	IW
Burbank, Calif. . . .	79	16.8	SE3	Mm	156	71	60.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	720	TK	EW
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	72	25.4	CE2	Mm	128	57	13.3	Com-d	5-5	NP2	. . .	None	AISWX
Charleston, S. C. . .	70	5.1	CE2	Rm	138	33	7.8	MC-d	25-13	NP4	100	None	IT&WX
Charleston, W. Va.	74	9.6	CB3	Rr	115	13	11.5	MC-d	23-5	P4	100	T	AI
Chester, Pa.	66	4.7	SB2	M	111	53	15.0	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	. . .	CTW	S
Cicero, Ill.	68	5.8	SE2	Mm	205	88	8.0	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	520	CTK	Wd
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	59	8.2	SD3	Rr	23	6	10.4	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	1,200	None	IWd
Clifton, N. J.	65	11.7	SB2	Mm	97	82	29.8	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4	1,500	None	W
Columbia, S. C. . . .	87	12.8	CE2	Rm	123	25	26.0	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,000	None	WX
Columbus, Ga. . . .	80	12.0	CE2	Mm[4]	162[2]	..[4]	26.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	1,200	None	WX&
Covington, Ky. . . .	64	6.6	SD2	Rm	58	36	1.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	1,500	None	IW
Cranston, R. I. . . .	55	28.7	SD3	Mm	74	75	17.0	MC-d	20-0	P2	500	TW	S
Davenport, Iowa . . .	75	18.1	CB2	Rm	94	38	12.6	MC-d	8-2	P2	900	TK	SX
Dearborn, Mich. . .	95	25.3	SE2	Mm	311	90	41.7	MC-d	7-7	NP2	2,000	TK	ISWd
Decatur, Ill.	66	9.3	CE2	M	133	51	13.9	Com-d	5-5	NP4	. . .	None	SWX
Durham, N. C. . . .	71	13.2	CE2	Mm	168	62	16.0	Mgr-d	13-7	NP4‡	780	None	A&ISWX
East Chicago, Ind. .	54	10.4	SE2	Mm	232	89	3.6	MC-d	9-3	NP4	1,000	TK	SW
East Orange, N. J. .	79	3.9	SD3	Rm	42	22	7.3	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	1,000	None	W
East St. Louis, Ill. .	82	13.4	SD1	Mr-Rm	83	42	8.8	Com-d	5-5	NP4	4,000	None	None
Evanston, Ill.	74	8.2	SB3	Rm	99	21	10.5	MC-d	16-0	NP4‡	780	TK	IW
Fresno, Calif.	92	16.0	CE2	Rr	141	15	28.1	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	. . .*	None	ASWX
Gadsden, Ala.	56	28.8	CE2	Mm	148	72	37.7	Com-d	3-3	NP4	. . .	None	AX
Galveston, Tex. . . .	67	8.1	CE2	T	118	32	15.2	Com-d	5-5	..2	2,400	A	AIWX
Glendale, Calif. . . .	96	23.8	SD2	Rm	83	33	21.7	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	720	TK	AEW
Green Bay, Wis. . .	53	13.9	CE2	Mr	134	45	15.8	MC-d	23-1	NP2‡	600	None	W
Greensboro, N. C. .	74	18.2	CE2	Mr	140	45	23.0	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	200	None	ISW
Greenville, S. C. . .	58	16.2	CE2	Rm	129	35	27.4	Mgr-d	6-0	P2	1,200	None	ISWX
Hamilton, Ohio. . . .	58	7.8	CE2	Mm	140	70	14.2	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	300	None	EGdIWX
Hammond, Ind. . . .	88	23.5	SD2	M	74	51	25.4	MC-d	9-3	P4	600	K	AISW
Hampton, Va.	61	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	5-1	NP4	1,200	TA	None
Harrisburg, Pa. . .	90	6.3	CE2	Rm	168	33	7.5	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	5,400	CT	W
Hoboken, N. J. . . .	51	1.0	SE1	Mm	202	80	0.1	MC-c	5-5	NP4	4,500	None	Wd
Holyoke, Mass. . . .	55	21.0	CE1	Mm	130	71	5.5	MC-d	21-14	NP2	None	TK	AEGIW
Huntington, W. Va. .	86	14.0	CE2	Mr	128	46	14.3	MC-d	13-3	P2	120	None	AI
Irvington, N. J. . . .	59	3.1	SD2	Mm	70	57	7.4	Com-c	5-5	NP4	2,250	None	IS
Jackson, Mich. . . .	51	10.2	CE2	Mm	165	62	4.1	Mgr-d	9-9	NP2	500	TL	SWX
Jackson, Miss. . . .	98	27.0	CB2	Rm	108	27	41.1	Com-d	3-3	NP4	7,200	None	AIWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen- Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Council men		
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Johnstown, Pa. . . .	63	5.6	CE2	Mm	195	67	3.5	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	$6,000	CT	IX&
Joliet, Ill.	52	7.7	SE2	M	139	52	8.1	Com-d	5-5	NP4	4,500	None	W
Kalamazoo, Mich. .	58	8.8	CE2	Mm	161	59	4.8	Mgr-h	7-7	NP2	350	None	EWX
Kenosha, Wis.	54	7.6	CE2	Mm	126	75	13.6	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	200	None	ISW
Lakewood, Ohio . . .	68	5.6	SD3	Mr	50	50	4.0	MC-d	7-3[7]	NP4‡	1,800	None	ISWd
Lancaster, Pa. . . .	64	4.3	CE2	Mm	135	63	4.8	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	5,000	CT	SWX
Lansing, Mich. . . .	92	14.5	CE2	Mm	177	66	13.2	MC-d	16-0	NP2‡	400	TAK	A&ESWX
Laredo, Tex.	52	13.5	CB2	Rr	109	13	30.1	MC-d	8-0	NP2	1,300	TAKPL	ISWX
Lawrence, Mass. . .	81	6.7	CE2	Mm	144	74	2.3	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	4,500	None	IWX
Lexington, Ky. . . .	56	5.7	CE2	Rm	181	22	7.0	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	1,500	None	AISX&
Lima, Ohio	50	7.7	CE2	Mm	160	61	9.1	MC-d	7-1[7]	NP4	1,200	LD	SW
Lincoln, Neb.	99	23.8	CB2	Rm	114	36	13.0	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡	480	None	EWX
Lorain, Ohio	51	11.0	CE2	Mm	140	76	15.7	MC-d	10-3[7]	P2	1,200	DTKL	W
Lowell, Mass.	97	12.9	CB2	Mm	106	66	4.0	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	4,000	None	AW
Lubbock, Tex.	72	17.0	CB2	Rr	93	10	55.8	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	300	None	ESWX
Lynn, Mass.	100	10.4	SE2	Mm	128	71	3.4	MC-d	11-4	NP2	1,000	None	AW
McKeesport, Pa. . .	52	3.5	SE2	M	123	61	6.7	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	4,500	CT	W
Macon, Ga.	70	12.4	CE2	Mr	128	42	11.8	MC-d	18-0	NP2	600	None	WX
Madison, Wis.	96	15.9	CE2	Ed	127	41	18.5	MC-d	20-0	NP2‡	600	None	WX
Malden, Mass. . . .	60	4.8	SD2	M	75	53	4.4	MC-d	21-0	NP2	None	None	None
Manchester, N. H. .	83	32.1	CE2	Mm	117	66	9.2	MC-d	14-0	NP2	400	W	ISW
Medford, Mass. . . .	66	8.1	SD2	Mr	35	43	4.6	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	4,000	None	None
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	72	4.1	SB2	Mr	92	43	6.8	MC-d	5-5	P4‡	2,000	C	W
Muncie, Ind.	58	10.0	CE2	Mm	127	66	15.9	MC-d	9-2	P4	480	K	SX
New Britain, Conn.	74	13.7	CE2	Mm	121	78	15.2	Mgr-d	15-5	P2	500	CTK	STW
New Rochelle, N. Y.	60	9.9	SD2	Rm	81	31	6,8	MC-d	5-5	P4‡	2,500	None	IPS
Newton, Mass. . . .	82	17.3	SD3	M	68	58	12.4	MC-d	21-14	NP2	None	None	IW
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	91	12.7	SE2	Mm	140	74	18.0	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	3,000	None	WX
Oak Park, Ill.	64	4.7	SD3	Rr	45	5	1.6	MC-d	6-6	P4	750	K	IWd
Ogden, Utah	57	17.4	CE2	Rm	145	29	24.8	Mgr-c	7-3	NP2	300	None	SWX
Orlando, Fla.	52	16.2	CE3	Rr	140	14	33.8	MC-d	5-1	NP3‡	900	None	AEISWX
Passaic, N. J.	58	3.1	SE1	Mm	179	77	7.0	Com-c	5-5	NP4	3,000	None	W
Pawtucket, R. I. . .	81	8.6	SB2	Mm	115	72	10.1	MC-d	24-0*	NP2	. . .*	None	W
Pittsfield, Mass. . .	53	40.9	CE2	Mm	140	73	10.0	MC-d	11-4	NP2	300	K	ISWX&
Pontiac, Mich. . . .	74	19.8	SE2	Mm	192	81	12.7	Mgr-c	7-0	NP2	300	None	SWX
Port Arthur, Tex. .	58	12.8	CD2	M	83	51	22.8	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	None	None	IW
Portland, Me.	78	21.6	CE2	Rm	138	32	5.9	Mgr-c	9-9	NP3‡	500	None	AX
Portsmouth, Va. . .	80	10.2	CD2	Rm	71	21	26.7	Mgr-d	11-1	NP4‡	900	None	ISW
Pueblo, Colo.	64	10.9	CD2	Rr	67	17	16.5	Mgr-c	14-14	NP2	240	None	AWXS
Quincy, Mass.	84	16.8	SB2	Mr	85	49	9.2	Mgr-c	7-7	..2	3,000	None	Wd
Racine, Wis.	71	9.2	CE2	Mm	118	72	9.1	MC-d	15-0	NP2‡	900	CTA	ISW
Raleigh, N. C.	66	11.0	CE2	Rm	144	21	23.0	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	200	None	AIWX&
Richmond, Calif. . .	100	14.5	SB1	Mm	85	64	73.3	Mgr-c	9-9	NP6‡	600	None	AP&
Roanoke, Va.	92	26.5	CE2	Rm	118	30	18.3	Mgr-c	5-5	P4‡	1,000	T	IWX
Rockford, Ill.	105	14.5	CE2	Mm	135	68	11.6	MC-d	20-0	P4‡	780	TK	W
Saginaw, Mich. . . .	93	16.6	CE2	Mm	134	65	10.6	Mgr-c	9-9	NP4‡	250	None	ASWX
St. Joseph, Mo. . . .	79	14.1	CB2	Mr	106	44	3.2	MC-d	5-5	P4	300	DT	W
St. Petersburg, Fla.	97	52.2	CB2	X	108	10	31.2	Mgr-d	7-1	NP4‡	None	None	BGIPSWX&
San Angelo, Tex. . .	52	28.8	CB2	Rr[4]	88[2]	..[4]	43.4	Mgr-d	2-2	NP2	500	P	ABISWX
San Bernardino, Cal.	74	19.6	CE2	Rr	130	12	32.6	MC-d	5-0	NP4‡	600	TKL	ASW
San Jose, Calif. . . .	102	17.4	CE2	Rm	134	39	23.4	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	300	D	AX
Santa Monica, Calif.	72	8.0	SE2	Mm	178	62	28.8	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	600	None	ABPWdX
Schenectady, N. Y.	92	10.2	CE2	Mm	172	74	5.5	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	2,000	None	ISW
Sioux City, Iowa . . .	84	45.0	CB2	Mr	113	42	7.9	Com-d	5-5	NP2	5,250	None	AWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

			ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION						CITY COUNCIL				
City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Sioux Falls, S. D. . .	53	12.7	CE2	Rm	119	36	25.5	Com-d	3-3	NP5‡	$6,000	None	AEISWX
South Gate, Calif. .	51	7.0	SD3	Mm	81	73	51.1	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK	AW
Springfield, Ill. . . .	82	10.5	CE2	Rm	122	38	11.0	Com-d	5-5	NP4	. . .	None	EW
Springfield, Mo. . .	67	17.3	CE2	Rm	121	33	14.7	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	3,000	None	BEGdSX
Springfield, Ohio . .	79	12.2	CE2	Mm	145	68	11.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None	SWX
Stamford, Conn. . .	74	37.6	C-2	Mm	..[5]	63	18.6	MC-d	40-0	P2	None	K	IS
Stockton, Calif. . . .	71	12.5	CE2	Rm	153	23	27.4	Mgr-c	9-9	NP4‡	. . .	None	AP&SX
Terre Haute, Ind. .	64	12.3	CE2	Mr	138	44	6.3	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,000	K	X
Topeka, Kan.	79	13.1	CB2	Rm	114	32	14.5	Com-d	5-5	NP2	4,000	None	WX
Troy, N. Y.	72	9.3	CB2	Mr	104	49	4.4	MC-d	18-0	P4	750	CT	IWX&
Union City, N. J. . .	56	1.3	SB1	M	88	52	0.6	Com-c	5-5	P4	3,000	None	None
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	85	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-d	13-0	P4‡	600	T	None
Waco, Tex.	85	26.0	CB2	Rm	105	24	29.5	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Waterloo, Iowa. . . .	65	31.3	CE2	Mm	136	67	19.9	MC-d	6-2	NP2	500	T	SWX
Wheeling, W. Va. . .	59	10.4	CE2	Mr[4]	157[1]	..[4]	4.8	Mgr-c	9-9	NP4	1,200	None	AEdIW
Wichita Falls, Tex.	68	11.8	CE2	Rm	119	26	24.4	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	120	None	ASWX&
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. .	77	6.9	CE2	Mg	172	48	1.2	Com-d	5-5	P4	4,500	CT	I
Winston, Salem, N.C.	88	18.9	CE2	Mm	174	68	15.9	Mgr-d	8-0	P2	120	None	ISTW
Woonsocket, R. I. .	50	8.6	SB2	Mm	113	74	6.5	MC-d	20-0*	P2	200*	None	SW
York, Pa.	60	4.2	CE2	Mm	190	70	5.6	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	3,600	None	S
25,000 to 50,000													
Abilene, Tex.	46	10.5	IB	Rr	93	17	37.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	250	None	AWX
Abington tp, Pa. . .	29	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-c	13-0	P4‡	600	T	S
Albany, Ga.	31	10.4	IB	Rr	93	19	35.4	Mgr-d	7-..	NP2‡	600	None	AEdGT&WX
Alexandria, La. . . .	35	6.2	IB	Rm	105	24	26.3	Com-d	3-3	NP4	5,500	None	AEGdWX
Aliquippa, Pa. . . .	26	4.4	SE2	Mm	168	85	14.1	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	None	D	IW
Alliance, Ohio	26	4.6	SE2	Mm	124	64	8.4	MC-d	9-3[7]	P2	360	DTL	SW
Alton, Ill.	33	6.4	SB2	M	86	54	10.2	MC-d	14-..	NP4‡	. . .	TK	B
Amsterdam, N. Y. .	32	6.0	IE	Mm	126	76	3.8	MC-d	8-0	P2	1,200	TA	IW
Anderson, Ind.	47	9.8	IE	Mm	190	80	12.5	MC-d	9-3	P4	600	DTAK	ESW
Ann Arbor, Mich. .	48	7.3	IE	Ed	170	43	15.4	MC-d	15-0	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Anniston, Ala.	31	9.3	IE	Mm	164	64	23.4	Com-d	3-3	NP4	. . .	None	AWX&
Appleton, Wis. . . .	34	8.2	IE	M	116	55	16.8	MC-d	18-0	NP2‡	600	TKL	SW
Arlington t, Mass. .	44	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-c	3-3	NP3‡	600	TAK	Wd
Ashland, Ky.	31	8.0	CB2	Rm	94	35	14.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	. . .	None	ISW
Athens, Ga.	28	9.5	IE	Ed	131[2]	..[4]	17.0	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	600	L	IW
Auburn, N. Y.	37	8.4	IE	Mm	134	70	2.4	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	750	None	SW
Bakersfield, Calif. .	35	8.9	IE	Rr	191	9	26.3	Mgr-c	7-0	NP4	600	None	S
Bangor, Me.	32	32.3	IE	Rm	137	21	7.0	Mgr-c	9-9	NP3‡	400	None	AEPW
Barberton, Ohio . . .	28	5.9	SE2	Mm	215	84	17.9	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	900	DTL	ISW
Battle Creek, Mich.	49	10.5	IE	Mm	154	65	8.2	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX
Belleville, Ill.	33	6.4	SB2	M	107	53	13.6	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	360	TK	S
Belleville, N. J. . .	32	3.2	SE2	Mm	121	81	16.1	Com-c	5-5	NP4	. . .	None	S
Bellingham, Wash. .	34	21.0	IE	Rm	116	38	11.2	MC-d	7-1	NP2‡	300	TKL	SWX
Belmont t, Mass. . .	27	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-c	3-3	NP3‡	800	TAK	EdWd
Beloit, Wis.	30	4.8	IE	Mm	132	73	11.8	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	200	None	None
Bessemer, Ala. . . .	28	5.0	SE2	Mg	127	50	21.7	Com-..	3-3	P4	1,800	L	AEdIWd
Beverly, Mass. . . .	29	15.1	SB2	Mm	95	68	11.4	MC-d	9-3	NP2	300	None	WX&
Beverly Hills, Calif.	29	5.0	SE3	Rr	181	17	13.6	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Billings, Mont. . . .	32	4.3	IE	W	130	14	22.0	MC-d	8-0	NP2	260	T	SWX
Biloxi, Miss.	37	5.8	IE	Mm[4]	120[2]	..[4]	38.8	Com-d	3-3	P4	3,600	None	R&W
Bloomfield, N. J. . .	49	5.4	SE2	Mm	152	79	16.2	MC-d	6-0	P2‡	2,500	None	W
Bloomington, Ill. . .	34	5.4	IE	Mr	142	45	4.6	MC-d	14-0	P4	780	TKSE	EWX&

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt.& Selec.of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Bloomington, Ind.	28	3.7	IE	Ed	135	48	17.1	MC-d	7-2	D4	$ 324	K	SWX
Boise City, Idaho	34	6.9	IE	Rr	137	11	27.7	MC-d	4-4	NP4‡	1,200	None	SX
Bremerton, Wash.	28	4.3	ID	Rr	60	6	47.2	Com-d	3-3	NP3	5,520	K	APSW
Bristol, Conn.	36	26.6	CE2	Mm	146	86	23.7	MC-d	7-..	P2	500	TAK	S
Brownsville, Tex.	36	2.3	IB	Rr	100	10	37.7	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	240	None	ESWXT&
Burlington, Iowa	31	11.2	IB	Mr	113-	46	14.7	Com-d	5-5	NP2	4,200	S	APWX
Burlington, Vt.	33	10.8	IE	Mr	130	45	9.4	MC-d	12-0	P2‡	300	None	AEW
Butte, Mont.	33	5.1	IE	Mg	119	10	6.2	MC-d	16-0	P2	600	T	IX&
Champaign, Ill.	40	4.7	IE	Ed	137	21	25.3	Com-d	5-5	NP4	2,500	None	None
Charlottesville, Va.	26	6.4	IE	Rm	134	27	20.7	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	. . .	TA	GdSW
Chelsea, Mass.	39	2.0	SB1	Mr	97	48	1.8	MC-d	9-4	NP2	500	None	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	32	8.1	IE	T	132[1]	..[4]	26.5	Com-d	3-3	NP2	4,320	None	SWX&
Chicopee, Mass.	49	18.6	SE2	Mm	133	88	15.9	MC-d	9-..	NP2	None	TAK	AEdW
Clarksburg, W. Va.	32	4.6	IE	Rm-Mr	133	39	10.2	Mgr-c	9-0	P2	150	None	None
Clinton, Iowa	30	9.6	IB	M	111	57	9.0	MC-d	9-2	P2	. . .	TA	IPX
Colo. Springs, Colo.	45	9.7	IB	Rr	111	16	13.8	Mgr-c	9-9	NP6‡	None	None	AEGdSWX
Columbia, Mo.	32	6.9	IE	Ed	134	19	25.0	Mgr-d	5-1	NP2	None	A	EWX
Compton, Calif.	56	7.2	SD2	Rr	64	24	63.2	Mgr-d	5-1	NP4‡	900	TKL	W
Concord, N. H.	28	64.1	IB	Rm	114	39	5.0	Mgr-c	15-6	NP2‡*	200	None	AWX
Council Bluffs, Iowa	45	3.0	SD2	T	80	21	7.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	None	WX&
Cumberland, Md.	38	7.9	IE	Mr	134	48	5.2	Com-d	5-5	NP2	1,560	None	WX&
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	29	8.5	SD3	Rm	47	42	33.1	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	EdISW
Danville, Ill.	38	9.8	IE	Mr	130	44	7.7	Com-d	5-5	NP..	. . .	None	I
Danville, Va.	35	6.1	IE	Mm	234	67	14.8	Mgr-c	9-9	NP4‡	1,200	T	AEGW
Daytona Beach, Fla.	30	9.0	IB	X	109	13	25.4	Mgr-c	5-0	NP2	600	None	ABIPSWX&
Dubuque, Iowa	50	9.9	IE	M	122	59	8.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None	PWX
East Cleveland, Ohio	40	3.0	SD2	Rm	25	26	4.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	100	None	IWd
E. Hartford t, Conn.	30	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mc-d	16-0	P2	None	TK	None
Easton, Pa.	36	3.6	CE2	M	137	55	2.8	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	4,000	CT	ISWX
E. Providence t, R. I.	36	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	9-0	P2	1,000	TK	SW
Eau Claire, Wis.	36	2.5	IE	Mm	160	64	18.9	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	200	None	SWX
Elgin, Ill.	44	8.3	SB2	Mm	108	61	10.2	Com-d	5-5	NP4	3,500	None	IW
Elkhart, Ind.	36	9.6	IE	Mm	143	69	10.4	MC-d	7-7	P4	288	K	SW
Elmira, N. Y.	50	7.0	IE	Mm	163	61	6.5	Mgr-d	7-1	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Elyria, Ohio	30	7.9	CE2	Mm	170	77	16.0	MC-d	9-3[7]	..2	900	DTL	SW
Enid, Okla.	36	7.8	IB	Rm	99	22	22.7	Mgr-..	7-1	NP4‡	None	None	AISWX
Euclid, Ohio	41	9.8	SE2	Mm	203	93	58.3	MC-d	7-3[7]	NP2	600	DTL	BIS
Eugene, Ore.	36	7.5	IE	Ed	143	17	32.9	Mgr-d	8-0	NP4‡	None	None	EWX
Everett, Mass.	46	3.2	SE2	Mm	128	80	3.3	MC-d	25-7*	NP2	400	None	Wd
Everett, Wash.	34	7.7	IE	Mr	127	44	7.2	Com-h	3-3	NP4	4,200	None	W
Fairfield t, Conn.	30	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	..-..	NP2	None	TK	S
Fairmont, W. Va.	29	6.2	IE	Mm	202	61	12.7	Com-c	4-4	P4	3,125	None	WX
Fargo, N. D.	38	5.6	IE	W	126	18	17.7	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,500	None	ASWX
Fayetteville, N. C.	35	9.6	IE	Rr	136	16	42.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	300	None	EdIWX&
Ferndale, Mich.	30	3.7	SD2	M	72	62	31.1	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	500	None	Wd
Fitchburg, Mass.	43	27.5	IE	Mm	131	72	7.4	MC-d	11-5	NP2	500	None	SWX
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	30	5.9	IE	M	117	51	9.7	Com-d	3-3	NP6‡	3,600	None	S
Fort Dodge, Iowa	25	5.3	IB	Rm	106	34	12.6	Com-d	3-3	NP2	. . .	None	ISW
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	36	18.7	IB	X	112	10	59.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	1,200	L	AISW
Fort Smith, Ark.	53	25.1	IE	Mr	122	41	27.5	Com-d	3-3	. . .	. . .	. . .	X
Framingham t, Mass.	28	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-..	..-..	. . .	. . .	TK	AISW
Gainesville, Fla.	27	5.5	IE	Ed	155	14	36.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	None	ESWX&
Galesburg, Ill.	31	8.8	IE	Rm	125	40	9.0	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	240	TAK	WX&
Garfield, N. J.	28	2.2	SB1	Mm	89	84	7.7	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	600	None	W

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

			ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION						CITY COUNCIL				
City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Gloucester, Mass. . .	25	24.0	IB	Mr	111	44	5.2	Mgr-..	..-..	NP2	$ . . .	None	ASW
Grand Forks, N. D.	27	4.0	IB	Rr	113	15	22.0	Mgr-d	14-0	NP4‡	130	None	ASWX
Granite City, Ill. . .	29	6.8	SB2	Mm	110	75	18.2	MC-d	14-0	NP4‡	540	TKS	None
Great Falls, Mont. .	39	8.9	IB	Rr	94	13	23.6	MC-d	10-0	P2	520	T	AWX&
Greenville, Miss. .	30	6.2	IE	Rm	122	33	21.0	MC-d	6-2	..4‡	600	None	PWX
Greenwich t, Conn.	41	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	3-3	P2	1,700	AK	IS
Hackensack, N. J. .	29	4.6	SB2	Rm	112	25	17.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	1,000	None	IS
Hagerstown, Md. . .	36	7.1	IE	Mm	165	62	11.3	MC-d	5-0	..4	1,500	None	ESWX&
Hamden t, Conn. . .	30	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-d	3-3	P2	1,300	TK	A
Hamilton tp, N. J. .	41	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	. . .	AKS	None
Hamtramck, Mich. .	43	2.1	SE1	Mm	199	84	0.9	MC-d	5-5	NP2	3,500	TK	IWd
Hattiesburg, Miss. .	29	10.9	IE	Rm	136	34	32.6	Com-d	2-2	..4	4,800	None	IWX&
Haverford tp, Pa. .	40	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-c	9-0	P4‡	600	CT	IS
Haverhill, Mass. . .	47	32.0	IB	Mm	110	71	3.3	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	1,000	None	W
Hazleton, Pa.	35	6.0	CE2	Mg	155	58	4.7	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	CT	WX
Hempstead, N. Y. .	29	3.7	SE3	Rr	118	8	29.0	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	2,400	None	ISW
Highland Pk, Mich.	46	3.0	SE2	Mm	173	75	0.1	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,000	CTAK	W
High Point, N. C. . .	40	9.8	CE2	Mm	136	72	21.1	Mgr-d	9-1	P2	420	None	EdISTW
Hot Springs, Ark. .	29	8.0	IE	X	118	9	18.4	MC-d	16-0	P2‡	360	TKL	SWX
Huntington, Pk., Cal.	29	2.8	SB2	Rm	96	43	16.5	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	TK	IW
Hutchinson, Kan. . .	34	8.9	IB	Rm	110	30	11.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP..‡	100	None	ASX
Independence, Mo. .	37	10.0	SD2	Rm	45	36	23.5	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	208	TAPL	ES
Inglewood, Calif. . .	46	7.2	SD2	Rm	67	28	38.2	Mgr-d	5-1	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Iowa City, Iowa . . .	27	5.6	IE	Ed	124	9	18.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	. . .	None	X
Ithaca, N. Y.	29	5.4	IE	Ed	178	46	4.7	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	None	None	ISWX&
Jackson, Tenn. . . .	30	6.5	IE	Rm	118	24	18.5	Com-d	3-3	P4	3,700	None	EdIWX&
Jamestown, N. Y. .	43	9.5	IE	Mm	133	67	2.6	MC-d	12-6	P2	600	None	ESWX&
Jefferson City, Mo.	25	9.5	IE	G	141	47	12.7	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	600	TAPL	X&
Johnson City, Tenn.	28	6.7	IE	Rm	130	35	18.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	300	None	EdWX
Joplin, Mo.	39	17.1	IB	Rm	113	27	13.5	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	3,000	None	AX
Kankakee, Ill.	26	4.9	IB	Rm	105	39	10.9	MC-d	15-1	P4‡	360	TK	S
Kearny, N. J.	40	8.9	SE2	Mm	272	91	4.3	MC-d	9-1	P2‡	500	K	ISW
Key West, Fla. . . .	26	4.3	IB	X	111[1]	..[4]	37.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	250	None	ES
Kingston, N. Y. . . .	29	7.4	IE	Mr	122	49	4.2	MC-d	14-1	P2	600	None	AISW
Kokomo, Ind.	39	5.7	IE	Mm	135	72	15.7	MC-d	7-2	P4	300	AK	SX
Lackawanna, N. Y. .	48	5.7	SE1	Mm	223	89	17.9	MC-d	5-0	P2	1,800	TA	IS
La Crosse, Wis. . .	48	10.5	IE	Mm	131	59	11.7	MC-d	21-0	NP4‡	600	TK	SWX
Lafayette, Ind. . . .	36	10.5	IB	Ed	96	32	18.6	MC-d	9-2	P4	420	K	W
Lafayette, La.	34	6.7	IB	Rr	98	14	43.5	Com-d	3-3	P4	5,400	None	ESWX
LaGrange, Ga. . . .	25	13.6	IE	Mm	146	78	22.0	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	300	None	EGISWX&
Lake Charles, La. .	41	17.5	ID	Rr	75	12	42.5	MC-d	2-2	P4	292	None	None
Lakeland, Fla. . . .	31	11.4	IB	Rr	89	13	25.6	Mgr-c	7-1	NP..‡	. . .	None	EISWX
Laurel, Miss.	25	7.3	IE	Mm[4]	181[2]	..[4]	26.1	Com-d	3-3	NP4	. . .	None	AWX
Lawton, Okla.	35	8.0	IB	Rr	105	11	44.8	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	600	TKSP	SWX&
Lebanon, Pa.	28	3.7	IE	Mm	167	70	5.6	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	CT	SWd
Lewiston, Me.	41	34.7	IB	Mm	109	66	10.2	MC-d	7-0	NP1	200	None	AEWX&
Lincoln Park, Mich.	29	5.9	SD2	Rr	22	12	56.4	MC-d	7-7	NP2	800	TK	Wd
Linden, N. J.	31	11.1	SE2	Mm	170	81	25.9	MC-d	10-..	P3‡	600	None	X&
Lockport, N. Y. . . .	25	7.1	SE2	Mm	153	74	3.2	MC-d	10-2	P2	750	T	IS
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	49	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	13-0	P4‡	600	DT	I
Lynchburg, Va. . . .	48	13.5	IE	Mm	130	56	11.9	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	500	TA	AWX&
Lynwood, Calif. . . .	26	3.5	SD3	M	54	50	57.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	120	TK	AWX
Manchester t, Conn.	34	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	9-9	P2	200	. . .	SW
Manitowoc, Wis. . .	28	8.5	IE	Mm	125	62	15.3	MC-d	14-0	NP2‡	600	None	ESWX&

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

			ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION						CITY COUNCIL				
City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Mansfield, Ohio	44	6.5	IE	Mm	159	69	15.2	MC-d	9-3[7]	P2	$ 360	DTL	ISWX
Maplewood tp, N. J.	25	...	...	..	...	..	...	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	125	AK	None
Marion, Ind.	30	5.0	IE	Mm	164	67	12.0	MC-d	7-7	P4	360	DTAK	SW
Marion, Ohio	34	5.5	IE	M	164	62	6.2	MC-d	9-3[7]	P2	125	DTL	IPSX
Mason City, Iowa	28	12.2	IB	Mr	113	44	12.3	MC-d	6-2	NP4	400	TA	WX
Massillon, Ohio	30	6.7	SB2	M	94	56	12.4	MC-d	9-3[7]	P2	420	DTL	IS
Maywood, Ill.	27	2.8	SD2	Mm	62	60	2.7	Mgr-d	6-0	NP4‡	480	K	IWd
Melrose, Mass.	27	4.8	SD3	Rm	34	33	6.9	MC-d	11-4	NP2	None	None	AWd
Meriden, Conn.	44	23.0	IE	Mm	129	77	6.0	MC-d	20-0	P4‡	150	CTK	SWX&
Meridian, Miss.	42	10.0	IB	Rm-Mr	109	37	22.2	Mgr-d	11-4	NP4	600	None	WX
Miami Beach, Fla.	46	7.2	SE3	X	144	4	42.4	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡*	3,000	None	AWd
Michigan City, Ind.	28	6.6	IE	Mm	144	68	10.5	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	TK	SWX
Middletown, Conn.	30	41.8	IE	Mm	131	66	13.0	MC-d	11-11	P4‡	None	TKW	ISW
Middletown, Ohio	34	7.4	CE2	Mm	145	75	10.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None	WX
Milford t, Conn.	27	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-..	15-..	NP2	None	None	S
Mishawaka, Ind.	33	6.8	SE2	Mm	116	78	18.6	MC-d	7-7	P4	150	TK	EdWd
Moline, Ill.	37	7.1	CB2	Mm	105	58	14.3	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	480	TK	W
Monroe, La.	39	16.3	IE	Rm	129	21	29.1	Com-d	3-3	P4	4,500	None	BESW
Montclair, N. J.	44	6.2	SD3	Rr	54	16	6.8	Com-c	5-5	NP4	2,000	None	SW
Morgantown, W. Va.	26	5.1	IE	Ed	124	33	12.2	Mgr-c	14-0	NP2‡	260	None	IWX
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	27	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-c	5-0	P4‡	1,200	DT	None
Muskegon, Mich.	48	11.7	IE	Mm	194	72	12.2	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	360	None	ISW
Muskogee, Okla.	37	9.7	IB	Rm	105	22	19.2	Mgr-d	17-17	NP4‡	None	None	AWX
Nashua, N. H.	35	31.3	IE	Mm	128	75	10.9	MC-d	15-6	NP2‡*	100*	None	None
New Albany, Ind.	29	5.0	SB2	M	97	51	10.4	MC-d	7-2	NP4	300	K	None
Newark, Ohio	34	7.0	IE	Mm	143	63	11.9	MC-d	9-3[7]	P2	600	DTL	SWX&
New Brunswick, N. J.	39	5.5	SE2	Mm	167	64	12.3	Com-c	4-..	...	...	None	ISTW
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	3.7	IE	M	130	53	2.3	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	750	None	IW
New Castle, Pa.	49	7.8	IE	M	120	56	3.6	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	3,500	CT	ISX&
New Kensington, Pa.	25	3.8	SE2	M	148	60	14.6	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	2,400	CT	I
New London, Conn.	31	6.1	IE	Rm	127	30	5.0	Mgr-c	7-7	P2‡	300	None	ISW
Newport, Ky.	31	3.2	SB2*	M	86	57	1.5	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	1,500	None	IW
Newport, R. I.	38	7.0	IE	Rr	118	16	9.5	MC-d	20-0	P2	None	None	I&W
Newport News, Va.	42	4.2	IE	Mm	263	64	24.1	Mgr-c	5-5	P4‡	1,200	T	IPWX
Norman, Okla.	27	4.1	IE	Ed	130[3]	..[4]	42.6	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	300	T	SW
Norristown, Pa.	38	3.5	SB2	Mr	89	49	3.9	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	D	S
Northampton, Mass.	29	33.8	SE2	M	117	57	7.0	MC-d	28-0*	P2	None	TK	W
N. Bergen tp, N. J.	42	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	5-5	P4	...	None	None
N. Little Rock, Ark.	44	13.4	CD2	Rr	77	30	35.8	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	...	TKL	EdX
Norwalk, Conn.	49	24.7	CB2	Mm	105	69	16.7	MC-d	12-..	P2	300	T	E*ISW*X
Norwood, Ohio	35	3.2	SB2	Mm	101	78	3.6	MC-d	9-3[7]	P2	500	DTL	W
Nutley, N. J.	27	3.4	SD2	Rm	29	42	22.3	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,500	None	Wd
Odessa, Tex.	29	6.7	IE	Mg	128[1]	..[4]	64.8	Mgr-d	5-1	NP2‡	450	None	SW
Orange, N. J.	38	2.2	SD2	M	81	51	6.9	Com-d	5-5	NP4	2,250	None	WS
Oshkosh, Wis.	41	7.5	IE	M	126	58	7.3	MC-d	16-0	NP2‡	600	None	ISW
Ottumwa, Iowa	34	9.7	IE	Mm	129	61	13.2	Com-d	3-3	NP2	...	None	IWX
Owensboro, Ky.	34	5.3	IE	M	120	54	16.1	Com-d	3-3	P2‡	3,600	None	AEWX&
Paducah, Ky.	33	8.7	IE	Mr	129	42	11.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	1,500	None	PWX&
Palo Alto, Calif.	25	8.5	SE3	Ed	120	22	31.0	Mgr-c	15-15	NP6‡	None	None	EdGdSWdX&
Panama City, Fla.	26	13.4	ID	D	71[2]	..[4]	58.8	Mgr-d	5-1	NP2	60	None	SWX&
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	8.5	IE	M	169	56	10.9	Com-d	5-5	NP3	3,000	None	W
Parma, Ohio	29	19.8	SD3	D	11[2]	..[4]	48.0	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	300	DTL	None
Penn tp (Aghy. Co.) Pa.	25	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-C	11-..	P4‡	720	DT	S
Pensacola, Fla.	43	7.4	IE	Rm	148	28	18.4	Mgr-c	10-5	NP2	60	None	GdPSWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen—Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	4.4	SE2	Mm	121	62	8.7	Com-c	5-5	NP4	$3,000	None	EdISW
Petersburg, Va. . .	35	7.7	IB	Mr	105	46	9.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	X	IPWX
Pine Bluff, Ark. . .	37	7.6	IE	Rm[4]	128[2]	..[4]	26.1	MC-d	8-8	P2‡	480	TKL	X&
Plainfield, N. J. . .	42	6.0	SB2	Mr-Rm	96	43	11.2	MC-d	11-3	P2‡	None	T	S
Pocatello, Idaho . . .	26	5.0	IB	T	114	11	31.1	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	. . .	None	WX
Pomona, Calif. . . .	35	13.7	SB2	Rm	111	37	34.3	Mgr-d	4-4	NP4‡	600	DTKL	ISW
Port Huron, Mich. .	36	7.5	IE	Rm[4]	123[3]	..[4]	10.0	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	250	None	PSW
Portsmouth, Ohio .	37	10.7	IE	M	146	57	5.4	Mgr-c	6-0	NP2	600	DTL	SW
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	41	4.8	IE	Mm	165	59	6.9	Mgr-d	9-1	P2	750	None	IW
Provo, Utah	29	17.5	IB	Rr	85	16	36.1	Com-h	3-3	NP4‡	3,600	D	EWX
Quincy, Ill.	41	6.1	IB	M	108	51	8.6	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	520	TAK	WX
Rapid City, S. D. . .	25	12.0	IE	Rr	116	18	36.5	Mgr-c	8-8	NP3‡	150	None	ASWX
Redondo Beach, Cal.	25	6.0	SD2	Rr	35	10	42.2	Mgr-d	5-0	NP4‡	None	TKL	None
Redwood City, Cal.	26	7.4	SB3	Rm	98	39	50.2	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	240	None	PSWd
Reno, Nev.	32	7.3	IE	Rr	136	11	31.5	Mgr-d	6-0	NP4	1,800	KL	AS
Revere, Mass. . . .	37	5.6	SD2	Rm	33	22	5.5	Mgr-d	9-4	NP2	900	TA	Wd
Richmond, Ind. . . .	40	7.7	IE	Mm	151	68	10.5	MC-d	9-2	P4	1,080	K	ESX
Riverside, Calif. . .	47	39.1	IE	Rm	129	26	28.7	MC-d	7-0	NP4‡	960	DTK	AEdSW
Rochester, Minn. . .	30	5.3	IB	X	104	11	23.5	MC-d	7-1	NP2‡	300	TA	AESW
Rock Island, Ill. . .	49	10.5	CE2	Mm	130	68	15.5	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	480	TK	IP&SW
Rocky Mount, N. C.	28	5.6	IE	Mr	155	39	15.8	Mgr-d	12-0	NP2‡	120	None	EGISWX&
Rome, Ga.	30	7.7	IB	Mm[4]	111[2]	..[4]	21.3	Mgr-c	8-8	NP4	600	None	AW
Rome, N. Y.	42	77.1	CE2	Mm	164	74	20.8	MC-d	7-0	P2	1,000	TK	SW
Roswell, N. M. . . .	26	9.1	IB	Rr	111	10	44.9	Mgr-d	10-0	P4‡	None	None	SWX
Royal Oak, Mich. . .	47	12.0	SD2	Rr	46	19	49.3	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	260	None	W
St. Cloud, Minn. . .	28	8.4	IE	Rm	117	27	21.2	MC-d	7-3	NP4	480	None	SWX&
Salem, Mass.	42	8.0	SB2	M	103	54	3.0	MC-d	11-5	NP2	500	None	SW
Salem, Ore.	43	8.0	IE	Rm	142	38	24.7	Mgr-d	9-0	NP4‡	None	T	SWX
Salina, Kan.	26	4.8	IE	Rm	117	21	20.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡*	75	None	ASWX&
Sandusky, Ohio . . .	29	7.3	IE	Mm	127	67	13.7	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	400	None	W
San Leandro, Calif.	28	3.9	SB3	Mm	103	63	47.8	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	480	None	A&S
San Mateo, Calif. . .	42	8.7	SD3	Rr	47	7	56.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	480	TA	S
Santa Ana, Calif. . .	52	10.8	SB1	Rr	111	18	29.7	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	900	None	S
Santa Barbara, Cal.	45	16.8	IE	X	117	7	18.7	MC-d	6-0	..2	600	AL	SWX
Santa Fe, N. M. . . .	28	21.7	IE	G[4]	131[2]	..[4]	31.5	MC-d	8-0	P4‡	None	None	SX
Shaker Heights, Ohio	28	6.5	SD4	D	50[1]	..[4]	25.2	MC-d	7-7[7]	NP4	600	None	R
Sharon, Pa.	26	3.6	IE	Mm	245	79	6.1	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	750	CT	S
Sheboygan, Wis. . .	42	6.3	IB	M	108	60	8.1	MC-d	16-0	NP2‡	550	CTAKL	AISW
Spartanburg, S. C. .	37	7.1	IE	Rm	161	43	19.6	Mgr-d	4-4	NP4‡	2,000	None	WX
Steubenville, Ohio .	36	5.8	CB3	M	104	54	6.3	MC-d	9-3[7]	NP2	1,200	DTL	ISW
Stratford t, Conn. .	33	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-..	10-0	NP2	None	None	S
Superior, Wis. . . .	35	36.6	CB2	Rm	105	48	6.1	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	None	None	X
Tallahassee, Fla. .	27	6.3	IE	Ed	142	25	33.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	None	EGIST&WX
Taunton, Mass. . . .	40	47.3	IB	Mm	102	68	4.4	MC-d	9-9	NP2	500	None	ESWX
Teaneck tp, N. J. . .	34	. . .						Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	1,000	None	S
Temple, Tex.	25	6.9	IB	Rr	110	19	35.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	180	None	ASWX
Torrington, Conn. .	28	37.9	IE	Mm	122	75	13.0	MC-d	4-4	P2	250	TAK	AIS
Tucson, Ariz.	45	9.5	IE	Rr	205	10	25.7	Mgr-d	7-7	P2‡	2,400	None	ISWX&
Tuscaloosa, Ala. . .	46	10.0	IB	Rm	98	31	38.4	Com-d	3-3	..4	. . .	None	WX&
Tyler, Tex.	39	12.6	IE	Rm	116	24	29.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Union tp, N. J. . . .	38	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-c	5-5	NP3‡	500	K	None
University City, Mo.	40	5.9	SD3	Rm	28	24	20.9	Mgr-d	7-1	NP4‡	250	None	None
Vallejo, Calif.	35	19.1	SD2	G	81	13	33.0	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	600	D	BW
Valley Stream, N. Y.	27	3.6	SD3	Rr	39	8	36.7	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	600	None	None

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Vancouver, Wash. .	42	9.6	SB2	Mr-Rm	96	43	53.4	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	$ 480	None	PSWX
Vicksburg, Miss. . .	28	9.7	IB	Rm[4]	115[2]	..[4]	11.7	Com-d	3-3	NP4	4,800	A	GdWX
Waltham, Mass. . .	47	12.4	SE3	Mm	164	71	14.4	MC-d	11-4	NP2	500	None	IW
Warren, Ohio	50	8.6	SB2	Mm	115	66	21.1	MC-d	10-3	P2	900	DTL	IW
Warwick, R. I. . . .	43	33.5	SD2	M	51	62	24.5	MC-d	9-0	P2	500	None	IWd
Warwick, Va.	40	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	600	T	X
Washington, Pa. . .	26	2.9	SE2	M	133	50	6.1	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IS
Watertown t, Mass.	37	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-c	3-3	P3‡	1,000	DTAK	Wd
Watertown, N. Y. . .	34	8.5	IE	Mr	140	45	3.6	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None	WX&
Waukegan, Ill.	39	9.6	SB2	M	103	54	11.2	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	540	TAK	W
Wausau, Wis.	30	6.8	IE	M	139	57	16.5	MC-d	18-0	NP4	250	TA	ISWX
Wauwatosa, Wis. . .	33	4.4	SD2	Rm	26	31	23.9	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	1,200	TL	IW
West Allis, Wis. . .	43	4.4	SE2	Mm	220	88	16.9	MC-d	8-0	NP4	1,800	TAKL	IS&Wd
W. Hartford t, Conn.	44	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	7-0	P2	None	None	None
West Haven t, Conn.	32	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-d	3-3	P2	600	T	None
W. New York, N. J.	38	1.1	SD2	Mm	84	64	1.6	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,800	None	None
West Orange, N. J.	29	12.5	SB2	D[4]	87[2]	..[4]	13.3	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,800	None	S
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	43	11.6	IE	X	133	12	27.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	1,800	P	I
Weymouth t, Mass.	33	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-c	5-5	NP1	520	. . .	EdW
White Plains, N. Y.	43	9.4	SE3	Rm	124	25	7.3	Com-d	7-7	P4‡	1,200	None	IW
Wilkinsburg, Pa. . .	31	2.0	SD3	Rr	37	9	5.2	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	300	C	None
Williamsport, Pa. .	45	8.8	IE	Mm	151	61	2.5	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	3,000	CT	IX
Wilmington, N. C. .	45	7.6	IB	Rm	97	29	27.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	None	IW
Winona, Minn.	25	9.2	IE	M	116	51	7.1	MC-d	9-1	NP4‡*	500	T	SWX
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	36	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-d	7-1	P2‡	1,000	None	S
Wyandotte, Mich. . .	37	5.2	SB2	Mm	103	71	23.6	MC-d	6-6	NP2‡	500	TAK	EW
Yakima, Wash. . . .	38	6.5	IE	Rm	161	23	20.7	Com-d	3-3	NP3	3,750	None	ISW
Zanesville, Ohio . .	41	6.7	IB	M	111	50	10.5	MC-d	7-7[7]	NP4‡	. . .	D	AW
10,000 to 25,000													
Aberdeen, S. D. . . .	21	3.7	IB	Rr	109	11	16.8	Com-..	5-5	NP5‡	3,600	None	SWX
Aberdeen, Wash. . .	20	8.1	IB	Rm	101	38	8.7	MC-d	12-0	NP2‡	300	CT	W
Ada, Okla.	16	2.8	IB	Rm	105	21	15.9	Mgr-c	5-1	NP2	None	None	AISW&
Adams t, Mass. . . .	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	. . .	TAK	. . .
Adrian, Mich.	18	4.5	IE	Mm	183	71	17.5	Com-d	3-3	..2	3,600	TK	SWX
Albany, Calif.	18	2.1	SD2	Rr	23	3	33.4	MC-c	5-5	..4	260	DTAKPL	None
Albany, Ore.	10	3.3	IE	. .	156[1]	..[4]	33.6	Mgr-d	6-0	NP2	420	TKP	X&
Albemarle, N. C. . .	12	5.6	IE	. .	154[1]	..[4]	18.6	MC-d	5-5	P2	300	None	EdIW
Albert Lea, Minn. .	14	2.1	IE	Rm	122	42	17.6	Mgr-d	7-1	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Albion, Mich.	10	3.5	IE	. .	124[1]	..[4]	10.9	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡	50	None	W
Alice, Tex.	16	. . .	IE	Mg	150[1]	..[4]	53.0	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	600	None	SWX
Allen Park, Mich. .	12	6.3	SD3	. .	36[1]	..[4]	77.2	MC-d	6-6	NP2	900	TK	W
Alpena, Mich.	13	6.2	IE	M[4]	129[2]	..[4]	7.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP..‡	260	None	PWX
Ambridge, Pa. . . .	16	. . .	SE2	Mm	178	79	4.2	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	A	IW
Americus, Ga. . . .	11	. . .	IE	. .	150[3]	..[4]	19.2	MC-d	6-6	NP2‡	100	None	W
Ames, Iowa	23	. . .	IB	Ed	93	16	32.9	Mgr-d	6-2	NP2	50	None	ESWX
Amesbury t, Mass.	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-..	..-..	. . .	. . .	TAKS	AW
Amherst t, Mass. .	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-c	3-3	NP3‡	300	TAK	ASW
Anaconda, Mont. . .	11	1.0	ID	Rr[4]	24	..[4]	3.1	MC-d	12-0	P2	300	T	None
Anaheim, Calif. . . .	17	4.6	SB1	Rr	89	23	24.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK	EdSW
Anderson, S. C. . .	20	4.0	IB	Rm	110	42	15.9	MC-d	8-8	..2	1,200	None	ASTX&
Andover t, Mass. . .	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-d	..-..	. . .	. . .	TAK	W
Annapolis, Md. . . .	10	6.7	SE2	G	211	10	8.3	MC-d	10-1	P4	200	None	IPSW
Ansonia, Conn. . . .	19	6.0	IE	Mm	128	82	4.9	MC-d	15-0	P2	None	TK	None

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen—Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Antioch, Calif. . . .	11	1.3	SB2	. .	101[1]	..[4]	48.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	$ None	TK	W
Arcadia, Calif. . . .	29	10.6	SB3	. .	101[1]	..[4]	59.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	240	K	W
Ardmore, Okla. . . .	18	4.7	IB	Rr	101	11	19.8	Mgr-c	5-1	NP4‡	None	None	ASWX&
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	3.3	IB	Rm	101	35	4.7	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡*	50	None	WX
Arnold, Pa.	10	0.7	SE2	Mm	129	88	10.4	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	900	CT	None
Asbury Park, N. J.	17	1.5	IE	Rm	184	23	5.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	1,200	None	AISW
Ashland, Ohio	14	4.3	IE	Mm	128	68	13.6	MC-d	5-1[7]	NP2	150	KL	SW
Ashland, Wis.	11	12.8	IE	Rr	116	17	4.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	100	T	WX&
Ashtabula, Ohio . . .	24	7.0	IE	T	129	54	6.6	MC-d	6-1[7]	NP2	400	L	BS
Astoria, Ore.	12	5.4	IE	M	151	50	21.4	Mgr-c	5-1	P4‡	400	None	W
Atchison, Kan. . . .	13	2.7	IB	Rm[4]	109[1]	..[4]	2.4	Mgr-c	3-3	NP..	75	. . .	X
Athens, Ohio	12	. . .	IE	Ed	220[1]	..[4]	15.2	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	IW
Athol t, Mass.	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	..	. . .	TM-c	3-3	NP3‡	300	TAKSE	AW
Attleboro, Mass. . .	24	27.3	SE2	Mm	192	89	8.7	MC-d	11-5	NP2	300	TK	SW
Auburn, Ala.	13	9.0	IB	Ed	106[3]	..[4]	46.0	Com-c	3-3	NP3‡	900	None	W
Auburn, Me.	23	60.9	IB	Mm	111	71	9.7	Mgr-d	5-0	NP2	None	None	WX
Augusta, Me.	21	55.2	IE	M	119	60	11.2	MC-d	24-0[4]	P2	None	None	I
Aurora, Colo.	11	4.0	SD3	. .	74[1]	..[4]	72.1	MC-d	6-0	NP2	300	TK	SWd
Austin, Minn.	23	4.1	IE	Mm	123	69	24.7	MC-d	7-1	NP2	300	TA	EGdSWX&
Azusa, Calif.	13	4.3	SD2	. .	65[1]	..[4]	55.8	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	AEdSW
Barre, Vt.	11	4.0	IB	M	105	55	4.0	MC-d	6-0	NP2‡	. . .	TAK	AWX
Bartlesville, Okla. .	19	3.0	IB	Mg	91	14	22.8	Mgr-c	5-0	NP2	150	None	ASWX&
Bastrop, La.	13	7.3	IE	. .	117[1]	..[4]	37.4	MC-d	5-5	NP4	300	None	SX&
Batavia, N. Y.	18	5.8	IE	Mm	147	54	4.6	MC-d	7-1	P2	600	TL	SW
Bath, Me.	11	10.5	IE	Mm	234	80	17.2	Mgr-..	14-0	NP2‡	None	None	W
Baytown, Tex.	23	17.0	SE2	. .	122[1]	..[4]	35.6	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Beacon, N. Y.	14	5.3	IE	Mm	131	69	6.1	Com-d	5-5	P4	. . .	8	SW
Beatrice, Neb. . . .	12	4.0	IB	Rm	100	41	10.6	MC-c	3-3	NP2	2,100	None	AEdWdX&
Beaver Dam, Wis. .	12	4.1	IB	Mm	113	65	12.3	MC-d	14-0	NP2	200	KL	SW
Beaver Falls, Pa. .	17	2.1	SB2	Mr	114	48	7.1	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IS
Beckley, W. Va. . .	19	4.5	IE	Mg	139	13	33.3	MC-d	5-5	P2	120	T	S
Bedford, Ind.	13	. . .	IE	M	124	55	3.8	MC-d	7-2	P4	288	K	WX
Bell, Calif.	15	1.6	SD	Rr	28	15	39.4	MC-c	5-5	NP..‡	300	TK	None
Bellaire, Ohio	13	1.9	SB2	M	99	54	3.3	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	168	DTL	IW
Bellaire, Tex.	10	3.6	S-3	..[6]	..[6]	..[6]	89.4	Mgr-d	6-6	NP1‡*	520	None	ASW
Bellefontaine, O. . .	10	3.3	IE	..	132[1]	..[4]	6.8	MC-h	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	EGISW
Bellevue, Pa.	12	0.9	SD3	D[4]	53[1]	..[4]	9.0	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	300	D	A
Bemidji, Minn. . . .	10	13.0	IB	. .	104[1]	..[4]	16.9	Mgr-d	11-0	NP4‡	100	None	SWX&
Bend, Ore.	11	3.8	ID	Rr	56	12	22.6	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡*	120	None	WX&
Bensalem tp, Pa. . .	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	3-3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
Benton Harbor, Mich.	19	3.3	IE	Mm	150	58	8.7	Mgr-d	9-5	NP2‡	300	None	WX
Berea, Ohio.	12	4.2	SB2	. .	97[3]	..[4]	45.6	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Bergenfield, N. J. .	18	3.0	SD3	Rm	36	35	44.7	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	350	T	S
Berkley, Mich. . . .	18	2.4	SD3	. .	45[1]	..[4]	68.3	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	540	None	W
Berlin, N. H.	17	56.9	IB	Mm	91	67	2.5	MC-d	12-0	P3‡	250	None	IWX
Berwick, Pa.	14	3.0	IE	Mm	212	81	14.5	MC-d	8-0	P..‡	300	DA	IS
Bethel, Pa.	11	. . .	S2	. .[6]	. . .[6]	..[6]	54.4	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	. . .	D	. . .
Bexley, Ohio	12	2.5	SD3	. .	25[1]	..[4]	25.1	MC-d	7-7[7]	NP4‡	100	D	Wd
Biddeford, Me. . . .	21	29.3	IE	Mm	151	81	9.9	MC-d	12-5	P1	None	None	X
Big Spring, Tex. . .	17	5.2	IE	. .	119[1]	..[4]	32.8	Mgr-c	4-4	NP2‡	240	None	AWS
Birmingham, Mich.	15	4.5	SD3	Rr	42	16	39.1	Mgr-c	7-..	..3	. . .	None	SW
Bismarck, N. D. . .	19	8.3	IE	G[4]	126[1]	..[4]	23.6	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ASWX
Bloomsburg, Pa. . .	11	4.6	IB	. .	111[1]	..[4]	7.5	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	A	ISX&
Blue Island, Ill. . . .	18	3.5	SB2	M	88	53	8.2	MC-d	14-..	NP4‡	240	TK	None

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Bluefield, W. Va. . .	22	5.7	IE	W	146	20	11.0	Mgr-c	4-0	NP4	$ 260	None	S
Blytheville, Ark. . .	16	2.1	IB	Rr	115	17	34.3	MC-d	6-0	NP2‡	120	TKL	ASX
Bogalusa, La.	18	8.9	IE	Mm	139	67	21.9	Com-d	5-5	P4	600	None	WX&
Boone, Iowa	12	5.1	IB	Rr	90	17	5.8	MC-d	7-2	P2	160	T	SWX
Borger, Tex.	18	4.8	IE	Mg	139	52	46.5	Mgr-c	4-4	..2	120	None	ISWd
Bossier City, La. .	15	. . .	ID	. .	80[3]	..[4]	56.7	MC-d	5-5	NP4	300	P	Wd
Boulder, Colo. . . .	20	3.0	IE	Ed	116	12	18.0	Mgr-c	9-9	NP6‡	None	None	SWX&
Bowling Green, Ky.	18	6.1	IE	Mr-Rm	151	43	16.5	MC-d	12-0	P2	120	None	EdSWX
Bowling Green, Ohio	12	3.8	IE	Ed	326[1]	..[4]	18.3	MC-h	7-3[7]	P2	240	DTL	EdSW
Bozeman, Mont. . . .	11	3.3	IE	Ed	125[1]	..[4]	20.5	Mgr-d	3-3	NP4‡	520	None	SWX
Braddock, Pa.	16	0.5	SB2	Rm	93	28	0.5	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	None	W
Bradenton, Fla. . . .	14	5.0	IE	. .	134[1]	..[4]	32.5	MC-d	5-5	NP2	300	None	AW
Bradford, Pa.	17	2.8	IE	Mr	153	48	2.8	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IWX
Brainerd, Minn. . .	13	6.4	IE	T	142	26	14.5	MC-d	7-2	NP2‡	300	TAL	EdSWX&
Braintree t, Mass. .	23	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	650	TAK	EWX
Brattleboro t, Vt. .	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡ *	250	DTAKL	W
Brawley, Calif. . . .	12	. . .	IB	Rr	101	5	20.3	MC-c	4-4	NP4‡	300	TK	ISWdX&
Brentwood, Pa. . . .	13	1.4	SD3	. .	39[1]	..[4]	44.3	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	D	None
Bridgeton, N. J. . .	18	6.0	IE	Mm	148	62	11.4	MC-d	7-7	P3‡	None	T	ISWdX&
Bristol, Pa.	13	1.3	SE2	Mm	151	80	7.7	MC-d	18-0	P4‡*	300	DA	SW
Bristol t, R. I. . . .	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	5-5	P2	300	TAK	S
Bristol, Tenn.	17	3.5	IE	Rm	164	34	20.0	Com-d	3-3	NP4	3,000	None	EdWX
Bristol, Va.	16	4.4	IE	Mm	199	59	23.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	100	None	EdSW
Brookfield, Ill. . . .	15	2.8	SD2	Rm	15	22	30.0	Mgr-d	6-6	P4‡	72	K	Wd
Brownwood, Tex. . .	13	8.5	IB	. .	101[1]	..[4]	34.0	Mgr-d	4-0	NP2‡	240	P	AGdSWdX
Brunswick, Ga. . . .	18	. . .	IB	Mr-Rm	112	42	33.4	Mgr-c	4-0	NP3‡	240	None	X
Brunswick t, Me. . .	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-..	5-5	NP3‡*	. . .	TK	None
Bryan, Tex.	18	6.4	IE	. .	116[1]	..[4]	37.0	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	120	None	EISWX
Bucyrus, Ohio	10	3.1	IE	. .	159[1]	..[4]	4.8	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	300	DTL	SWX&
Burlingame, Calif. .	20	3.5	SD3	Rr	54	7	24.0	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Burlington, N. J. . .	12	2.8	SB2	Mm[4]	89[2]	..[4]	12.0	MC-d	12-0	P3‡	1,000	TP	SW
Burlington, N. C. . .	25	7.3	IE	Mm	175	72	27.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	400	None	AWIX&
Butler, Pa.	23	2.5	IE	Mr	146	46	3.0	Com-d	4-4	P4‡	. . .	CT	S
Cadillac, Mich. . . .	10	4.9	IB	. .	106[1]	..[4]	12.4	Mgr-d	5-1	NP4‡	None	None	SWX&
Cairo, Ill.	12	3.8	IB	Rm[4]	109[2]	..[4]	6.0	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,200	None	EGd
Caldwell, Idaho . . .	10	5.0	IB		106[1]	..[4]	39.7	MC-d	6-0	NP4‡	480	TK	WX&
Calumet City, Ill. .	16	7.0	SD2	Rm	41	39	19.0	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	416	TK	W
Cambridge, Md. . .	10	2.0	IE	Mm	155	55	9.1	MC-d	5-0	NP4‡	520	None	S
Cambridge, Ohio . .	15	2.6	IB	. .	91[2]	..[4]	4.2	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	250	DTL	PWX&
Camden, Ark.	11	6.4	IB	. .	111[1]	..[4]	30.1	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	360	TKL	ASWX&
Campbell, Ohio . . .	13	3.1	SE1	Mm	215	96	7.9	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	600	DTL	X
Canonsburg, Pa. . .	12	. . .	SE2	Mm	150	64	4.4	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	None	D	S
Canton, Ill.	12	2.1	IE	Mm	147	68	8.7	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	144	TK	SW
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	22	10.0	IE	Mr	121	47	17.0	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,800	None	X&
Carbondale, Ill. . . .	11	2.3	IB	Ed	110[1]	..[4]	18.3	Com-d	5-5	NP4	360	None	SW
Carbondale, Pa. . .	16	3.4	SE2	M	120	52	0.4	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	750	CT	None
Carlisle, Pa.	17	3.2	SE2	Mm[4]	180[2]	..[4]	9.7	Mgr-d	15-0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Carlsbad, N. M. . .	18	. . .	IB	Mg	114[3]	..[4]	56.7	MC-d	8-0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX&
Carnegie, Pa.	12	1.2	SD2	Rm	74	37	6.1	MC-d	6-0	NP4‡	. . .	DT	None
Carteret, N. J. . . .	13	4.4	SE1	Mm	138	83	17.9	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	300	A	S
Carthage, Mo.	11	5.4	IB	Mr-Rm	107	45	10.0	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	240	TAPL	AESWX
Casper, Wyo.	24	4.7	IB	Rm	104	24	19.1	MC-d	6-..	NP2‡	120	None	W
Cedar Falls, Iowa .	14	6.4	SB2	Ed	85[1]	..[4]	21.2	MC-d	7-2	NP2	35	TA	EGSW
Central Falls, R. I.	24	1.2	SD2	Mm	72	78	1.1	MC-d	16-0*	NP2	150	None	S

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen—Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Centralia, Ill.	11	2.9	IB	Rm	109	27	11.7	Com-d	5-5	NP4	$ 900	None	SWX&
Chambersburg, Pa.	17	3.5	IE	M	195	62	14.7	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	None	D	EGISW
Chanute, Kan.	10	2.8	ID	Rm	81	20	7.2	Mgr-c	5-5	...	100	...	....
Charles City, Iowa	10	4.5	IE	..	116^1	..^{4}	15.0	Mgr-d	6-2	NP2	144	T	SWX
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	23	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-..	6-0	P4‡	500	DT	None
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	25	5.6	SE2	Mm	147	55	11.4	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,700	None	W
Chickasha, Okla.	16	3.2	IB	Rr	100	14	20.0	Mgr-d	8-0	NP2‡	None	None	SWX&
Chico, Calif.	12	5.6	IE	..	145^1	..^{4}	20.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	T	SX
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	3.8	IE	M	139	54	10.2	MC-d	7-3^7	NP2	200	DTL	SW
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	11	6.9	IB	Mr	101	46	11.7	MC-d	10-..	NP2	163	...	....
Chula Vista, Calif.	22	5.4	SD2	..	72^1	..^{4}	64.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	None	S
Clairton, Pa.	20	2.7	SE2	Mm	154	83	20.0	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,000	CT	I
Claremont, N. H.	13	42.7	IE	Mm	121	66	10.4	Mgr-c	9-3	NP2	None	None	ASXW&
Clarksdale, Miss.	17	3.0	IB	Rr	102	12	28.6	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,800	None	AWEX&
Clarksville, Tenn.	16	5.0	IE	Mr	155	46	24.9	MC-d	12-12	NP2	60	None	AEdW
Clayton, Mo.	16	2.5	SD3	Rr	79	2	20.9	MC-d	10-0	NP2	240	P	None
Clearwater, Fla.	16	7.9	SB2	X	111	12	43.4	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	None	None	AGISWX&
Cleburne, Tex.	13	...	IB	T	104	17	19.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	None	None	I
Cleveland, Tenn.	13	...	IE	Mm	152	66	19.9	Com-d	3-3	NP6‡	100	None	EdSW
Cliffside Park, N. J.	17	0.9	SD2	Rr	23	19	5.4	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	750	A	S
Clinton t, Mass.	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-..	3-3	P3	600	TAK	AW
Clovis, N. M.	17	7.1	IB	Rr	98	7	42.7	Mgr-c	5-5	P4‡	120	None	SX
Coal tp, Pa.	17	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	..-..	P4‡	...	DCTA	None
Coatesville, Pa.	14	1.4	SE2	Mm	214	74	6.0	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	600	CT	SW
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	12	3.5	ID	Rr	67	10	19.5	MC-d	8-0	NP4‡	120	None	SX&
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	4.5	IE	Mr	119	46	10.6	Com-d	3-3	NP2	2,700	None	AESWX&
Cohoes, N. Y.	21	3.3	SB1	Mm	91	74	1.8	MC-d	6-0	P4	700	A*	W
College Park, Ga.	15	4.0	SD2	..	36^3	..^{4}	39.0	MC-d	6-0	NP2‡	300	None	AEdSW
College Park, Md.	11	...	S2	..	...	..	51.7	MC-d	8-3	P2	50	None	None
Collingswood, N. J.	16	2.1	SD3	Rr	36	11	15.4	Com-c	3-3	NP4	1,000	None	ISW
Collinsville, Ill.	12	...	SD2	..	79^1	..^{4}	19.5	Com-d	5-5	NP4	600	None	SW
Colton, Calif.	15	4.4	SD2	..	78^1	..^{4}	31.5	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	EdW
Columbia, Pa.	12	1.5	SE2	Mm	128	77	5.2	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	300	DA	None
Columbia, Tenn.	11	2.2	IE	Rm	125	36	13.9	Mgr-c	5-..	..4	120	None	....
Columbus, Ind.	18	...	IE	Mm	184	69	20.6	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K	WX&
Columbus, Miss.	17	3.5	IE	Rm-Mr	125	41	18.0	MC-d	6-0	NP4	416	None	AEdW
Concord, N. C.	16	4.2	IE	Mm	157	74	19.5	MC-d	7-1	P4	200	None	EdSW
Conneaut, Ohio	10	3.1	IE	..	140^3	..^{4}	8.0	MC-d	7-3^7	P2	144	DTL	Wd
Connellsville, Pa.	13	1.8	IB	T	105	23	7.3	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	750	D	X&
Connersville, Ind.	16	4.8	IE	Mm^4	178^2	..^{4}	17.4	MC-d	7-7	P4	125	TK	W
Conshohocken, Pa.	11	1.0	SE2	Mm^4	151^2	..^{4}	5.7	MC-d	15-0	P4‡	None	D	S
Coral Gables, Fla.	20	12.3	SE3	Ed	146^1	..^{4}	49.1	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡*	600	None	BI
Coraopolis, Pa.	10	1.4	SB2	Mm	109	70	3.8	MC-d	8-0	P4‡	300	D	W
Corning, N. Y.	18	2.8	IE	Mm	156	179	11.8	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	200	T	ISW
Corona, Calif.	17	16.0	IB	..	85^1	..^{4}	18.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	105	TK	IS
Coronado, Calif.	13	4.1	SD3	..	67^3	..^{4}	37.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Corsicana, Tex.	19	8.0	IB	Rm	112	37	16.4	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	120	AL	SWX
Cortland, N. Y.	18	4.1	IE	Mm	140	68	7.8	MC-d	6-0	P2	450	TA	SW
Corvallis, Ore.	16	3.3	IE	Ed	128^1	..^{4}	27.1	Mgr-d	9-0	P6‡	None	None	WX
Coshocton, Ohio	12	...	IE	M^4	150^2	..^{4}	7.9	MC-d	7-3^7	P2	400	DTL	W
Cranford tp, N. J.	19	...	...	..	...	..	...	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	400	TK	None
Crawfordsville, Ind.	13	3.6	IE	M	130	60	11.7	MC-h	7-2	P4	360	K	ESX&
Crowley, La.	13	...	IB	..	112^1	..^{4}	21.0	MC-d	9-1	P4	300	P	AS
Cudahy, Wis.	12	1.9	SE2	Mm	188	84	15.2	MC-d	9-1	NP..	...	CTL	Wd

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt.& Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Culver City, Calif. .	20	4.5	SB2	. .	95[1]	..[4]	57.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	$ 600	DTK	AB
Dalton, Ga.	16	. . .	IE	Mm	156	72	28.0	MC-d	4-4	NP2‡	25	TKP	EdGISWX
Daly City, Calif. . .	15	3.0	SD2		48[1]	..[4]	36.0	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Danbury, Conn. . . .	22	4.0	IE	Mm	135	67	4.4	MC-d	12-0*	P2‡	None	DTK	SW
Danvers t, Mass. . .	16	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-..	5-..	NP3	. . .	None	EdSW
Darby, Pa.	13	0.9	SD2	Rm	45	25	25.1	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	None	None	None
Darien t, Conn. . . .	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	5-5	P2	300	T	None
Decatur, Ala.	20	6.7	IE	M	174	58	19.6	MC-d	5-5	NP4	240	None	EdGdWX
Decatur, Ga.	22	4.2	SD2	Rr	44	11	29.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	240	None	S&W&
Dedham t, Mass. . .	18	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-..	3-3	NP1	800	TAK	None
Defiance, Ohio	11	. . .	IE	. .	125[1]	..[4]	15.1	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	W
De Kalb, Ill.	12	2.1	IE	. .	227[1]	..[4]	12.8	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	240	TK	WX&
Delaware tp, N. J. .	10	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	5-5	NP4	. . .	None	S
Delaware, Ohio . . .	12	3.9	IE	. .	135[1]	..[4]	5.8	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	120	DTL	SWX&
Del Rio, Tex.	14	5.5	IB	. .	113	..[4]	24.4	Com-d	3-3	NP2	1,200	None	SWX&
Denison, Tex.	18	3.5	IE	T	124	32	15.6	Com-d	3-3	NP2‡	1,500	None	W
Denton, Tex.	21	5.4	IB	Ed	108	26	37.3	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	None	PL	ESWX&
Derby, Conn.	10	5.2	ID	M	73	56	8.9	MC-d	6-0	P2	None	T	None
Des Plaines, Ill. . .	15	5.3	SB2	. .	86[1]	..[4]	37.2	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	900	CTK	IW
Dixon, Ill.	12	. . .	IE	M	122	52	12.3	Com-d	5-5	NP4	. . .	None	SX
Dodge City, Kan. . .	11	. . .	IE	. .	119[1]	..[4]	16.9	Com-d	3-3	NP3‡	1,200	None	SWX
Donora, Pa.	12	1.3	SE1	. .	164[2]	..[4]	3.1	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	DA	None
Dormont, Pa.	13	0.8	SD3	D[4]	67[1]	..[4]	1.5	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	None	D	None
Dothan, Ala.	22	10.2	IB	Rm	103	30	33.1	Com-c	..-..	NP..	. . .	None	AEdSWX&
Dover, N. H.	16	26.0	IB	M	98	60	8.7	MC-d	9-4	P2	300	None	AIW
Dover, N. J.	11	2.3	SE2	M	145	58	11.3	MC-d	9-0	P2	None	None	W
Downers Grove, Ill.	12	5.4	SB3	. .	93[1]	..[4]	21.3	Com-d	5-5	NP4	400	None	W
Dublin, Ga.	10	. . .	IE	. .	123[3]	..[4]	28.3	MC-d	7-3	NP2‡	400	None	W
Du Bois, Pa.	11	3.2	IB	Rm	112	29	4.5	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	300	CT	WX
Dumont, N. J.	13	1.8	SD3	. .	41[3]	..[4]	43.3	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	300	A	S
Duncan, Okla.	15	2.8	IE	Mg	120[1]	..[4]	40.7	Mgr-c	4-0	P2	300	None	ESWX&
Dunkirk, N. Y. . . .	18	4.7	IE	Mm	135	71	5.9	MC-d	5-5	P2	900	TAEL	EdPSWdX&
Dunmore, Pa.	20	8.5	SD2	Mr	47	47	1.5	MC-d	6-0	P4‡	600	CTS	None
Duquesne, Pa.	18	2.0	SE2	Mm	163	88	12.1	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	2,400	None	IW
Durant, Okla.	11	2.4	IB	. .	99[1]	..[4]	24.0	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	48	TKSP	AISWX
Dyersburg, Tenn. .	11	4.3	IE	Rm	152	33	25.3	MC-d	7-7	NP2	. . .	None	EGdWX&
East Detroit, Mich.	21	5.0	SD2	. .	65[1]	..[4]	63.9	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2‡	300	None	Wd
Easthampton t,Mass.	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	3-3	. . .	. . .	TAKE	W
East Haven t, Conn.	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-d	3-3	P2	300	TA	None
East Lansing, Mich.	20	14.1	SD1	Ed	80[1]	..[4]	51.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	125	None	SW
E. Liverpool, Ohio .	24	4.3	ID	Mr	72	47	6.5	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	300	DTL	IW
East Moline, Ill. . .	14	. . .	SE2	Mm	296	91	15.0	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	. . .	TKS	WX
East Paterson, N. J.	15	2.5	SD3	. .	45[1]	..[4]	70.5	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	. . .	None	. . . .
East Point, Ga. . . .	21	. . .	SD2	Mr	63	46	37.6	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	600	None	AEdIW
Ecorse, Mich. . . .	18	2.2	SE1	Mm	304	94	19.8	MC-d	6-6	NP2	1,200	TAK	A
Edinburg, Tex. . . .	12	2.9	IE	. .	138[1]	..[4]	38.6	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
El Centro, Calif. . .	13	3.3	IE	W	204	25	33.6	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	330	TK	SWd
El Cerrito, Calif. .	18	3.3	SD2	. .	49[1]	..[4]	67.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
El Dorado, Ark. . .	23	6.8	IB	Rm	92	20	21.4	MC-d	8-0	P2	480	EPL	SX&
El Dorado, Kan. . .	11	2.3	ID	Rr	73	7	11.1	Mgr-c	3-3	NP..	100	None	ASWX
Elizabeth City, N.C.	13	. . .	IB	Rr	101	18	21.3	Mgr-d	8-0	NP2	120	None	EdWX&
Elizabethton, Tenn.	11	. . .	IE	. .	159[3]	..[4]	30.4	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4	600	None	EdW
Ellwood City, Pa. .	13	2.1	SE2	Mm	187	82	13.0	Mgr-d	10-0	P4‡	300	None	EdIS
Elmhurst, Ill.	21	6.3	SD3	Rr	36	5	28.6	MC-d	10-0	P4	240	TK	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Elmwood Park, Ill.	19	2.0	SD2	Rr	26	8	26.9	MC-d	6-6	..4‡	$ 120	TK	None
El Reno, Okla.	11	2.0	IB	Rm	97	23	17.0	Mgr-C	9-9	NP3‡	None	T	SW
Elwood, Ind.	11	2.8	ID	M	77	52	7.3	MC-d	7-7	P4	360	K	SWd
Emporia, Kan.	16	2.9	IB	Rr	114	12	8.9	Mgr-c	3-3	NP2‡*	100	None	AWX
Endicott, N. Y.	20	2.1	SE2	Mm[4]	251[2]	..[4]	6.5	MC-d	7-7	P2‡	1,000	None	EdX
Enfield t, Conn.	15	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-d	3-3	P2	220	TA	None
Englewood, Colo.	17	3.0	SD2	..	81[1]	..[4]	36.8	Mgr-c	9-1	NP2	300	None	W
Englewood, N. J.	23	4.9	SD3	Rm	78	30	19.6	MC-d	5-..	P3‡	300	K	I
Escanaba, Mich.	15	8.0	IB	Rm	107	31	9.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	120	None	EdGPSWX&
Eureka, Calif.	23	5.8	IB	Rm	99	30	22.6	MC-d	5-5	NP2	1,200	DTAKSEL	APSWX&
Evergreen Park, Ill.	11	3.8	SB2	..	106[3]	..[4]	69.2	MC-d	6-6	P4	120	K	Wd
Ewing tp, N. J.	17	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	...	AKS	S
Fairfield, Ala.	13	1.4	SD2	D	35[2]	..[4]	13.9	MC-d	10-0	P4	260	None	None
Fairhaven t, Mass.	13	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-c	3-3	NP3‡	450	DTAK	APWd
Fairlawn, N. J.	24	5.3	SD3	..	47[1]	..[4]	61.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	None	SW
Faribault, Minn.	16	8.8	IB	Mr	112	49	12.1	Com-d	5-5	NP2	600	None	IWX&
Farrell, Pa.	14	2.2	ID	Rm	25	30	7.8	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	450	CT	IS
Fayetteville, Ark.	17	6.5	IE	Ed	144[1]	..[4]	28.4	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	78	TKL	SWX&
Fergus Falls, Minn.	13	7.4	IB	Rm	102	24	24.5	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	None	T	EdISWX&
Ferguson, Mo.	12	3.8	SD3	..	56[1]	..[4]	47.2	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	120	P	None
Findlay, Ohio	24	8.1	IE	..	124[2]	..[4]	13.0	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	SW
Floral Park, N. Y.	15	1.5	SD3	Rr	33	2	9.9	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	600	None	I
Florence, Ala.	24	10.5	IB	Rm	86	28	35.9	Com-c	3-3	NP3‡	1,800	A	EdGdIWX
Florence, S. C.	23	6.0	IE	Rr	126	15	28.5	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	600	None	AISWX&
Forest Park, Ill.	15	1.9	SD2	Rm	56	39	3.1	Com-d	5-5	NP4	720	None	IWd
Fort Collins, Colo.	15	2.7	IB	Ed	108	7	14.7	Mgr-d	3-3	NP6‡	600	T	ERSW
Fort Lee, N. J.	12	2.5	SD2	..	66[3]	..[4]	23.6	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	500	FTA	None
Fort Madison, Iowa	15	4.0	IE	Mm	162	70	9.9	MC-d	7-2	P2	78	T	W
Fort Myers, Fla.	13	...	IB	Rr	111	10	21.6	MC-d	5-0	NP4‡*	300	None	GW
Fort Pierce, Fla.	14	10.5	IE	..	157[1]	..[4]	43.4	Mgr-d	5-3	NP2‡	...	None	EIPW
Fort Scott, Kan.	10	4.1	IE	Rm	123	36	5.0	Com-d	3-3	NP2	1,200	None	ASWX&
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11	5.2	SD3	Rr	12	4	10.9	MC-d	6-6	NP2	72	None	IS
Fostoria, Ohio	14	3.6	IE	Mm	154	75	7.8	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	360	DTL	SW
Frankfort, Ind.	15	3.1	IB	Rm	98	42	10.1	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K	ESW
Frankfort, Ky.	12	2.2	IE	G[4]	124[2]	..[4]	9.3	MC-d	12-0	P2	72	None	EdW
Franklin, Pa.	10	3.1	IE	..	161[1]	..[4]	2.4	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	600	CT	SW
Frederick, Md.	18	5.0	IE	M	158	50	10.5	MC-d	5-5	P4	600	K	AISWX
Fredericksburg, Va.	12	2.4	IE	Rm	116	23	15.2	Mgr-d	12-12	NP4‡	None	TA	IW
Freeport, Ill.	22	4.5	IE	M	134	58	5.3	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	260	TK	SWX
Freeport, N. Y.	25	4.9	SD2	Rm	82	25	9.5	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	600	None	ESIW
Fremont, Neb.	15	3.5	IB	Rr	101	18	17.3	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	200	TK	AEWX&
Fremont, Ohio	17	...	IE	M[4]	131[2]	..[4]	12.0	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	420	DTL	ISW
Fullerton, Calif.	19	16.7	SB1	Mr	96	49	28.4	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	420	TK	SWX
Fulton, Mo.	10	1.6	IE	..	123[1]	..[4]	16.1	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	120	TAPL	EGdSWX&
Fulton, N. Y.	14	3.5	IE	Mm	160	80	8.2	MC-d	6-0	P2	...	None	WX
Gainesville, Ga.	12	3.1	IE	Rm	151	34	13.5	Mgr-c	3-0	NP3‡	600	None	AWX
Gainesville, Tex.	11	4.4	IE	..	122[1]	..[4]	26.4	Mgr-d	4-0	NP2‡	...	1	AESWX
Gardena, Calif.	14	3.2	SB2	..	111[1]	..[4]	57.0	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	AB
Garden City, Kan.	14	2.7	IE	..	126[1]	..[4]	34.9	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡	100	None	EdWX
Garden City, N. Y.	14	5.3	SE3	Mm	419	63	26.4	MC-d	7-7	P2‡	None	None	ISW
Gardner, Mass.	20	22.1	IE	Mm	137	76	5.6	MC-d	11-6	NP2	300	None	ASWX
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	22	1.3	SD2	D[4]	13[2]	..[4]	30.1	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	240	DTL	None
Garland, Tex.	11	5.3	S2	..[6]	..[6]	..[6]	78.1	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	None	None	ESW
Gastonia, N. C.	23	6.1	IE	Mm	149	60	20.2	Mgr-c	4-4	NP2	400	None	EdISW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Geneva, N. Y.	17	2.2	IE	M	147	57	6.0	MC-d	13-1	P2	$ 340	T	SW
Girard, Ohio	10	4.0	SB2	. .	98[3]	..[4]	12.7	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	AW
Glen Cove, N. Y. . .	15	6.6	SE3	M	116	50	12.8	Com-d	5-5	P2	1,200	None	IS
Glens Falls, N. Y. .	20	3.7	IE	Mr-Rm	126	43	3.4	MC-d	6-1	P2	1,500	A	S
Gloucester City, N.J.	14	3.1	SD2	Mr	66	47	5.8	MC-d	9-0	P3‡	None	None	W
Gloversville, N. Y.	24	4.3	IE	Mm	126	69	2.2	MC-d	12-0	P4	375	TW	S
Goldsboro, N. C. . .	21	4.8	IE	Rm	155	39	18.5	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	200	None	IWX&
Goshen, Ind.	13	3.5	IE	Mm	151	72	12.7	MC-d	7-7	P4	. . .	K	ESWX&
Grand Island, Neb.	23	5.4	IB	Rr	104	14	16.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	200	None	ESWX
Gnd Junction, Colo.	15	● 3.2	IE	Rr	176	15	19.4	Mgr-c	7-2	NP4‡	480	None	ASWX
Grand Prairie, Tex.	15	4.4	S2	..[6]	..[6]	..[6]	82.8	Com-d	5-5	. . .	. . .	None	. . . .
Great Bend, Kan. . .	13	2.3	IE	. .	120[1]	..[4]	31.9	Mgr-c	8-0	P2‡	8	None	AX
Greeley, Colo. . . .	20	4.1	IE	Rr	116	11	22.0	Mgr-c	7-..	NP2	520	None	SWX
Greenfield t, Mass.	17	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	..-..	. . .	. . .	TAKW	ABSW
Greensburg, Pa. . .	17	. . .	SE2	Rm	126	24	9.7	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	CT	I
Greenville, N. C. . .	17	6.7	IE	Rm	174	33	19.7	MC-d	9-0	NP2‡	140	None	EGPWX&
Greenville, Tex. . .	15	4.7	IE	Rm	117	34	15.5	Com-d	3-3	NP2	2,400	AKPL	AESWX
Greenwood, Miss. .	18	4.6	IB	Rr[4]	108[2]	..[4]	23.3	Com-d	3-3	P4	750	None	EWX
Greenwood, S. C. .	14	4.3	IE	M	132	62	18.1	Mgr-d	7-1	..2	300	None	EdGdSWd
Gretna, La.	14	4.0	SD1	Mr-Rm	66	48	28.5	MC-d	5-5	P4	180	None	ISW
Griffin, Ga.	14	3.5	IE	Mm	146	60	12.7	Mgr-c	3-3	NP3‡	150	None	EdISWX&
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	13	2.2	SD3	D[4]	26[2]	..[4]	11.5	Mgr-d	6-6	NP4‡	None	K	Wd
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich.	.10	3.2	SD2	. .	49[1]	..[4]	76.7	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2‡	400	None	Wd
Gulfport, Miss. . . .	23	. . .	IE	Rm	148	30	38.6	Com-d	3-3	NP4	4,200	None	PWX
Guthrie, Okla.	10	. . .	ID	Rr	72	11	8.9	Mgr-c	6-6	NP2	1	None	WX&
Haddon tp, N. J. . .	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	5-5	NP4	. . .	None	SW
Haddonfield, N. J. .	10	2.8	SD3	. .	65[1]	..[4]	6.4	Com-c	3-3	NP4	900	None	SW
Hanford, Calif. . . .	10	2.1	IE	. .	150[1]	..[4]	20.5	Mgr-c	4-4	NP4‡	200	TK	SX&
Hannibal, Mo.	20	. . .	IE	M	121	54	4.2	Mgr-c	5-5	..3‡	1	None	ESW
Hanover, Pa.	14	3.2	SE2	Mm[4]	174[2]	..[4]	12.1	Mgr-d	10-0	P4‡	None	A	SW
Hanover tp, Pa. . . .	15	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-h	7-0	P4‡	600	TKPL	AST
Harlingen, Tex. . . .	23	10.1	IE	Rm	135	21	40.1	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	600	None	AISWX&
Harrisburg, Ill. . . .	11	2.1	IB	Rr	113	18	8.6	Com-d	5-5	NP4	400	None	SW
Harrison, N. J. . . .	13	1.2	SE1	Mm	426	91	6.9	MC-d	9-1	P2‡	300	None	Wd
Harrison tp, Pa. . .	15	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-d	5-0	P4	400	DT	None
Harrisonburg, Va. .	11	2.7	IE	Rm	122	30	14.0	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	240	T	EIW
Harvey, Ill.	21	4.6	SE2	Mm	185	83	13.4	Com-d	5-5	NP4	. . .	None	W
Hastings, Neb. . . .	20	5.8	IE	Rr[4]	118[1]	..[4]	23.1	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	200	TK	AEGISWX&
Hawthorne, Calif. .	16	2.6	SD2	. .	73[1]	..[4]	47.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	300	TK	WX
Hawthorne, N. J. . .	15	3.6	SD2	Mm	46	66	16.8	Com-c	3-3	NP4	1,200	None	W
Hayward, Calif. . .	24	4.7	SE2	. .	168[1]	..[4]	44.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	K	WX
Hazel Park, Mich. .	18	2.8	SD2	. .	70[1]	..[4]	25.7	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	180	None	Wd
Helena, Ark.	11	4.4	IE	. .	130[1]	..[4]	9.5	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	240	TKL	SWX
Helena, Mont.	18	9.0	IB	G	96[2]	..[4]	16.0	Com-d	3-3	NP2‡	3,600	None	AWX
Henderson, Ky. . . .	17	3.2	IB	Mr	92	44	21.5	Com-d	3-3	P2‡	2,000	None	EGdW
Henderson, N. C. . .	11	1.5	IE	. .	187[1]	..[4]	21.8	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	150	None	SW
Hermosa Beach, Cal.	12	1.4	SB2	. .	90[1]	..[4]	25.5	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	A
Hialeah, Fla.	20	14.1	SD2	X	36[1]	..[4]	75.8	MC-d	7-7	NP2	1,200	None	AWd
Hibbing, Minn. . . .	16	12.0	SE2	Mg	121	6	16.7	MC-d	5-5	NP3‡	1,800	TK	EGSWX
Hickory, N. C. . . .	15	5.6	IE	Mm	217	71	20.5	Mgr-d	7-1	NP2‡	120	None	SWX&
Highland Park, Ill. .	17	12.2	SD3	Rr	59	17	18.9	Com-d	5-5	NP4	900	None	IW
Highland Park, Tex.	11	2.2	SD4	Rr	38	0	18.1	MC-d	5-5	NP2	None	K	WdA
Hillside tp, N. J. . .	21	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	600	. . .	. . . .
Hingham t, Mass. .	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-d	3-3	NP3‡	1,400	TAK	Ed

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total; At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Hobart, Ind.	10	8.1	SD2	. .	68[1]	..[4]	37.6	MC-d	7-1	P4	$ . . .	K	None
Hobbs, N. M.	14	7.7	IB	Mg	92	5	48.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	None	None	ISW
Holland, Mich. . . .	16	2.9	IE	Mm	173	69	12.4	Mgr-d	8-8	NP4‡	150	None	ESW
Hollywood, Fla. . . .	14	17.3	IE	X	125[1]	..[4]	58.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	2,400	None	SW
Homestead, Pa. . . .	10	0.7	SD2	Rr	59	10	1.8	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	None	C	W
Homewood, Ala. . .	13	3.8	SD4	D	36[1]	..[4]	43.0	MC-d	11-11	NP4	120	None	None
Hopewell, Va.	10	4.6	IE	Mm	183	82	13.7	Mgr-c	5-5	P4‡	480	TA	A
Hopkinsville, Ky. . .	13	2.0	IE	Rm-Mr	158	40	10.8	Com-d	3-3	P2	. . .	None	EdISW
Hoquiam, Wash. . .	11	5.0	IE	Mm	143	82	6.8	MC-d	12-0	NP2‡	300	TK	W
Hornell, N. Y.	15	2.4	IE	T	132	33	2.1	MC-d	12-0	..2	300	TW	SWX&
Houma, La.	12	1.4	IE	Mg	165[1]	..[4]	27.4	MC-d	5-1	P4	1,800	None	EGdISW
Hudson, N. Y.	12	2.0	IB	M	97	51	1.3	MC-d	11-1	P2	200	T	W
Huntington, Ind. . . .	15	3.1	IE	M	123	63	9.8	MC-d	7-2	P4	288	K	ISWX&
Huntsville, Ala. . . .	16	5.0	IE	Rm	183	38	24.6	MC-d	11-1	NP4	600	None	EdGdWX
Huron, S. D.	13	5.1	IB	. .	108[1]	..[4]	15.5	Com-d	5-5	NP5‡	1,000	None	SWX
Hyattsville, Md. . .	12	3.5	SB3	. .	111[3]	..[4]	47.5	MC-d	9-1	NP4‡	600	None	None
Idaho Falls, Idaho .	19	4.8	IE	Rr	131	12	31.9	MC-d	4-4	NP4‡	600	None	EWX&
Independence, Kan.	11	3.1	ID	Rm	84	27	3.8	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡	100	None	AWSX
Indiana, Pa.	12	1.8	IE	Rm	182	25	11.8	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	None	D	S
Inkster, Mich.	17	7.0	SD2	. .	66[3]	..[4]	58.2	MC-d	6-0	NP2	300	TK	W
Ironton, Ohio	16	5.0	SE2	. .	158[2]	..[4]	10.7	Mgr-..	7-7	NP4‡	150	None	IW
Ironwood, Mich. . .	11	5.6	IB	Mg	113	22	5.4	Mgr-c	7-0	NP2	240	None	AGW
Jacksonville, Ill. . .	20	6.1	IE	Rm	127	34	7.3	MC-d	9-1	P4‡	480	TK	ESW
Jamestown, N. D. .	11	7.4	IE	. .	116[1]	..[4]	16.1	MC-d	12-0	NP4‡	400	T	ASWX&
Janesville, Wis. . .	25	7.8	IE	Mm	137	66	11.1	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Jeannette, Pa.	16	3.1	SE2	Mm	230	82	9.1	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,125	CT	S
Jeffersonville, Ind.	15	4.0	SD2	Rm	81	39	10.6	MC-d	7-2	P4	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Jennings, Mo.	15	. . .	S2	. .[6]	. .[6]	..[6]	40.6	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	360	TAPL	None
Johnson City, N. Y.	19	2.3	SE2	Mm[4]	197[2]	..[4]	8.4	MC-d	4-4	P2‡	600	None	W
Johnston t, R. I. . .	13	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	7-7	P2	200	TAK	None
Johnstown, N. Y. . .	11	3.4	IE	Mm[4]	124[2]	..[4]	3.3	MC-d	5-1	P4‡	450	TA	WX
Jonesboro, Ark. . .	16	. . .	IE	Rm	116	33	23.2	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	120	TKL	AX
Junction City, Kan.	13	. . .	IB	. .	113[1]	..[4]	24.4	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡*	60	None	AWX
Kearney, Neb.	12	. . .	IE	. .	116[1]	..[4]	15.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	200	T	WX&
Keene, N. H.	16	36.6	IE	M[4]	123[2]	..[4]	6.8	MC-d	15-0	NP2‡*	200	None	AISWX&
Kenmore, N. Y. . . .	20	1.4	SD3	Rr	35	5	9.5	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	900	T	SWd
Kennewick, Wash. .	10	4.1	IE	. .	117[1]	..[4]	75.4	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡	120	TK	WX&
Kent, Ohio	12	3.4	IE	Ed	130[1]	..[4]	11.0	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	200	DTL	SW
Keokuk, Iowa	16	5.5	IE	M	121	60	7.8	Com-d	3-3	NP2	. . .	None	WX
Kewanee, Ill.	17	5.0	IE	Mm	118	65	11.4	Com-d	5-5	NP4	900	None	SWX&
Kingsport, Tenn. . .	20	5.5	IE	Mm	250	76	40.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	100	None	AIWX
Kingston, Pa.	21	2.2	SE3	M	135	60	4.3	MC-d	7-0	P4	300	DTK	None
Kingsville, Tex. . . .	17	4.2	IB	T	97[1]	..[4]	42.4	Com-d	3-3	NP2	720	None	ISW
Kinston, N. C.	18	2.7	IE	Mr	150	40	22.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	400	None	EWX&
Kirksville, Mo. . . .	11	2.7	IE	Rm	124	35	10.3	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,800	None	SWX
Kirkwood, Mo. . . .	19	7.5	SD3	Rr	32	7	37.6	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,800	None	EdSW
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	. . .	IE	Rr	132	17	11.6	MC-d	5-0	NP4‡	216	TK	SX
Laconia, N. H. . . .	15	20.3	IE	Mm	185	71	6.6	MC-d	6-0	P2	300	None	I&SX&
La Grange, Ill. . . .	12	2.0	SD3	Rr	66	15	18.0	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	None	K	W
Lakewood tp, N. J. .	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	600	K	None
Lake Worth, Fla. .	12	. . .	ID	X	76[1]	..[4]	34.4	Mgr-d	4-0	NP2	1,200	None	AEIW
La Mesa, Calif. . . .	11	. . .	SB3	. .	91[3]	..[4]	62.7	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
Lamesa, Tex.	11	3.0	IE	. .	116[1]	..[4]	48.1	Mgr-c	4-4	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Lancaster, Ohio . . .	24	4.9	IB	Mm	115	67	13.5	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	AGdSW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Landis tp, N. J.	21	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	$ . . .	AKS	None
Lansdowne, Pa. . . .	12	1.2	SD3	Mr	58	47	6.8	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	None	None	None
La Porte, Ind. . . .	20	3.3	IE	Mm	169	74	9.6	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K	ASWX
Laramie, Wyo. . . .	16	8.0	IB	Ed	95[1]	..[4]	24.9	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	10	None	SWX&
La Salle, Ill.	12	3.0	ID	Rm	77	38	6.0	MC-d	14-0	NP4‡	180	TK	IW
Las Cruces, N. M. .	12	5.0	IE	. .	140[1]	..[4]	37.4	Mgr-c	5-5	P4‡*	120	T	GdW
Las Vegas, Nev. . .	25	14.1	IE	. .	138[1]	..[4]	58.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	AKL	AS
Latrobe, Pa.	12	1.7	SE2	Mm	186	69	11.0	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	D	IX
Lawrence, Kan. . . .	23	4.9	IB	Ed	112	18	12.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	100	None	AWX&
Leavenworth, Kan. .	21	7.4	IB	G[4]	104[1]	..[4]	7.3	Com-d	5-5	NP2	600	None	W
Leominster, Mass.	24	29.5	IB	Mm	96	75	9.0	MC-d	9-4	NP2	400	None	ISW
Lewiston, Idaho . . .	13	. . .	IB	Rr	108	14	21.5	Com-d	6-6	NP2‡	198	None	WX
Lewiston, Pa.	14	1.9	ID	Rm	75	22	6.0	Mgr-d	14-0	P4‡	300	D	None
Lexington t, Mass. .	17	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-..	5-5	NP3‡	. . .	TK	None
Lexington, N. C. . .	14	. . .	IE	Mm	138	75	19.4	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2	118	None	EdIW
Lincoln, Ill.	14	. . .	IB	Rm	106	31	13.6	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	120	CTK	S
Lincoln t, R. I. . . .	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	5-5	P2	200	TAK	None
Livonia, Mich. . . .	18	35.9	S2	. .[6]	. .[6]	..[6]	52.6	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡*	600	T	Wd
Lock Haven, Pa. . .	11	2.0	IE	Mm	166	69	4.2	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	900	CT	WX
Lodi, Calif.	14	2.8	SB2	RM	111	34	28.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	None	AEdSW
Lodi, N. J.	15	2.0	SD2	Mm	70	75	32.1	MC-d	6-0	P3‡	None	A	SW
Logan, Utah.	17	6.3	IE	Ed	138	14	30.2	Com-d	3-3	NP4‡	2,400	D	ETWX
Logansport, Ind. . .	21	4.0	IE	Mr	121	48	8.2	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	AK	EW
Long Beach, N. Y. .	16	2.0	SB3	. .	95[3]	..[4]	15.1	Mgr-c	5-5	P2	2,500	None	ABI&SW
Long Beach, N. J. .	23	4.7	IB	Rm	101	36	15.0	Com-c	5-5	NP4	2,000	None	IS
Longview, Tex. . . .	25	9.2	IB	Rr	94	16	25.5	Mgr-c	4-4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Longview, Wash. . .	20	8.3	ID	Rr	43	11	43.2	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	WX
Lufkin, Tex.	15	8.7	IE	. .	120[1]	..[4]	35.0	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX&
Lynbrook, N. Y. . .	17	2.5	SD3	Rr	67	16	12.8	MC-d	5-1	P2‡	1,000	None	None
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	20	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,000	None	SW
McAlester, Okla. . .	18	. . .	IE	Rr	118	13	27.7	Mgr-d	7-7	P2‡	120	None	SWX&
McAllen, Tex.	20	5.8	IE	Rm	130	26	38.4	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	120	None	GdISWX
McComb, Miss. . . .	10	4.1	IE	. .	133[1]	..[4]	22.0	MC-d	6-3	NP2	300	AP	ASW
McKees Rocks, Pa.	16	1.1	SE1	Mm	322	86	4.9	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	None	C	I
McKinney, Tex. . . .	11	2.3	IB	. .	101[1]	..[4]	30.8	Com-d	3-3	NP2	300	None	SW
Macomb, Ill.	11	. . .	IE	. .	131[1]	..[4]	8.2	MC-d	8-0	P4	375	TAK	SW
Madera, Calif. . . .	10	2.5	IE	. .	156[1]	..[4]	38.3	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	SWX
Madison, N. J. . . .	10	4.0	SB3	. .	87[1]	..[4]	24.8	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	None	EdSW
Madisonville, Ky. .	11	. . .	IE	Mg	131[1]	..[4]	25.3	MC-d	6-0	P2	260	None	EdSW
Mahanoy City, Pa. .	11	0.5	IE	Mg	118	45	0.5	MC-d	15-0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	15	3.1	SD2	Rm	54	23	12.2	Mgr-d	5-5	P2‡	None	None	IW
Manhattan, Kan. . .	19	2.4	IE	Ed	138	8	16.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡*	100	None	IWX
Manhattan Bch.,Cal.	17	3.9	SD3	. .	48[1]	..[4]	56.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	W.
Mankato, Minn. . . .	19	7.7	IE	Rm	141	29	18.1	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2‡	None	None	IPWX&
Maple Heights, Ohio	16	5.0	SD2	. .	40[3]	..[4]	60.1	MC-d	7-0[7]	NP2	400	TK	B
Maplewood, Mo. . . .	13	1.5	SD2	Rm	80	30	7.3	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,800	None	None
Marblehead t, Mass.	14	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	5-5	NP1	100	TAKS	ESW
Marietta, Ga.	21	5.4	SB2	. .	109[1]	..[4]	59.7	MC-d	7-0	NP2	200	None	EdSWX&
Marietta, Ohio	16	4.0	IE	Rm	133	38	6.8	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	W
Marinette, Wis. . . .	14	6.2	IB	M	104	59	8.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	200	None	SW
Marion, Ill.	10	2.9	IB	Mg	99[1]	..[4]	17.9	Com-d	5-5	NP4	900	None	SW
Marlborough, Mass.	16	20.0	IB	Mm	91	70	7.5	MC-d	11-4	NP2	200	None	SW
Marquette, Mich. . .	17	9.6	IE	Mr	136	48	12.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	180	None	EW
Marshall, Tex. . . .	22	10.2	IB	T	108[2]	..[4]	26.6	Mgr-c	4-4	NP2‡	None	None	ASW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Marshalltown, Iowa	20	6.0	IE	M	118	53	10.5	MC-d	8-2	NP2	$ 250	TA	SW
Marshfield, Wis. . .	12	9.6	IB	Rm	89	39	20.3	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	275	TAK	EdSWdX
Martins Ferry, Ohio	13	2.0	SB2	Mm	100	71	3.9	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	144	DTL	EIW
Martinsburg, W. Va.	16	2.3	IE	Mm	157	65	9.8	MC-d	7-0	P2	100	None	SWX
Martinsville, Va. . .	17	9.2	IB	M	93	56	33.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TA	EIWX&
Massena, N. Y. . . .	13	3.7	IB	Mm	115	68	21.2	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	500	None	Wd
Mattoon, Ill.	18	3.9	IE	Mr	146	49	17.5	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,200	. . .	ISWX
Maywood, Calif. . .	13	1.3	SD2	Rm	29	21	26.2	MC-c	5-5	NP4	300	K	A
Meadville, Pa. . . .	19	. . .	IB	Rm	91	34	3.7	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	900	CT	ISWX&
Medford, Ore.	17	3.2	IE	Rr	123	10	30.9	MC-d	8-0	NP4‡	None	TK	ISWX
Melrose Park, Ill. .	13	3.2	SE2	Mm	222	87	16.1	MC-d	6-6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Menasha, Wis. . . .	12	2.2	IE	Mm	154	86	15.4	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	360	CTAK	ESWX
Menlo Park, Calif. .	14	3.1	SD3	. .	71[3]	..[4]	69.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Menominee, Mich. .	11	4.0	IE	Mm	139	73	11.3	MC-d	14-0	NP2‡	150	TA	SW
Merced, Calif.	18	4.0	IE	Rr	148	7	39.1	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	240	None	SX
Mercedes, Tex. . . .	10	. . .	ID	. .	80[1]	..[4]	30.1	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	120	None	ISWd
Mesa, Ariz.	17	5.7	SE2	. .	129[1]	..[4]	56.0	MC-c	7-7	P4‡	300	None	AEdGdSWX
Methuen t, Mass. . .	24	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	. . .	TAKS	W
Mexico, Mo.	12	. . .	IE	. .	116[1]	..[4]	16.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	1	None	S
Miami, Okla.	12	3.6	IE	. .	122[1]	..[4]	33.0	Com-d	4-4	P2	100	None	ESW
Middlesboro, Ky. . .	14	9.0	IE	Mg	132	27	26.1	Com-d	3-3	P2	900	None	SX
Middleboro t, Mass.	10	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	TA	AEGdSW
Middletown, N. Y. .	23	3.8	IE	Mr	130	47	3.3	MC-d	9-1	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Midland, Mich. . . .	14	8.3	IE	Mm	266	85	31.6	Mgr-c	5-0	NP2	200	None	SWX
Midland, Tex.	22	. . .	IE	Mg	123[3]	..[4]	62.8	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	300	None	AWSX
Midwest City, Okla.	10	1.3	SD3	. .	40[1]	..[4]	99.2	Mgr-d	4-0	NP2	None	None	SW
Milford t, Mass. . .	15	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-..	3-..	. . .	. . .	TAKSW	S
Millburn tp, N. J. .	15	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	400	K	SX
Millcreek tp, Pa. .	17	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	3-3	P..‡	. . .	DA	None
Millville, N. J. . . .	16	42.8	IB	Mm	113	78	13.9	Com-h	5-5	NP4	1,800	None	SWX&
Milton t, Mass. . . .	22	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	5-5	NP1	500	TAK	Wd
Mineola, N. Y. . . .	15	1.8	SB3	Rm-Mr	115	33	35.4	MC-d	5-5	..2‡	600	None	SW
Minot, N. D.	22	5.7	IB	Rr	111	11	21.3	Mgr-d	14-0	NP4‡	200	None	ITWX
Mission, Tex.	11	1.9	IE	. .	116[1]	..[4]	45.0	Com-d	4-4	NP2	240	None	STW
Missoula, Mont. . .	22	4.6	IE	Rm	133	24	15.7	Com-d	3-3	NP2‡	3,600	None	None
Mitchell, S. D. . . .	12	4.5	IB	Rr	100	18	10.4	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	200	None	AWSX
Moberly, Mo.	13	3.3	IB	Mr[4]	90[3]	..[4]	3.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	1	None	AWSX&
Modesto, Calif. . . .	17	4.2	IE	Rr	235	34	16.0	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	240	None	WX
Monessen, Pa. . . .	18	2.3	SE1	Mm	146	81	7.0	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	2,100	CT	I
Monmouth, Ill. . . .	10	2.3	IB	. .	110[1]	..[4]	8.6	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	168	TK	SWX&
Monroe, Mich. . . .	21	5.2	IE	Mm	137	87	17.7	Com-d	7-7	NP2	1,000	TK	PSWX
Monroe, N. C.	10	. . .	IE	. .	150[1]	..[4]	23.8	Mgr-d	3-3	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Monrovia, Calif. . .	20	8.2	SB2	Rm	87	41	35.0	Mgr-c	5-5	..4‡	None	TK	W
Montebello, Calif. .	22	7.8	SD3	. .	44[1]	..[4]	65.7	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Monterey, Calif. . .	16	5.6	IE	. .	212[2]	..[4]	26.8	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	None	D	PS
Monterey Park, Cal.	20	6.5	SD3	. .	42[1]	..[4]	59.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Moorhead, Minn. . .	15	4.8	IB	. .	92[1]	..[4]	32.1	MC-d	8-0	NP2	178	None	ESW
Morristown, N. J. .	17	2.8	SB2	Rr	98	8	9.1	MC-d	9-1	P2‡	None	None	SWX
Morristown, Tenn. .	13	4.7	IE	. .	142[3]	..[4]	29.6	MC-d	5-1	NP2	240	TK	EdW
Moscow, Idaho	11	2.5	IB	Ed	107[1]	..[4]	29.3	MC-d	6-0	NP4‡	300	None	SW
Moultrie, Ga.	12	2.8	IE	Rm	124	39	20.5	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	300	None	EdSTWX&
Moundsville, W. Va.	15	. . .	SB2	Mm	93	69	9.8	MC-d	8-0	P4‡	96	TPL	IWX
Mount Carmel, Pa.	14	0.7	IE	Mg	133	40	0.6	MC-d	12-0	NP4‡	300	None	None
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	17	3.7	SD2	Mm	82	67	10.2	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	150	None	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

			ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION						CITY COUNCIL				
City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	11	3.2	IE	Ed	160[1]	..[4]	16.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	$ 150	None	WX&
Mount Rainier, Md.	11	.6	SD[3]	. .	26[3]	..[4]	58.7	MC-d	4-0	NP2	600	None	None
Mount Vernon, Ill.	16	3.2	IE	M[4]	184[2]	..[4]	21.7	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	360	TK	SX&
Mount Vernon, Ohio	12	2.3	IE	M	123	52	9.1	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	None	DTL	SW
Munhall, Pa.	16	2.3	SE2	Mm	279	96	22.4	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	None	D	None
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	13	3.5	IE	. .	150[1]	..[4]	24.8	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	260	None	EdSW
Muscatine, Iowa	19	6.8	IE	M	126	62	7.2	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	600	TKL	EWX
Muskegon Hts., Mich.	19	3.1	IE	Mm	202	86	18.6	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2‡	. . .	TA	SW
Nacogdoches, Tex.	12	. . .	IE	. .	117[1]	..[4]	27.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Nampa, Idaho	16	5.0	IE	Rm	130	20	33.2	MC-d	4-4	NP4‡	. . .	None	SWX&
Nanticoke, Pa.	20	2.6	SB2	Mg	102	52	0.6	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,100	CT	None
Napa, Calif.	14	3.1	IE	. .	156[1]	..[4]	31.7	Mgr-d	5-5	NP5‡	None	None	W
Natchez, Miss.	23	8.5	IE	Mr[4]	117[2]	..[4]	28.5	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	120	AKP	AWX
Natick t, Mass.	20	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	3-3	P3	400	TAK	SW
National City, Cal.	27	6.0	SD1	Rr	51	15	48.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	120	TAK	A
Naugatuck, Conn.	17	16.6	SE2	Mm[4]	146[2]	..[4]	17.6	MC-d	6-0	P2	120	T	None
Needham t, Mass.	16	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-c	3-3	NP1	300	TAK	W
Neenah, Wis.	12	2.5	IB	Mm	95	66	17.1	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	240	T	ASW
Neptune tp, N. J.	14	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	. . .	AKS	S
Newark, N. Y.	10	2.9	IB	. .	103[1]	..[4]	6.4	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	500	None	SW
New Bern, N. C.	16	. . .	IE	Rm	139	28	19.6	Mgr-d	5-0	P2	120	None	EWX
New Braunfels, Tex.	12	. . .	IE	. .	125[1]	..[4]	33.3	Com-d	3-3	NP2	1,500	None	EdSW
Newburyport, Mass.	14	8.3	IE	Mm	135	72	3.9	MC-d	11-5	NP2‡	. . .	None	W
New Castle, Ind.	18	3.7	IE	Mm	134	71	13.2	MC-d	7-7	P4	360	K	ESX
New Iberia, La.	16	2.5	IE	Rr	134	16	30.8	MC-d	10-2	NP4	120	None	IS
New Philadelphia, O.	13	3.2	IB	Rm	90	39	4.5	MC-d	7-3	NP2	150	DTL	WX&
Newport Beach, Cal.	12	4.5	SE3	. .	120[1]	..[4]	41.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	. . .	SW
Newton, Iowa	12	3.8	IE	Mm	151	75	12.0	MC-d	6-2	NP2	50	None	SW
Newton, Kan.	12	3.6	IB	Rr	109	16	9.6	Mgr-c	3-3	NP..‡	100	None	ASW
Niles, Mich.	13	4.1	IE	M	122	63	14.6	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	50	TK	SWX&
Niles, Ohio	17	4.5	SB2	Mm	88	75	12.4	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	EdW
Norfolk, Neb.	11	3.0	IE	Rr	118	15	11.1	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	200	TK	AWX
North Adams, Mass.	22	20.6	IB	Mm	109	71	3.2	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	. . .	None	SWX&
N. Arlington, N. J.	16	2.7	SD3	. .	37[1]	..[4]	42.9	MC-d	6-6	P2‡	None	A	SWd
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	3-3	P1	200	DTAK	EdSW
North Braddock, Pa.	15	1.4	SE2	Mm[4]	154[2]	..[4]	6.0	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	None	D	I
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-..	5-5	NP3‡	150	FTAK	SW
North Miami, Fla.	11	5.6	SD3	X	22[3]	..[4]	83.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	None	. . . .
N. Plainfield, N. J.	13	3.0	SD2	D[4]	41[2]	..[4]	15.5	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	TA	S
North Platte, Neb.	15	. . .	IB	T	106	8	24.0	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	200	TK	EWX
N. Providence t, R. I.	14	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	7-1	P2	500	None	None
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	25	10.0	SE2	Mm	147	83	19.9	MC-d	7-0	P2	600	TL	IW
Norwich, Conn.	38	5.6	IB	M	112	57	2.8	Mgr-c	..-..	NP2	. . .	None	EGSW
Norwood t, Mass.	17	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-..	5-5	NP3‡	None	TL	EdWS&
Ocala, Fla.	12	4.4	IE	. .	143[1]	..[4]	30.8	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	180	None	AEdISWX
Oceanside, Calif.	18	10.2	SB2	. .	114[1]	..[4]	59.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	CTK	BSWX&
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	4.7	IB	Rm	98	41	3.3	MC-d	8-0	..4‡	269	None	WX
Oil City, Pa.	20	4.4	IE	M	127	54	0.6	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,500	CT	IW
Okmulgee, Okla.	18	. . .	IB	Rm	88	24	12.7	Com-d	3-3	NP3	3,000	None	SWdX&
Olean, N. Y.	23	6.0	IE	M	146	59	7.9	MC-d	11-0	P2	200	None	SWX
Olympia, Wash.	16	5.2	IE	G	187	40	18.7	Com-d	3-3	NP3	. . .	None	ASWX
Oneida, N. Y.	11	22.4	ID	M	83	52	4.7	MC-d	6-0	P2	400	TA*	SW
Oneonta, N. Y.	14	3.8	IB	Rm	111	21	3.0	MC-d	6-0	P2	None	None	SW
Ontario, Calif.	26	12.1	SB2	Mr	98	49	35.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK	SWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION: Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL: No. of Councilmen—Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Opelika, Ala.	12	10.5	IB	. .	114[1]	..[4]	28.4	Com-d	3-3	NP3‡	$1,200	None	ESW
Opelousas, La. . . .	12	. . .	IE	. .	153[3]	..[4]	28.4	MC-d	5-1	NP4	600	P	EISW
Orange, Calif.	10	3.8	SE1	. .	123[1]	..[4]	20.4	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	DTAK	WS
Orange, Tex.	21	3.1	IE	. .	128[1]	..[4]	63.7	Com-d	4-4	P2T	48	None	IPS
Orangeburg, S. C. .	15	3.0	IE	Rm	127	37	24.3	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,200	None	AEdSWX&
Oskaloosa, Iowa . . .	11	3.4	IB	Rm	106	30	10.7	MC-d	7-2	NP..	. . .	T	SW
Ossining, N. Y. . . .	16	3.0	SD2	Mr	83	48	5.5	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	300	T	SW
Oswego, N. Y. . . .	23	2.7	IE	M	126	61	3.1	MC-d	8-0	P2	. . .	None	SW
Ottawa, Ill.	17	3.7	IB	Mr	109	49	9.6	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,380	None	W
Ottawa, Kan.	10	3.2	IB	Rm	108	37	6.3	Com-d	3-3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AEWSX&
Overland, Mo.	12	3.0	SB2	. .	88[1]	..[4]	27.1	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	1	None	None
Owatonna, Minn. . .	10	7.8	IB	. .	105[1]	..[4]	17.4	MC-d	7-2	NP2‡*	45	FTK	EGdSWX&
Owosso, Mich. . . .	16	4.2	IE	Mm	147	66	11.6	Com-d	3-3	NP3‡	2,500	None	SWX
Oxnard, Calif.	26	3.6	IE	. .	132[1]	..[4]	58.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	SW
Painesville, Ohio . .	14	. . .	IE	M	123	57	19.3	Mgr-..	7-7	NP4‡	900	None	EGdW
Palestine, Tex. . . .	13	5.2	IE	T	123	26	18.6	Com-d	4-4	NP2	500	None	SWX
Pampa, Tex.	17	3.9	IB	Mg	92	5	28.1	Mgr-d	5-1	NP2	520	None	SWX&
Paris, Tex.	22	6.9	IB	Rm	111	29	23.2	Mgr-c	7-3	NP2‡	None	None	ISTWX
Park Ridge, Ill. . . .	17	5.8	SD3	Rr	28	4	32.3	Mgr-d	14-0	P4‡	180	TK	Wd
Parsons, Kan.	15	4.0	IE	T	120	23	9.0	Com-d	3-3	NP2	2,400	. . .	ASWX
Pasadena, Tex. . . .	22	7.1	SB3	. .	96[3]	..[4]	79.8	Com-d	5-5	NP2	900	None	SW
Pascagoula, Miss. .	11	4.0	IE	. .	122[1]	..[4]	61.2	Com-d	3-3	P4	4,200	None	AGdPSW
Pasco, Wash.	10	3.8	IE	. .	130[1]	..[4]	60.3	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡*	120	TK	WX
Peabody, Mass. . . .	23	16.8	SE1	Mm	120	81	13.4	MC-d	11-5	NP2	500	None	EW
Peekskill, N. Y. . .	18	4.4	SB2	Mr	115	47	4.4	MC-d	6-6	P4‡*	None	C	I
Pekin, Ill.	22	5.6	SD2	M	78	52	18.4	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,200	None	BS
Pendleton, Ore. . . .	12	4.2	IB	. .	115[1]	..[4]	28.3	Mgr-d	8-0	NP4‡	120	None	A&SWX
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	13	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	. . .	AKS	. . . .
Peru, Ind.	13	2.4	IE	M	138	53	5.4	MC-d	7-2	P4	240	K	EISW
Petaluma, Calif. . .	10	2.3	IE		120[1]	..[4]	18.6	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	200	None	S
Phenix City, Ala. . .	23	20.0	SD2	D	17[2]	..[4]	26.9	Com-c	3-3	NP3‡	1,200	None	TW
Phillipsburg, N. J. .	19	2.9	SE2	Mm	131	84	6.6	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,800	None	S
Phoenixville, Pa. . .	13	2.3	SB2	Mm	99	63	9.4	Mgr-d	12-0	P4‡	None	DA	ISW
Piedmont, Calif. . .	10	1.8	SD3	. .	4[1]	..[4]	8.8	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	None	None
Piqua, Ohio	17	3.7	IE	Mm	121	65	9.9	Mgr-c	5-1	NP2	5	None	AEISW
Piscataway tp, N. J.	10	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	. . .	AKS	. . . .
Pittsburg, Calif. . .	13	1.7	SE2	. .	152[1]	..[4]	28.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Pittsburg, Kan. . . .	19	5.0	IE	Rm	119	29	8.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡*	1	None	APSWX&
Pittston, Pa.	15	1.7	SE2	Rm	120	37	0.4	Com-d	5-5	P4	1,000	CT	None
Plains tp, Pa.	13	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-..	9-..	P4‡	500	. . .	. . . .
Plainview, Tex. . . .	14	5.0	IE	. .	121[1]	..[4]	41.8	MC-d	5-5	NP2	240	None	ASWX
Plattsburgh, N. Y. .	18	4.9	IE	Rm	150	42	5.8	MC-d	6-0	P2	700	None	ESWX
Pleasantville, N. J.	12	7.6	SB2	Rm	92	28	5.4	MC-d	7-1	P3‡*	None	None	S
Plymouth t, Mass. .	14	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-..	..-..	. . .	. . .	TAK	AISW
Plymouth, Pa.	13	1.1	SD2	Mg	75	44	1.2	MC-d	13-0	P4‡	300	C	None
Ponca City, Okla. .	20	4.1	ID	Rr	51	15	25.5	Com-d	3-3	NP3‡	None	None	AEWX&
Poplar Bluff, Mo. .	15	5.6	IE	Rm	132	25	27.7	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	78	TAPL	AEWX&
Port Angeles, Wash.	11	6.1	IE	. .	137[1]	..[4]	20.4	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	120	None	EdW
Port Chester, N. Y.	24	2.3	SB2	Mm	112	62	4.9	MC-d	6-6	..3‡	1,200	None	IS
Portsmouth, N. H. .	19	15.2	ID	Rm	78	23	19.5	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	None	None	WX&
Pottstown, Pa. . . .	23	. . .	SE2	Mm	167	74	12.2	Mgr-d	20-0	P4‡	None	D	WX
Pottsville, Pa. . . .	24	. . .	IE	Mr	163	49	1.6	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	CT	None
Prichard, Ala. . . .	19	2.3	SB2	. .	100[1]	..[4]	45.2	MC-d	6-6	NP4	600	None	AW
Princeton, N. J. . .	12	1.8	SE3	Ed	215[3]	..[4]	14.9	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	T	S

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

			ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION						CITY COUNCIL				
City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Pullman, Wash.	12	2.7	IE	Ed	127[1]	..[4]	39.5	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡*	$120	TKL	ISWX
Puyallup, Wash.	10	5.8	SB2	..	98[1]	..[4]	23.9	Mgr-c	7-..	..4‡*	120	None	AW
Radnor tp, Pa.	15	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-..	7-0	P4‡	800	T	S
Rahway, N. J.	21	4.1	SB2	Mm	115	73	21.3	MC-d	11-1	P2‡	None	None	ISW
Raritan tp, N. J.	16	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	5-5	NP4	...	None	W
Reading t, Mass.	14	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-..	3-3	NP3‡	None	TAK	EdW
Red Bank, N. J.	13	1.8	IE	..	215[2]	..[4]	16.3	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	A	ISW
Redding, Calif.	10	5.9	IE	..	147[1]	..[4]	30.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK	EdSWX&
Redlands, Calif.	18	17.3	SD1	Rr	83	13	20.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	ASE
Red Wing, Minn.	11	7.2	IE	..	122[1]	..[4]	8.7	MC-d	9-1	NP2‡	50	T	AWX&
Reidsville, N. C.	12	4.3	IE	Mm	193	74	23.5	Mgr-c	4-4	NP2	200	None	SWX&
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11	3.0	SE2	Mm	251	84	2.2	MC-d	10-0	..4	720	TK	None
Renton, Wash.	16	3.3	SB2	..	108[1]	..[4]	68.3	MC-d	12-12	NP2	400	TK	SWX
Richfield, Minn.	18	10.0	SD3	..	24[1]	..[4]	79.5	Mgr-d	5-5	NP3‡	720	None	None
Richmond, Ky.	10	2.3	IB	..	105[1]	..[4]	21.9	MC-d	12-0	P2	130	None	GdSW
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	15	2.4	SD3	..	37[1]	..[4]	14.7	Com-d	4-4	NP4	...	None	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	12	1.8	SD2	Mm	64	66	3.5	Com-c	3-3	NP4	...	None	S
Ridgewood, N. J.	17	6.2	SD3	Rr	51	6	17.9	Com-h	3-3	NP4	1,200	None	SW
Ridley tp, Pa.	17	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	..-..	P4‡	...	DCTA	None
River Forest, Ill.	11	2.3	SE3	..	225[3]	..[4]	18.0	MC-d	6-6	NP4‡	None	K	Wd
River Rouge, Mich.	21	3.0	SD1	Mm	73	71	13.9	MC-d	6-6	NP2‡	1,050	TAK	Wd
Robbinsdale, Minn.	11	5.0	SD3	..	51[3]	..[4]	49.8	MC-d	5-1	NP2	720	A	W
Rochester, N. H.	14	46.7	IB	Mm	107	72	17.0	MC-d	18-..	P3	...	...	AW
Rock Hill, S. C.	25	8.1	IE	Mm	127	64	34.4	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	800	None	EdTW
Rock Springs, Wyo.	11	2.9	IE	Mg	125[1]	..[4]	14.0	MC-d	6-0	NP2‡	480	None	X
Rockville Ctre., N. Y.	22	2.9	SD3	Rr	77	12	18.5	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	1,200	None	EIW
Rocky River, Ohio	11	1.6	SD3	..	68[1]	..[4]	30.3	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	I
Roselle, N. J.	18	2.6	SD3	Mm	43	68	24.3	MC-d	6-1	P3‡	None	TA	None
Roselle Park, N. J.	12	1.2	SD3	..	66[1]	..[4]	17.9	MC-d	6-0	P3‡	150	T	None
Roseville, Mich.	16	6.6	SD2	..	50[3]	..[4]	50.4	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	300	TK	Wd
Ross tp, Pa.	16	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-c	8-..	P4‡	400	DT	None
Ruston, La.	10	4.5	IE	Ed	121[3]	..[4]	32.0	MC-d	5-1	NP4	120	None	ESW
Rutherford, N. J.	17	2.3	SD3	Rm	32	29	15.4	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	None	S
Rutland, Vt.	18	8.2	IE	Mr	155	45	4.9	MC-d	12-12	NP2‡	None	TA	WX
Rye, N. Y.	12	5.7	SD3	..	66[1]	..[4]	13.9	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	None	None	None
Saco, Me.	10	37.1	ID	..	67[1]	..[4]	13.3	MC-d	7-0	P1	None	None	A
St. Augustine, Fla.	14	5.1	IE	X	117[2]	..[4]	13.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	None	PWX&
St. Charles, Mo.	14	3.2	SB2	M	101	63	23.0	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	240	TAPL	W
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	20	10.5	SD3	Rm	18	28	45.6	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	None	None	Wd
St. Joseph, Mich.	10	2.9	IB	..	111[1]	..[4]	15.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	100	None	WX
St. Louis Park, Minn.	23	10.4	SD3	..	33[1]	..[4]	69.1	MC-d	5-5[8]	NP3‡	720	TAK	W
Salem, Ohio	13	3.3	IE	Mm	177	76	8.4	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	125	DTL	EdSW
Salinas, Calif.	18	5.2	IE	W	224	12	18.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	None	SX
Salisbury, Md.	15	3.6	IE	Mr	160	42	19.1	MC-d	5-2	P4‡	900	None	IWX
Salisbury, N. C.	20	5.2	IE	Mr	142	49	12.7	Mgr-c	5-5	P2	...	None	SWX&
San Benito, Tex.	13	2.4	IE	..	118[1]	..[4]	25.1	Mgr-d	4-4	P2‡	420	None	SWX&
San Bruno, Calif.	12	2.5	SD3	..	48[1]	..[4]	52.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	360	TAK	SW
San Buenaventura, Cal.	17	4.5	IE	Rr	119	9	21.1	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	None	None	ABSW
San Carlos, Calif.	14	3.1	SD4	..	56[1]	..[4]	73.7	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK	SX
San Fernando, Calif.	13	2.4	SE1	..	160[1]	..[4]	32.2	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Sanford, Fla.	12	4.8	IE	D[4]	121[2]	..[4]	21.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	175	None	IWX
Sanford t, Me.	15	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-..	..-..	...	...	...	....
Sanford, N. C.	10	3.9	IE	..	132[1]	..[4]	30.5	Mgr-d	7-0	NP2	...	None	SW
San Gabriel, Calif.	20	3.4	SD2	Rr	50	21	48.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	260	TK	A

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	14	4.1	IE	Ed	129[1]	..[4]	28.4	MC-d	5-5	NP2‡	$ 500	AK	SW
San Marino, Calif.	11	3.7	SD4	..	60[1]	..[4]	37.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
San Pablo, Calif.	14	2.5	S2	..[6]	..[6]	..[6]	71.7	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
San Rafael, Calif.	14	5.6	SE3	..	163[1]	..[4]	30.3	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	None	TAKPL	None
Santa Clara, Calif.	14	4.1	SD2	..	67[1]	..[4]	38.5	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	300	KP	EdIW
Santa Cruz, Calif.	22	8.3	IB	X	94	16	21.2	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	200	None	APSW
Santa Maria, Calif.	10	4.0	IE	..	168[1]	..[4]	22.5	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	240	TK	SWX
Santa Paula, Calif.	11	4.7	IE	..	138[1]	..[4]	17.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	150	CTAK	S
Santa Rosa, Calif.	18	2.8	IE	Rr	129	11	26.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Sapulpa, Okla.	13	3.0	ID	Rr	56	14	14.1	Mgr-c	9-0	..2	None	None	WX
Sarasota, Fla.	19	11.7	IE	X	124	7	44.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3	None	None	ASWX
Saratoga Sprgs, N. Y.	15	27.9	IE	Rm	117	33	3.8	Com-d	5-5	NP2	500	None	ASW
Saugus t, Mass.	17	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	400	None	ASWd
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich.	18	15.9	IE	Mr	131	49	12.3	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	400	None	AWX
Sayreville, N. J.	10	16.3	SB2	..	87[3]	..[4]	29.4	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	300	A	SWd
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	6.4	SD4	D[4]	63[2]	..[4]	15.0	Mgr-d	7-7	P2‡	None	None	IWd
Scottsbluff, Neb.	13	2.0	IB	Rr	99	8	25.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	200	None	WX
Sedalia, Mo.	20	7.1	IE	..	118[1]	..[4]	8.1	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	200	TAPL	ISX&
Selma, Ala.	23	4.3	IE	Rm	128	38	11.1	MC-d	11-11*	P4	240	None	WX&
Seminole, Okla.	12	...	IB	Mg	94	5	11.3	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	...	TK	ASWX&
Shaler tp, Pa.	16	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-c	7-0	P4‡	400	DT	W
Shamokin, Pa.	17	0.8	IE	M	175	64	0.5	MC-d	5-5	P4‡	1,125	T	None
Shawnee, Okla.	23	5.0	IB	Rr	110	19	13.3	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡*	None	None	AWX&
Sheffield, Ala.	11	5.2	IE	..	165[1]	..[4]	33.1	Com-c	3-3	NP3	1,200	None	AEdGdW
Shelby, N. C.	16	7.1	IB	M	108	52	21.5	MC-d	4-4	NP4‡	120	None	AEdSTW
Shelbyville, Ind.	12	...	IE	M	120	53	4.4	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K	....
Shelton, Conn.	13	28.8	IE	Mm[4]	134[2]	..[4]	20.2	MC-d	6-..	P2	None	TAK	None
Shenandoah, Pa.	16	1.0	IE	Mg	144	41	0.3	MC-d	15-0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Sheridan, Wyo.	12	3.0	IE	Rr	133	17	17.8	Com-d	3-3	NP2	3,600	None	SW
Sherman, Tex.	20	5.3	IB	Rm	94	32	22.2	Mgr-d	15-15	NP2‡	None	None	AISWX&
Shorewood, Wis.	16	1.6	SD3	D[4]	45[1]	..[4]	13.5	Mgr-d	7-7	NP3‡	300	None	IWd
Sidney, Ohio	11	...	IE	..	125[1]	..[4]	13.3	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	IW
Sikeston, Mo.	12	4.0	IB	..	108[1]	..[4]	36.8	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	120	TAPL	ESWX
Skokie, Ill.	15	...	SD3	..	74[1]	..[4]	54.1	MC-d	6-6	P4‡	120	K	IWd
Snyder, Tex.	12	...	ID	Mg	73[3]	..[4]	71.5	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Somerville, N. J.	12	2.2	SE3	..	139[1]	..[4]	30.2	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	TA	S
Southbridge, Mass.	18	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-d	3-3	NP1	450	A	SW&
S. Charleston, W. Va.	17	...	SE3	Mm	251	88	43.5	MC-d	8-2	P4	120	K	None
South Euclid, Ohio	15	4.7	SD4	..	31[1]	..[4]	63.7	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	300	DTL	S
South Kingstown, R. I.	10	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-c	5-5	P2	352	TAKW	None
South Milwaukee, Wis.	13	4.8	SE1	Mm	116	84	14.5	MC-d	8-0	NP2	1,200	TKL	ISW
South Norfolk, Va.	10	6.3	SD1	..	68[2]	..[4]	29.7	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	300	TA	None
South Orange, N. J.	15	2.9	SD3	Ed	40	12	9.6	MC-d	6-6	P2‡	None	None	W
South Pasadena, Cal.	17	3.4	SD3	M	57	51	19.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
South Portland, Me.	22	11.6	SD2	Rm	43	36	29.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	600	None	None
South River, N. J.	11	3.0	SD2	Mm	70	73	13.5	MC-d	6-0	NP3‡	None	...	ESW
South St. Paul, Minn.	16	5.5	SE2	Mm	200	78	26.1	MC-d	7-7	NP2	50	TAK	SWX
S. San Francisco, Cal.	19	27.7	SD2	..	70[1]	..[4]	67.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	360	TAK	None
Springfield, Ore.	11	15.0	ID	..	83[3]	..[4]	62.0	Mgr-d	6-0	NP4‡	None	None	Ed
Springfield tp (Delaware Co.), Pa.	11	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-..	7-0	P4‡	300	DT	S
Springfield tp (Mt'gomery Co.), Pa.	11	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	..-..	P4‡	...	DCTA	None
State College, Pa.	17	3.0	IE	Ed	162[1]	..[4]	27.9	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	None	None	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Statesville, N. C.	17	6.3	IE	Mm	166	67	19.2	Mgr-d	4-0	P2	$ 120	None	AEdST&WX&
Staunton, Va.	20	8.6	IB	Rm	109	35	15.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	...	TA	BISWX&
Steelton, Pa.	13	1.8	SE1	Mm	215	91	1.7	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	300	D	W
Sterling, Ill.	13	...	IE	Mm	147	70	17.3	Com-d	5-5	..4	400	None	....
Stevens Point, Wis.	17	7.0	IB	Mr	115	46	11.2	MC-d	9-0	NP2‡	300	CTAKSEL	SWX&
Stillwater, Okla.	20	3.5	IB	Rr	100	11	36.1	MC-d	5-5	NP3‡	250	TK	ESWX&
Stoneham t, Mass.	13	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-d	3-3	NP1	100	TAK	None
Stoughton t, Mass.	11	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-c	5-5	P3‡	None	None	None
Stowe tp, Pa.	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	..-..	P4‡	...	DCTA	None
Streator, Ill.	16	3.2	IE	Mm	137	71	10.6	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,200	None	I
Struthers, Ohio	12	3.7	SB2	Mm	85	83	14.0	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	400	DTL	None
Suffolk, Va.	12	2.3	IE	Rm	121	25	11.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	240	T	X
Summit, N. J.	18	6.0	SB3	Mr	102	47	13.9	MC-d	7-1	P3‡	None	K	I
Sumter, S. C.	20	6.6	IE	Rm	142	37	23.1	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	200	None	SWX&
Sunbury, Pa.	16	2.2	IE	M	138	54	2.5	Com-d	5-5	..4	750	...	S
Susquehanna tp, Pa.	11	...	...	..	...	..	...	MC-d	8-..	P4‡	None	DA	None
Swampscott t, Mass.	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-c	..-..	NP1	500	TAKS	Wd
Sweetwater, Tex.	14	6.4	ID		79[2]	..[4]	35.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	180	None	ASWX
Swissvale, Pa.	16	1.3	SE2	D[4]	116[2]	..[4]	5.6	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	None	D	None
Takoma Park, Md.	13	2.2	SD2	..	46[3]	..[4]	30.1	MC-d	8-8	NP2	300	None	None
Talladega, Ala.	13	5.5	IE	..	126[1]	..[4]	22.5	Com-d	3-3	NP3‡	1,200	None	SW
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	1.5	IB	Mg	97	27	0.8	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	DA	IW
Terrell, Tex.	12	6.4	ID	Rr	79	16	25.9	Mgr-d	4-..	P2‡	260	APL	ESWX&
Texarkana, Ark.	16	3.6	IB	Rr[4]	105[2]	..[4]	24.6	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	240	TKL	ASWX
Texarkana, Tex.	25	10.7	IB	Rm	113	25	34.6	MC-d	6-1	P2‡	350	AKPL	SW
Texas City, Tex.	17	9.8	SE2	..	142[1]	..[4]	69.1	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	600	None	AIS
Thomasville, Ga.	14	4.3	IB	Rm	93	33	18.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	100	None	AESWX
Thomasville, N. C.	11	3.4	IE	Mm	147	81	18.4	Mgr-d	6-2	NP2	200	None	SW
Tiffin, Ohio	19	5.0	IE	Mm	142	65	11.9	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	300	DTL	None
Tonawanda, N. Y.	15	3.6	SE2	Mm	502	93	12.6	MC-d	7-1	P2	500	TL	ISW
Torrance, Calif.	32	18.9	SB2	..	99[1]	..[4]	55.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK	ABWX&
Traverse City, Mich.	17	7.7	IE	Mr	175	43	13.4	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	200	None	ESXW
Trinidad, Colo.	12	3.5	IE	Rr[4]	135[2]	..[4]	4.4	Mgr-c	11-1	NP2	180	None	EGW
Troy, Ohio	11	2.3	IE	..	130[1]	..[4]	10.8	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	ESW
Tulare, Calif.	12	3.2	IE	..	128[1]	..[4]	36.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	120	DT	ASWX
Tupelo, Miss.	12	7.8	IE	..	147[3]	..[4]	20.1	MC-d	7-..	NP4	...	KSP	EdSW
Turtle Creek, Pa.	12	...	SE2	..	138[1]	..[4]	19.6	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	300	D	None
Twin Falls, Idaho	18	...	IE	Rr	124	11	31.0	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4	900	None	BWX
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	1.6	IE	Mm	117	81	11.2	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2‡	150	None	AEdSW
Uniontown, Pa.	20	1.9	SE2	Rm	202	29	3.6	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	750	CT	AS
Univ. Hts., Ohio	12	1.8	SD4	..	25[1]	..[4]	54.4	MC-d	7-7[7]	NP4‡	600	None	None
Univ. Park, Tex.	24	3.7	SD3	Rr	21	0	40.7	Com-d	3-3	NP2	600	None	Wd
Urbana, Ill.	23	2.9	ID	Ed	61	17	18.5	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	120	TK	None
Valdosta, Ga.	20	5.5	IB	Rm	102	40	23.4	MC-d	6-6	NP2	480	None	WX
Valparaiso, Ind.	12	...	IE	..	117[1]	..[4]	18.7	MC-d	7-..	NP4	360	K	W
Van Wert, Ohio	10	3.6	IE	..	134[1]	..[4]	15.0	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	120	DTL	SWX&
Vernon, Tex.	13	3.3	IB	..	108[1]	..[4]	24.3	Com-d	4-4	NP2‡	300	None	AEW
Verona, N. J.	11	2.7	SD3	..	63[1]	..[4]	19.0	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	600	None	SWd
Victoria, Tex.	16	3.1	IB	Rr	114	8	29.2	MC-d	5-5	NP2	...	TAKPL	SW
Vincennes, Ind.	19	3.0	IB	Rm	102	35	8.1	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K	W
Virginia, Minn.	12	8.9	SB2	Mg	113	14	10.0	MC-d	9-3	NP4‡	600	T	EGSWdX
Visalia, Calif.	12	3.2	IE	..	139[1]	..[4]	34.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	240	None	ASX
Wabash, Ind.	11	3.7	IE	..	121[1]	..[4]	12.1	MC-d	7-1	P4	...	K	None
Wakefield t, Mass.	20	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-d	5-5	NP1	100	TAKW	AEW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen—Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Walla Walla, Wash.	24	6.1	IE	Rm	152	24	20.8	Com-d	3-3	NP3	$2,700	None	SWX
Wallingford, Conn.	12	4.1	IE	Mm	147[2]	..[4]	6.6	MC-d	6-6	P4‡	100	TAK	EdSWX&
Warren, Pa.	15	2.5	IE	M	147	52	1.9	Mgr-d	18-0	P4‡	None	DA	X&
Washington, Ind.	11	...	IE	..	132[1]	..[4]	11.7	MC-d	5-1	P4	360	K	ESW
Wash. Ct. House, O.	11	...	IE	..	122[1]	..[4]	13.1	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	120	None	S
Watertown t, Conn.	11	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-c	..-..	...	...	TA	....
Watertown, S. D.	13	8.2	IB	Rm	114	21	19.4	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	300	None	AEGISWX
Watertown, Wis.	12	8.5	IB	Rm	100	45	10.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	200	None	SWX
Waterville, Me.	18	13.8	IE	M	118	55	9.8	MC-d	21-0*	P2	None	A	X&
Watervliet, N. Y.	15	1.1	SD2	M	49	60	0.7	Mgr-d	3-3	P4‡	1,000	None	ISW
Watsonville, Calif.	12	1.7	IE	..	152[1]	..[4]	10.9	MC-d	8-8	NP4‡	600	DTAK	ASWX
Waukesha, Wis.	21	4.1	IE	Mm	150	69	13.2	MC-d	15-0	NP2‡	300	CTAKL	SW
Waxahachie, Tex.	11	3.9	IB	..	112[1]	..[4]	22.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Waycross, Ga.	19	8.5	IB	Rm	110	27	18.9	MC-..	4-4	NP4‡	200	None	AWX
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	2.6	IE	Mm[4]	200[2]	..[4]	5.3	Mgr-d	6-0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Waynesboro, Va.	12	7.0	IE	..	127[1]	..[4]	29.0	Mgr-c	5-1	NP4‡	300	T	W
Webster t, Mass.	13	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-..	3-3	P1	350	TAK	AW
Webster Groves, Mo.	23	5.4	SD3	Rr	28	19	21.9	Com-d	4-4	NP4	1,800	None	Wd
Weehawken tp, N. J.	15	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	...	AKS	....
Weirton, W. Va.	24	13.8	SE2	..	119		21.0	Mgr-..	..-..	...	...	...	....
Wellesley t, Mass.	21	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	300	TAK	EdIW
Wenatchee, Wash.	13	2.3	IE	W	211	16	15.6	Com-d	3-3	NP3	1,800	None	WX
Westbrook, Me.	12	17.4	SE2	Mm	120	84	15.2	MC-d	13-..	..1	None	K	None
West Chester, Pa.	15	1.7	SE2	Mr	144	46	4.3	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	None	C	SW
Westerly t, R. I.	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-c	7-7	P2	300	TAKW	SW
Westfield, Mass.	21	46.3	SB3	M	101	62	12.8	MC-d	11-6	NP2	150	None	EGWX
Westfield, N. J.	21	6.3	SD3	Rr	36	10	14.9	MC-d	9-1	P2‡	1	None	None
West Frankfort, Ill.	11	4.2	IB	Mg	99	8	7.0	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,020	None	SW
West Lafayette, Ind.	12	1.6	IE	..	119[1]	..[4]	18.4	MC-d	5-5	P4	100	TK	None
West Mifflin, Pa.	18	16.0	S2	..[6]	...[6]	..[6]	57.4	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	D	....
West Monroe, La.	10	2.5	ID	..	66[1]	..[4]	27.3	MC-d	5-5	P4	300	None	SW
Westport t, Conn.	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-d	3-3	P2	750	TA	None
W. Springfield t, Mass.	20	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-d	3-3	P3‡	...	TAK	W
W. University Pl. Tex.	17	2.0	SD3	..	4[1]	..[4]	49.9	Com-d	5-5	NP2	600	None	ASW
West Warwick t, R. I.	19	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-c	5-5	P2	300	TAKW	S
Wethersfield t, Conn.	13	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-d	3-3	P2	...	TK	None
Wheaton, Ill.	12	4.3	SD2	..	78[1]	..[4]	27.7	Com-d	5-5	NP4	400	None	W
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	15	...	SD3	..	22[1]	..[4]	41.4	Mgr-d	6-6	NP3‡	60	TAK	IWd
Whitehall tp, Pa.	11	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	..-..	P4‡	...	CDTA	None
White Settlement, Tex.	11	...	S1	..[6]	...[6]	..[6]	96.2	MC-d	5-5	..2	...	...	....
Whittier, Calif.	29	5.1	SD2	Rr	65	61	35.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK	SW
Willimantic, Conn.	14	4.5	IE	M	107	64	4.9	MC-d	7-3	P2	300	TAK	W
Wilmette, Ill.	18	5.3	SD3	Rr	36	15	15.2	Mgr-d	6-6	NP4‡	120	K	IW
Wilson, N. C.	23	6.7	IE	Mr	165	38	20.7	Mgr-d	6-0	NP2	...	None	EGSWX&
Winchester t, Mass.	16	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-d	5-5	NP3‡	None	TAK	AW
Winchester, Va.	14	4.3	IE	Rm	125	36	15.4	Mgr-d	13-1	NP4‡	None	TA	BSWX&
Windsor t, Conn.	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-..	7-..	P2	None	K	None
Winfield, Kan.	10	2.6	IE	..	118[1]	..[4]	7.4	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡*	50	None	EGdISWX&
Winnetka, Ill.	12	3.8	SD3	D[4]	73[2]	..[4]	9.7	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	None	None	EW
Winthrop t, Mass.	19	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-d	3-3	NP..	...	TAK	Wd
Wis. Rapids, Wis.	13	9.1	IE	Mm	132	64	20.6	MC-d	20-0	NP2‡	75	TKL	EdSW
Woburn, Mass.	20	12.6	SD2	M	72	55	10.1	MC-d	9-2	NP2	250	None	W
Wood River, Ill.	10	...	SE2	..	151[1]	..[4]	23.9	MC-d	8-0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
Woodbury, N. J.	11	2.0	SE3	..	142[3]	..[4]	17.8	MC-d	9-0	P3‡	None	None	SW

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION				Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Form of Govt.& Selec.of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio			No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Council men		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Wooster, Ohio	14	3.9	IE	Mr	160	48	11.9	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	...	DTL	SWX&
Xenia, Ohio	13	3.2	SB2	Rm	109	33	13.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	150	None	SW
Yeadon, Pa.	11	1.6	SD3	..	25[3]	..[4]	20.8	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	D	None
Ypsilanti, Mich.	18	3.2	IE	Mm	514	88	16.9	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	...	None	Gd&SW

[1] Data for manufacturing not included; data not reported by the census for places of less than 10,000 population in 1940; in other instances, data were withheld to avoid disclosures.

[2] Data for wholesale trade not included.

[3] Retail trade only; see footnotes 1 and 2.

[4] Unable to compute manufacturing ratio for reasons given in footnotes 1, 2 and 3. Economic Base is of 1939 (see the Municipal Year Book, 1948, Table IV).

[5] Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Stamford, Connecticut, were consolidated with the respective parish and town in which they were located between the time of the censuses of manufacturing and business and the census of population.

[6] Incorporated after 1940.

[7] Most Ohio cities operating the mayor-council form of government have two chief elected officials—a mayor and the president of the council. The president of the council votes in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither of these officials is included in the number of councilmen shown for these cities.

[8] In Minnesota villages the governing body consists of the mayor, three trustees, and the village clerk; all five have full voting powers. The mayor and the clerk are elected for two-year terms, the three trustees for overlapping three-year terms.

TABLE V

GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000: 1953

This table includes all cities and other incorporated places in the United States as shown by the 1950 federal census. Also included are 87 New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships selected by special rules (see preceding article). Population and land area are as of April 1, 1950, and all other data as of January 1, 1953. MAYOR refers to the chief elected official and includes burgess, chairman, or president; "C" indicates he is selected as mayor by the governing body; "D" that he is directly elected by the people; and "H" that councilman receiving most votes in election becomes mayor. Under "Voting and Veto Power", code letters to the left indicate voting power as follows: "A" votes on all issues, "T" votes only in case of tie, and "N" no voting power; code letters to the right indicate veto power as follows: "A" all issues, "B" budget only, "S" ordinances only, and "N" no veto power. See headnote to Table IV for explanation of all other column heads. A superior numeral (^{1}) or an asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported. Further explanation in preceding article.

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Abbeville, La.	9,338	1.9	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	$ 300	P	EdIPSWX&
Abbeville, S. C.	5,395	5.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	..2‡	240	None	EW
Aberdeen, Miss.	5,290	3.7	MC	D..	N..	5	0	P...	. . .	K	EdW
Abilene, Kan.	5,775	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	ASWX
Abington t, Mass.	7,152	. . .	TM	D3	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	400	TAK	SW
Aiken, S. C.	7,083	4.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	180	None	WX&
Alamo Heights, Tex.	8,000	1.7	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	1	None	W
Alamogordo, N. M.	6,783	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	NP2‡	None	None	ASW
Alamosa, Colo.	5,354	1.1	Mgr	C2	A..	9	1	P2	120	None	W
Albertville, Ala.	5,397	2.7	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	240	None	EdIW
Alcoa, Tenn.	6,355	5.3	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	NP4‡	1	None	S
Alexander City, Ala.	6,430	3.9	MC	D4	A..	6	6	NP4	. . .	None	EdGSWd
Alexandria, Ind.	5,147	1.0	MC	D4	NN	5	1	P4	180	K	AW
Alexandria, Minn.	6,319	4.7	MC	D2	NN	5	0	NP2‡	None	T	ESWX&
Algona, Iowa	5,415	2.0	MC	D2	TA	6	2	NP2	120	T	ESWX&
Alliance, Neb.	7,891	1.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	. . .	. . .
Alma, Mich.	8,341	4.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	200*	None	SWX&
Alpine, Tex.	5,261	4.2	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	120	None	SWX&
Altus, Okla.	9,735	2.5	MC	D2	T..	8	0	P2‡	300	TKSP	AEISW
Alva, Okla.	6,505	1.6	MC	D2	T..	8	0	NP2‡	25	TKSP	WX&
American Fork, Utah	5,126	. . .	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡*	200	TK	W
Amityville, N. Y.	6,164	2.1	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	None
Anacortes, Wash.	6,919	7.4	MC	D4	TA	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	AIW
Anadarko, Okla.	6,184	. . .	Mgr	D2	AN	7	2	NP2	None	None	ESWX&
Andalusia, Ala.	9,162	9.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	150	None	EdGWX&
Angola, Ind.	5,081	1.0	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	180	K	SW
Anoka, Minn.	7,396	4.1	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	188	None	EdW
Antigo, Wis.	9,902	3.9	MC	D2	T..	12	0	NP2	. . .	. . .	SWX&
Aransas Pass, Tex.	5,396	4.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	1	None	SW
Archbald, Pa.	6,304	16.9	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Arkadelphia, Ark.	6,819	1.8	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2	120	TKPL	None
Arlington, Tex.	7,692	3.2	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	ASW
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	8,768	. . .	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	240	K	SW
Artesia, N. M.	8,244	1.9	MC	D2	TN	8	8	NP4‡*	60	None	SWX&
Asheboro, N. C.	7,701	3.1	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	P2	. . .	None	W

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
Ashland, Ore.	7,739	4.8	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	$ 75	TK	ESW
Ashland, Pa.	6,192	1.6	Mgr	D4	TS	15	0	P4‡	None	None	W
Ashley, Pa.	5,243	1.1	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	None	D	A
Athens, Ala.	6,309	. . .	MC	D4	AN	6	2	NP4	480	None	EdIWX
Athens, Tenn.	8,618	4.5	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2	120	K	EdW
Athens, Tex.	5,194	4.0	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	1	None	SW
Atlantic, Iowa	6,480	2.0	MC	D2	T..	6	2	NP2	48	TL	ESWX
Atmore, Ala.	5,720	6.8	MC	D4	AN	6	5	P4	75	None	GdSTW
Attalla, Ala.	7,537	5.0	MC	D4	AA	6	1	NP4	. . .	None	Wd
Auburn, Ind.	5,879	. . .	MC	D4	TS	5	1	P4	240	K	EdSW
Auburn, Wash.	6,497	. . .	MC	D4	NS	7	7	NP4‡*	120	TKL	SW
Audubon, N. J.	9,531	1.5	Com	C4	A..	3	3	NP4	750	None	S
Avalon, Pa.	6,463	0.8	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Ayer t, Mass.	5,740	. . .	TM	D3	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	DTAKS	SW
Babylon, N. Y.	6,015	2.5	MC	C2	TA	4	. .	P2	300	. . .	. . . .
Bainbridge, Ga.	7,562	4.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	180	None	PWX&
Baker, Ore.	9,471	7.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	150	None	ESWX
Baldwin, Pa.	9,158	. . .	Com	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Ballinger, Tex.	5,302	2.1	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	500	None	ASWX&
Bangor, Pa.	6,050	1.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	240	DA	None
Banning, Calif.	7,034	7.5	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	EdSX
Baraboo, Wis.	7,264	3.6	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP3‡	240	TAKL	SW
Barrington t, R. I. . . .	8,246	. . .	TM	C2	AN	5	5	P2	300	TAKW	None
Barstow, Calif.	6,135	1.7	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	S
Bartow, Fla.	8,694	5.3	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP3‡	120	None	ESW
Batavia, Ill.	5,838	1.4	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	280	TK	EdSW
Batesville, Ark.	6,414	2.4	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	36	TKL	SX
Bath, N. Y.	5,416	2.6	MC	D1	TN	4	4	P2‡	150	TAK	EGSW
Bay City, Tex.	9,427	3.2	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	400	TAL	AGdSW
Bay, Ohio	6,917	4.5	MC	D4	NA	6[1]	6	NP4‡*	120	D	AS
Beardstown, Ill.	6,080	1.2	MC	D4	TN	10	0	NP4‡	192	TK	W
Beaufort, S. C.	5,081	2.6	Mgr	D4	TN	4	4	NP4	75	None	PW
Beaver, Pa.	6,360	0.9	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Bedford, Ohio	9,105	5.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	260	None	ISWd
Beech Grove, Ind. . . .	5,685	1.6	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	180	TK	S
Beeville, Tex.	9,348	. . .	Mgr	C1	AA	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	WX
Belfast, Me.	5,960	33.0	Mgr	D2	TN	5	0	NP2	None	None	X&
Belle Glade, Fla.	7,219	1.8	Com	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	840	None	W
Bellefonte, Pa.	5,651	0.8	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	SWX&
Bellevue, Ky.	9,040	0.9	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P2	78	TAKPL	I
Bellevue, Ohio	6,906	2.1	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	W
Bellmawr, N. J.	5,213	3.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P..‡	None	None	SW
Bellwood, Ill.	8,746	2.3	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	72	K	W
Belmont, Calif.	5,567	2.6	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	None	TK	SX
Belmont, N. C.	5,330	. . .	MC	. .	N..	5	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Belton, Tex.	6,246	3.5	Mgr	C1	A..	5	5	NP2‡	1	None	SW
Belvidere, Ill.	9,422	2.8	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	150	TK	SWX
Benicia, Calif.	7,284	3.1	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Bennettsville, S. C. . .	5,140	10.0	MC	D2	TN	5	0	P2	300	None	EdSW
Bennington, Vt.	8,002	4.0	Mgr	. .	. . .	7	7	NP3‡	50	. . .	WX&
Benton, Ark.	6,277	2.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	. . .	TKL	EWX
Benton, Ill.	7,848	2.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SWX&
Berkeley, Mo.	5,268	4.3	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	60	TKPL	None
Bethany, Okla.	5,705	. . .	MC	H2	T..	4	0	P2	. . .	. . .	SWd
Bethel t, Conn.	5,104	. . .	TM	D2	AN	3	3	P2	385	T	W
Bettendorf, Iowa.	5,132	2.7	MC	D2	TN	5	2	P2	192	None	None

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Big Rapids, Mich.	6,736	4.8	Mgr	D2	AN	3	3	NP4‡*	$ None	None	WX&
Big Stone Gap, Va.	5,173	5.5	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	240	None	W
Blackfoot, Idaho	5,180	1.9	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP4‡	360	TK	WX&
Blackwell, Okla.	9,199	3.3	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	600	None	AESWX&
Blairsville, Pa.	5,000	0.9	Mgr	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	W
Blakely, Pa.	6,828	3.9	MC	D6	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	Ed
Bluffton, Ind.	6,076	1.1	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	K	AESW
Bogota, N. J.	7,662	0.7	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	150	A	S
Bonham, Tex.	7,049	3.3	Mgr	D2	TN	5	0	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
Booneville, Mo.	6,686	2.8	MC	D4	TN	8	0	P2	150	TKPL	W
Boonton, N. J.	7,163	2.4	MC	D2	AS	9	1	P2	None	None	W
Boonville, Ind.	5,092	0.9	MC	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Bordentown, N. J.	5,497	1.0	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	750	...	SW
Bound Brook, N. J.	8,374	1.6	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Bountiful, Utah	6,004	...	MC	D4	NS	5	5	P4‡	150	FDTKS	ESW
Brackenridge, Pa.	6,178	0.5	MC	D4	TA	6	0	P4‡	...	D	EdW
Bradley, Ill.	5,699	1.3	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP2‡	160	None	W
Brady, Tex.	5,944	2.2	MC	D2	TS	5	5	NP2‡	300	TP	ESWX
Brazil, Ind.	8,434	2.3	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	100	TK	W
Breckenridge, Tex.	6,610	2.5	Com	D2	A..	3	3	NP2	600	None	ASW
Brenham, Tex.	6,941	4.8	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	AEdSWX&
Brentwood, Mo.	7,504	2.0	MC	D2	TS	6	0	P2‡	600	P	None
Brewer, Me.	6,862	18.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	AW
Brewton, Ala.	5,146	3.8	MC	D4	AN	6	6	P4	180	None	GdTWX&
Bridgeport, Pa.	5,827	0.7	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	120	D	S
Bridgeville, Pa.	5,650	1.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	...
Brigham City, Utah	6,790	11.5	MC	D4	NN	5	5	P..‡	600	TK	ESWX
Bristow, Okla.	5,400	...	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	60	TKP	ASWX
Broadview, Ill.	5,196	1.6	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	120	K	WX
Bronxville, N. Y.	6,778	1.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	None
Brookfield, Mo.	5,810	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	SW
Brookhaven, Miss.	7,801	2.3	MC	D4	TN	5	1	NP4	600	AKP	SWX
Brookings, S. D.	7,764	4.1	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	750	None	AEISWX
Brooklyn, Ohio	6,317	4.3	MC	D2	N..	6[1]	6	NP2	...	TK	...
Brownfield, Tex.	6,161	2.3	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	EISWd
Brownsville, Pa.	7,643	1.0	MC	D4	TA	12	0	P4‡	120	A	None
Bryan, Ohio	6,365	1.9	MC	D2	NN	5[1]	0	NP4‡	96	None	ESW
Buchanan, Mich.	5,224	1.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡*	125	None	SW
Buckhannon, W. Va.	6,016	1.5	MC	..	N..	5	..	...	...	...	...
Buena Vista, Va.	5,214	2.8	Mgr	D4	NA	12	0	..4‡	None	T	W
Burley, Idaho	5,924	2.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP4‡	300	None	EdWX
Cairo, Ga.	5,577	1.3	MC	D2	TN	5	1	NP2	120	None	ISW
Caldwell, N. J.	6,270	1.2	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	400	A	SWd
Calexico, Calif.	6,433	1.3	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	WX
Camden, S. C.	6,986	3.6	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	NP2	500	None	EdWX
Cameron, Tex.	5,052	3.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	300	AKPL	WX&
Camp Hill, Pa.	5,934	1.5	MC	D4	TS	7	0	P4‡	None	DA	S
Canandaigua, N. Y.	8,332	4.7	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2	60	T	SW
Canon City, Colo.	6,345	2.6	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	P4‡	180	None	W
Canton t, Mass.	7,465	...	TM	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	600	TAK	AW
Canton, Miss.	7,048	2.2	MC	D4	TN	5	1	NP4	120	TAKP	AEdGdW
Canton tp, Pa.	7,165	...	MC	D4	TA	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	...
Carlinville, Ill.	5,116	2.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	60	TKP	SW
Carlstadt, N. J.	5,591	3.9	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Carmi, Ill.	5,574	0.9	MC	D4	TA	9	0	NP4	150	TKL	ESWX&
Carroll, Iowa	6,231	2.7	MC	D2	T..	6	2	NP2	176	T	WX

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Carrollton, Ga.	7,753	3.1	MC	D2	T..	4	4	NP2	$ 100	None	AW
Cartersville, Ga.	7,270	3.1	Mgr	H2	T..	4	4	NP2	None	None	EW
Caruthersville, Mo.	8,614	1.8	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	150	TAPL	WX
Castle Shannon, Pa.	5,459	...	MC	D6	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Catskill, N. Y.	5,392	1.5	MC	C1	TN	4	4	P3‡	200	TA	W
Cedar City, Utah	6,106	4.2	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡*	300	T	SWX
Cedar Grove tp, N. J.	8,022	...	Com	C..	AN	3	3	NP4	750	None	SW
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	6,051	1.1	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	S
Cedartown, Ga.	9,470	3.3	Mgr	C1	T..	4	4	NP4‡	None	None	ASW
Celina, Ohio	5,703	1.7	Mgr	D2	NA	7	7	P2	96	TK	ESW
Center Line, Mich.	7,659	2.3	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	100	None	W
Centerville, Iowa	7,625	4.0	MC	D2	TS	5	2	P2	40	T	SWX&
Centerville, Pa.	5,845	12.6	MC	D4	A..	6	6	P4‡	6	DP	None
Centralia, Wash.	8,657	2.5	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	1,800	None	ESW
Chapel Hill, N. C.	9,177	1.3	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	180	None	SX
Chariton, Iowa	5,320	4.0	MC	D2	TA	5	2	NP2	50	T	SWX
Charleroi, Pa.	9,872	0.7	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	W
Charleston, Ill.	9,164	3.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Charleston, Mo.	5,501	1.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	W
Charlotte, Mich.	6,606	4.5	MC	D1	TN	8	0	P2‡	100	TAK	SWX&
Chatham, N. J.	7,391	3.3	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Chattahoochee, Fla.	8,473	2.2	MC	D2	TS	5	0	NP2‡	12	None	EdSW
Cheboygan, Mich.	5,687	5.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2‡*	130	None	W
Chehalis, Wash.	5,639	2.7	Com	D3	A..	3	3	NP3	1,000	None	ASWX
Cherokee, Iowa	7,705	4.8	MC	D2	TA	5	2	NP2	25	T	SWX&
Chester, Ill.	5,389	...	MC	D4	TN	6	0	NP4‡	180	TK	SWX
Chester, S. C.	6,893	3.1	Mgr	D2	TN	8	8	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Cheviot, Ohio	9,944	1.5	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	....
Childress, Tex.	7,619	3.3	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	240	P	ASWX
Chillicothe, Mo.	8,694	...	MC	D2	T..	5	1	P2	300	DTAKPL	AEWS&
Chino, Calif.	5,784	5.1	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	ASW
Chisholm, Minn.	6,861	4.0	MC	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	300	None	AWd
Circleville, Ohio	8,723	2.7	MC	D2	N..	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
Cisco, Tex.	5,230	3.9	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	150	None	ASWX
Claremont, Calif.	6,327	3.4	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	T	S
Claremore, Okla.	5,494	1.5	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	325	TKP	ESWX&
Clarinda, Iowa	5,086	1.6	Mgr	D4	TN	4	2	NP4‡	120	T	SWX
Clarkston, Wash.	5,617	1.2	MC	H4	NN	7	0	NP4‡*	120	TKL	S
Clarksville, Ind.	5,905	1.6	MC	C..	A..	5	5	P4	360	K	None
Clawson, Mich.	5,196	2.4	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	100	None	W
Clearfield, Pa.	9,357	1.7	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P4‡	240	None	WX
Cleveland, Miss.	6,747	3.5	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	240	KP	SW
Cleveland, Tex.	5,183	2.7	MC	D2	TA	5	0	..2‡	None	TK	SW
Clifton Forge, Va.	5,795	1.6	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TA	AWX&
Clifton Heights, Pa.	7,549	0.7	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	300	D	SX
Clinton, Ill.	5,945	1.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	360	None	W
Clinton, Ind.	7,223	2.1	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Clinton, Mo.	6,075	2.8	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	75	TAPL	None
Clinton, Okla.	7,555	...	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	600	None	SWX&
Clinton, S. C.	7,168	3.1	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Cloquet, Minn.	7,685	3.0	MC	D2	NA	5	2	NP2	600	T	WX
Coaldale, Pa.	5,318	2.1	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Coalinga, Calif.	5,539	1.9	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	GdISWdX
Coldwater, Mich.	8,594	4.8	MC	D2	T..	8	0	P2‡	None	TK	ESW
Coleman, Tex.	6,530	2.6	Mgr	D1	TN	4	0	NP2‡	120	None	ESW
College Station, Tex.	7,925	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	None	None	Wd

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Collingdale, Pa.	8,443	0.9	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	$ 300	FD	. . .
Colonial Hgts., Va.	6,077	2.8	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4‡	100	T	ISW
Colorado City, Tex.	6,774	2.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	240	None	SW
Columbia, Miss.	6,124	. . .	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	600	KP	W
Columbia Hgts., Minn.	8,175	2.6	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	420	None	Wd
Columbus, Neb.	8,884	2.4	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	200	TK	AIWX&
Commerce, Tex.	5,889	. . .	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	ESWX
Concord, Calif.	6,953	1.1	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4	None	TK	S
Concordia, Kan.	7,175	2.2	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	96	None	WX
Conroe, Tex.	7,298	3.9	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	SW
Conway, Ark.	8,610	3.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	120	TKL	ESWX&
Conway, S. C.	6,073	1.9	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2	120	None	W
Cookeville, Tenn.	6,924	3.0	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	36	None	EW
Coos Bay, Ore.	6,223	1.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	K	W
Corbin, Ky.	7,744	2.3	Mgr	D4	AN	3	3	P2	500	None	EW
Cordele, Ga.	9,462	2.5	Mgr	. .	A..	5	5	NP5‡	240	None	Ed&TW
Corinth, Miss.	9,785	. . .	MC	D4	TN	5	0	NP4	600	TP	S
Corry, Pa.	7,911	5.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	300	FCT	None
Covington, Ga.	5,192	3.1	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P2‡	100	None	EdWX
Covington, La.	5,113	4.5	MC	D4	NN	6	6	..4	. . .	None	. . .
Covington, Va.	5,860	0.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
Crafton, Pa.	8,066	1.9	MC	D4	AS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Creston, Iowa	8,317	4.6	MC	D2	TN	7	2	NP2	60	T	SW
Crestview, Fla.	5,003	3.1	MC	D2	NS	11	. .	NP2‡	120	K	ASW
Crevecoeur, Ill.	5,499	1.6	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Crockett, Tex.	5,932	4.1	MC	D2	TA	5	5	..2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Crookston, Minn.	7,352	2.9	MC	D2	N..*	9	1	NP4‡*	60	None	X&
Crown Point, Ind.	5,839	1.9	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	C	ESW
Crystal, Minn.	5,713	5.4	MC	D2	AN	5[2]	5	NP3‡	180	TA	None
Crystal City, Tex.	7,198	. . .	Mgr	D2	TN	2	2	NP2	60	None	GdSWX
Cuero, Tex.	7,498	4.5	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	420	None	EdSW
Cullman, Ala.	7,523	3.7	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	120	None	ISTW
Cushing, Okla.	8,414	1.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	480	None	ESWX&
Dalhart, Tex.	5,918	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	72	L	SWX
Dansville, N. Y.	5,253	2.5	MC	C2	..B	. .	. .	P2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Danville, Ky.	8,686	2.4	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P2	None	None	SW
Danville, Pa.	6,994	1.3	MC	D4	T..	12	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Darlington, S. C.	6,619	2.4	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	120	None	SW
Dayton, Ky.	8,977	1.2	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P2	120	TAKPL	I
Decatur, Ind.	7,271	2.1	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	K	EW
Decorah, Iowa	6,060	2.1	MC	D2	TS	7	2	P2	50	T	SW
Deer Park, Ohio	7,241	0.8	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	P2	30	TK	. . .
DeLand, Fla.	8,652	4.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	P2	400	None	ISWX
De Pere, Wis.	8,146	3.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	360	TKSL	SW
De Ridder, La.	5,799	1.8	Com	D4	AA	3	3	P4	. . .	None	SW
De Soto, Mo.	5,357	1.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	Nonew	SW
Delano, Calif.	8,717	4.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	108	TAK	SW
Delphos, Ohio	6,220	1.5	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Delray Beach, Fla.	6,312	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	W
Deming, N. M.	5,672	2.6	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	None	None	AGdSWX&
Demopolis, Ala.	5,004	. . .	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	240	None	AGdSWX
Depew, N. Y.	7,217	4.8	MC	D2	AA	7	7	P2‡	400	None	Wd
Derry t, N. H.	5,826	. . .	Mgr	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	700	DTAK	AW
Derry tp, Pa.	9,993	. . .	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	5,787	1.9	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP2	None	TAK	ESWX&
Devils Lake, N. D.	6,427	1.4	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	480	None	ISX&

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Dickinson, N. D.	7,469	2.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ 720	None	SW
Dickson City, Pa.	8,948	4.8	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Dillon, S. C.	5,171	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	100	None	W
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	6,268	2.2	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	600	None	None
Dolton, Ill.	5,558	4.8	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Donna, Tex.	7,171	1.5	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	. . .	SW
Douglas, Ariz.	9,442	2.2	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	300	None	SWX&
Douglas, Ga.	7,428	3.1	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	EdWX
Dover, Del.	6,223	1.8	Mgr	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	150	None	EISW
Dover, Ohio	9,852	3.0	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	AEW
Dowagiac, Mich.	6,542	2.1	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	100	TK	EWX
Doylestown, Pa.	5,262	. . .	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Dracut t, Mass.	8,666	. . .	TM	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	450	TAKS	W
Drumright, Okla.	5,028	. . .	Mgr	C3	AN	5	1	NP2	1	None	ISW
Dudley t, Mass.	5,261	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	P..	. . .	TAK	SW
Dumas, Tex.	6,127	1.8	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	GdSWX
Dunbar, W. Va.	8,032	1.0	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	100	TK	A
Dunellen, N. J.	6,291	1.1	MC	D2	TS	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	S
Dunn, N. C.	6,316	. . .	Mgr	H2	T..	4	0	NP2	240	None	ASW
Duquoin, Ill.	7,147	3.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Durango, Colo.	7,459	2.2	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SWX
Duryea, Pa.	6,655	5.3	MC	D4	TB	10	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Eagle Pass, Tex.	7,276	. . .	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	60	None	SW
Easley, S. C.	6,316	3.1	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
East Alton, Ill.	7,290	. . .	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	150	K	Wd
East Aurora, N. Y.	5,962	2.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	SW
East Gary, Ind.	5,635	6.2	MC	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
E. Grand Forks, Minn.	5,049	2.4	MC	D2	NS	6	2	NP2	200	T	EdW
E. Grand Rapids, Mich.	6,403	2.8	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	240	T	W
E. Palestine, Ohio	5,195	1.6	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2‡	50	DTL	ESW
E. Pennsboro tp, Pa.	5,582	. . .	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
East Peoria, Ill.	8,698	4.6	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	5,259	0.4	MC	D4	NA	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
East Ridge, Tenn.	9,645	. . .	Com	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	None	None	None
East Rochester, N. Y.	7,022	1.1	MC	H2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	SW
East Rockaway, N. Y.	7,970	. . .	MC	D2	AN	5	1	P2‡	600	None	None
East Rutherford, N. J.	7,438	3.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3	None	None	S
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	7,274	2.5	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	DA	W
Eastlake, Ohio	7,486	6.5	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	. .	..2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Eau Claire, S. C.	9,238	3.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	180	None	SW
Edgewood, Pa.	5,292	0.7	Mgr	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	D	W
Edina, Minn.	9,744	16.5	MC	D2	AN	5[2]	5	NP3‡	720	TA	W
Edmond, Okla.	6,086	3.5	Mgr	D2	TA	4	0	NP2	. . .	None	EdW
Edwardsville, Ill.	8,776	. . .	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	260	TK	SW
Edwardsville, Pa.	6,686	1.2	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Effingham, Ill.	6,892	1.9	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	None
Elberton, Ga.	6,772	3.1	MC	D2	N..	5	0	NP2‡	200	None	AEWX
El Cajon, Calif.	8,653	1.5	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	A&S
El Campo, Tex.	6,237	. . .	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	240	TAKL	SW
El Monte, Calif.	8,101	1.8	MC	C4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	72	K	AW
El Segundo, Calif.	8,011	5.5	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Elizabethtown, Ky.	5,807	1.5	MC	D4	TS	6	6	NP2	120	None	SW
Elizabethtown, Pa.	5,083	1.5	MC	D4	NS	6	0	P4‡	240	None	S
Elk City, Okla.	7,962	. . .	MC	D2	T..	4	4	NP4‡	None	. . .	SWX&
Elkins, W. Va.	9,121	2.7	MC	D2	T..	10	0	NP4‡	150	None	WX
Elko, Nev.	5,393	4.9	Mgr	D4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	WX&

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
Elkton, Md.	5,245	1.2	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	$ None	None	W
Ellensburg, Wash.	8,430	1.7	Mgr	C4	AN	7	4	NP4‡	150	None	ESWX
Elmira Hgts., N. Y.	5,009	1.2	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	None
Elsmere, Del.	5,314	1.0	Com	C2	AA	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	None
Ely, Minn.	5,474	2.6	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	200	None	EdSW
Emmaus, Pa.	7,780	2.6	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	Wd
Emporia, Va.	5,664	...	MC	D2	NN	9	9	NP2	None	T	WX
Ennis, Tex.	7,814	2.6	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	...	P	AISW
Enterprise, Ala.	7,288	9.0	MC	D4	NA	5	..	NP4	50	TKSPL	ASW
Ephrata, Pa.	7,027	1.5	Mgr	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	A	ESW
Escondido, Calif.	6,544	3.2	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	160	TK	SW
Estherville, Iowa	6,719	4.2	MC	D2	TN	5	2	NP2	30	T	ESWX&
Etna, Pa.	6,750	...	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	EW
Eufaula, Ala.	6,906	2.8	MC	D4	NA	8	0	NP4	120	None	TWX&
Eunice, La.	8,184	2.7	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	120	P	GdS
Eveleth, Minn.	5,872	4.7	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	600	None	ASWX&
Excelsior Springs, Mo.	5,888	...	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	90	None	SX
Exeter t, N. H.	5,664	...	TM	D3	...	3	..	P3‡	600	TKS	W
Exeter, Pa.	5,130	4.8	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Fairborn, Ohio	7,847	1.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	120	None	SWd
Fairbury, Neb.	6,395	1.4	MC	D2	N..	8	0	P2‡	200	TK	EGdW
Fairfield, Ill.	5,576	...	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	250	TK	ESW
Fairfield, Iowa	7,299	2.4	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	144	None	SW
Fairfield t, Me.	5,811	...	Mgr	..	...	5	..	NP3‡	60	K	...
Fairmont, Minn.	8,193	2.4	MC	D4	TN	7	1	NP4‡	78	None	EISWX&
Fairport, N. Y.	5,267	1.4	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	200	None	Ed
Fairview, N. J.	8,661	0.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Fairview, Ohio	9,311		MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	P2	120	TK	S
Falfurrias, Tex.	6,712	2.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	...	...
Falls Church, Va.	7,535	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	NP2	300	TAL	Wd
Falls City, Neb.	6,203	1.7	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2‡	100	TK	AEWX&
Fayetteville, Tenn.	5,447	...	MC	..	N..	6	..	...	...	...	...
Festus, Mo.	5,199	0.6	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	144	TAPL	W
Fitzgerald, Ga.	8,130	1.7	MC	D2	TA	9	5	NP2‡	24	None	EdW
Flagstaff, Ariz.	6,771	2.0	MC	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	None	None	WX
Flat River, Mo.	5,308	1.4	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP2‡	120	TKPL	None
Flora, Ill.	5,255	2.3	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Florence tp, N. J.	7,455	...									
Ford City, Pa.	5,352	...	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Forest Hills, Pa.	6,301	1.5	MC	D4	TA	7	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Forrest City, Ark.	7,607	...	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	300	TKL	AE&SW
Fort Atkinson, Wis.	6,280	1.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	ASWX
Fort Kent t, Me.	5,343	...	Mgr	C1	NN	5	5	NP..	100	AK	None
Fort Morgan, Colo.	5,315	1.1	MC	D2	AN	7	1	..2‡	60	None	EWX&
Fort Payne, Ala.	6,226	3.2	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	180	None	EdSW
Fort Valley, Ga.	6,820	4.9	MC	D..	N..	6	..	...	...	...	...
Forty Fort, Pa.	6,173	1.4	MC	D4	TA	9	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Fountain Hill, Pa.	5,456	0.8	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Frackville, Pa.	6,541	0.6	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	300	...	...
Franklin, Ind.	7,316	2.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	K	AS
Franklin, La.	6,144	1.3	MC	D4	NA	5	5	NP4	24	None	EIW
Franklin t, Mass.	8,037	...	TM	H1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	DTAK	SW
Franklin, N. H.	6,552	28.1	MC	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Franklin, Ohio	5,388	0.9	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	0	..2	...	...	...
Franklin, Tenn.	5,475	1.8	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	...	None	W
Franklin Park, Ill.	8,899	...	MC	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Frederick, Okla.	5,467	1.7	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	$ 150	TKSP	EdSWX&
Fredonia, N. Y.	7,095	5.0	MC	D1	TN	5	5	P2‡	300	None	SW
Freehold, N. J.	7,550	2.0	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P2‡	None	TA	SW
Freeland, Pa.	5,909	1.0	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	...	D	W
Freeport, Tex.	6,012	2.4	Com	D2	A..	5	5	NP2‡	360	None	W
Front Royal, Va.	8,115	4.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	480	None	EdSW
Frostburg, Md.	6,876	...	Com	D2	T..	4	4	NP2	300	None	W
Gaffney, S. C.	8,123	3.1	MC	D2	AN	7	1	NP2	...	None	EdIW
Galax, Va.	5,248	1.9	Mgr	D2	TA	6	6	NP4‡	100	None	W
Galena Park, Tex.	7,186	5.0	Com	D2	AA	5	5	NP2	720	None	AISW
Galion, Ohio	9,952	3.4	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	ESWX
Gallatin, Tenn.	5,107	1.5	MC	D2	TA	7	7	NP2	60	AK	EdSWd
Gallipolis, Ohio	7,871	2.6	Mgr	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	None	None	W
Gallup, N. M.	9,133	...	MC	C4	N..	5	5	P4‡	None	T	EdSW
Garden City, Mich.	9,012	5.6	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	300	...	Wd
Gardiner, Me.	6,649	14.4	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	None	None	W
Geneva, Ill.	5,139	2.8	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	240	TK	AEdSW
Georgetown, Ky.	5,516	1.1	MC	D4	TA	8	8	P4	72	TAKPL	SW
Georgetown, S. C.	6,004	1.6	MC	D2	N..	5	0	P2	...	None	ESW
Gettysburg, Pa.	7,046	...	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	SW
Gladewater, Tex.	5,305	6.2	Com	D2	AN	3	3	..2	...	None	....
Glasgow, Ky.	7,025	2.2	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	60	None	SW
Glassboro, N. J.	5,867	9.1	MC	D2	T2	6	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Glassport, Pa.	8,707	1.8	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	9,524	4.5	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	36	K	SW
Glen Ridge, N. J.	7,620	1.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	SWd
Glen Rock, N. J.	7,145	2.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Glencoe, Ill.	6,980	3.7	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	None	K	IW
Glendale, Ariz.	8,179	1.3	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	300	None	SW
Glendive, Mont.	5,254	1.7	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2	250	TL	WX
Glenolden, Pa.	6,450	0.8	MC	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	240	None	None
Glenview, Ill.	6,142	4.3	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	125	K	W
Globe, Ariz.	6,419	1.5	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	300	None	SW
Golden, Colo.	5,238	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	9	1	NP2	None	None	W
Golden Valley, Minn.	5,551	12.0	MC	D2	AN	5^2	5	NP3‡	300	TA	Wd
Gonzales, Tex.	5,659	1.5	MC	D2	TA	4	0	NP2‡	240	A	EdSW
Grafton, W. Va.	7,365	2.2	Mgr	C..	T..	4	4	NP4‡*	60	None	IW
Graham, N. C.	5,026	1.5	MC	D2	TN	5	5	P2	48	None	W
Graham, Tex.	6,742	...	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	25	None	SWX&
Grand Haven, Mich.	9,536	5.3	Mgr	D1	A..	5	5	NP2‡	50	T	ESWX&
Grand Rapids, Minn.	6,019	3.7	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	300	TA	AEdWX&
Grandview Hgts., O.	7,659	1.3	MC	D4	N..	7^1	7	NP4‡	None	T	None
Grants Pass, Ore.	8,116	3.6	Mgr	D2	TS	8	0	NP4‡	None	T	SW
Grass Valley, Calif.	5,283	1.0	MC	C4	A..	3	3	NP4	120	DT	SWd
Gt. Barrington t, Mass.	6,712	...	TM	C1	...	3	3	P1	500	DTAK	W
Great Neck, N. Y.	7,759	1.3	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	300	None	S
Greenbelt, Md.	7,074	5.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	250	...	AIS
Greencastle, Ind.	6,888	1.3	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	180	K	SW
Greeneville, Tenn.	8,721	3.2	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	300	None	S
Greenfield, Ind.	6,159	2.1	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	K	EdSW
Greensburg, Ind.	6,619	1.3	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	240	K	SW
Greenville, Ala.	6,781	...	MC	D4	AN	6	..	NP4	...	None	W
Greenville, Mich.	6,668	4.1	MC	D1	T..	6	0	P2‡	60	TK	SWX&
Greenville, Ohio	8,859	2.0	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Greenville, Pa.	9,210	...	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	300	None	AIS
Greer, S. C.	5,050	2.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	..2	...	None	EdSW

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Grenada, Miss.	7,388	1.9	Mgr	D4	T..	6	2	NP4	$ 300	TAKP	AWX
Grinnell, Iowa	6,828	2.2	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	50	T	SW
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	6,283	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	9,410	2.7	MC	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	W
Groton, Conn.	7,036	3.1	MC	D2	TN	6	. .	P3‡	None	TK	EdSW
Grove City, Pa.	7,411	1.7	Mgr	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	None	DA	ESW
Guilford t, Conn.	5,092	. . .	TM	D2	AN	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	TA	None
Guntersville, Ala.	5,253	9.1	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdIW
Guttenberg, N. J.	5,566	0.2	MC	D2	A..	6	6	P2‡	500	None	None
Haddon Heights, N. J.	7,287	2.0	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	AS
Haines City, Fla.	5,630	4.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	130	None	ASWX&
Haledon, N. J.	6,204	1.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Haltom City, Tex.	5,760		MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	None
Hamburg, N. Y.	6,938	1.5	MC	D2	AA	5	1	NP2‡	800	None	SW
Hamlet, N. C.	5,061	1.7	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	60	None	None
Hammond, La.	8,010	4.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	2,500	None	ASWX&
Hammonton, N. J.	8,411	42.5	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	72	None	SW
Hancock, Mich.	5,223	1.7	MC	D1	TN	8	0	P2‡	50	TK	Wd
Hanover t, N. H.	6,259	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	DT	None
Hapeville, Ga.	8,560	2.2	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP2‡	600	None	AW
Harriman, Tenn.	6,389	2.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2	60	TKPL	EdW
Harrison, Ark.	5,542	4.0	MC	D2	NN	8	8	NP2	30	TKL	WX
Harrodsburg, Ky.	5,262	3.1	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4	50	None	SW
Hartford City, Ind.	7,253	1.7	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	TK	SW
Hartsville, S. C.	5,658	2.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	None	SWX&
Hasbrouck Hgts., N. J.	9,181	1.5	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	S
Hastings, Mich.	6,096	5.6	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	300	TK	SW
Hastings, Minn.	6,560	8.5	MC	D2	AA	7	1	NP2	None	None	W
Hastings-on-Hud., N.Y.	7,565	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	200	None	None
Haverstraw, N. Y.	5,818	2.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	650	None	S
Havre, Mont.	8,086	1.2	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2	72	T	WX
Havre de Grace, Md.	7,809	2.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	SWd
Hays, Kan.	8,625	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	50	None	ASWX&
Hazard, Ky.	6,985	3.1	Mgr	D4	AA	5	5	NP2‡	500	None	AWd
Hellertown, Pa.	5,435	1.0	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	120	D	W
Henderson, Tex.	6,833	4.9	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	420	None	SW
Hendersonville, N. C.	6,103	2.2	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4	300	None	I
Henryetta, Okla.	7,987	. . .	Mgr	C2	TN	5	1	NP2‡	None	. . .	SW
Hereford, Tex.	5,207	1.8	Mgr	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	SW
Herkimer, N. Y.	9,400	2.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	500	None	EISW
Herrin, Ill.	9,331	2.1	MC	D4	TN	8	0	P4‡	240	TK	SW
Highland, Ind.	5,878	12.4	MC	C4	AN	5	0	P4	. . .	K	Wd
Highland Park, N. J.	9,721	1.8	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
Hillsboro, Ohio	5,126	2.9	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	P2	100	TK	SW
Hillsboro, Ore.	5,142	1.6	Mgr	D2	TS	6	0	NP4‡	60	None	SWX
Hillsboro, Tex.	8,363	4.1	MC	D2	AA	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	ISW
Hillsdale, Mich.	7,297	4.1	MC	D1	T..	8	0	P2‡	50	TAK	EWX&
Hinsdale, Ill.	8,676	3.1	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	None	K	EIW
Hinton, W. Va.	5,780	3.9	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2	25	None	None
Hobart, Okla.	5,380	. . .	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	300	TKSP	ISWX
Holdenville, Okla.	6,192	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	56	TKP	SWd
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	6,483	. . .	MC	D4	TA	14	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Homewood, Ill.	5,887	4.5	MC	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Honesdale, Pa.	5,662	4.3	MC	D4	TS	7	7	NP4‡	300	DA	None
Hoopeston, Ill.	5,992	1.6	MC	D4	TN	7	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
Hope, Ark.	8,605	4.1	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2‡	825	TKL	AESWX

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Hopkins, Minn.	7,595	3.7	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	$ 100	None	W
Hot Springs, S. D.	5,030	2.9	Mgr	D2	AN	9	. .	NP2‡	60	None	ASX&
Houlton t, Me.	8,377	. . .									
Hudson Falls, N. Y.	7,236	1.8	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	. . .	None	SW
Hugo, Okla.	5,984	2.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	100	TP	SW
Humboldt, Tenn.	7,426	. . .	MC	D2	T..	5	5	NP2	. . .	None	. . .
Huntingdon, Pa.	7,330	1.7	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP2‡	None	None	W
Huntington Bch, Cal.	5,237	4.7	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TKPL	AS
Huntsville, Tex.	9,820	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	12	TK	SWX
Ilion, N. Y.	9,363	2.4	MC	D1	A..	5	5	P2‡	250	TA	EdSW
Indianola, Iowa	5,145	2.7	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	120	T	ESW
Indio, Calif.	6,450	5.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	P4‡	300	TK	W
Int'l. Falls, Minn.	6,269	1.2	MC	D2	NS	7	1	NP2‡	260	TK	IWX
Iola, Kan.	7,094	1.4	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AEGdSWX&
Ionia, Mich.	6,412	1.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2	40	TK	W
Ipswich t, Mass.	6,895	. . .	Mgr	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Iron Mountain, Mich.	9,679	6.4	MC	D2	TN	10	0	P2	60	TK	W
Ishpeming, Mich.	8,962	8.8	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	100	None	IW
Jacinto City, Tex.	6,856	1.8	MC	D2	AA	5	5	..2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Jackson, La.	6,772	1.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	60	None	GdW
Jackson, Ohio	6,504	2.6	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	AEdSW
Jacksonville, Tex.	8,607	4.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	ASWX&
Jacksonville Bch., Fla.	6,430	7.9	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	120	K	EdSW
Jasper, Ala.	8,589	4.0	Mgr	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AGdSW
Jasper, Ind.	5,215	. . .	MC	D4	N..	5	1	P4	240	K	ESW
Jefferson, Pa.	5,534	. . .	MC	C4	AN	7	0	P4‡	300	D	. . .
Jenkins, Ky.	6,921	11.8	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP2	None	None	None
Jenkintown, Pa.	5,130	1.0	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Jennings, La.	9,663	10.5	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	. . .	None	W
Jersey Shore, Pa.	5,595	1.2	MC	D4	TS	0	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Jerseyville, Ill.	5,792	4.2	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	100	None	SW
Kalispell, Mont.	9,737	2.1	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	360	T	SWX&
Kane, Pa.	5,706	1.7	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Kaukauna, Wis.	8,337	2.6	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	480	TAKL	EISW
Keansburg, N. J.	5,559	0.9	Mgr	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	300	None	ISW
Kelso, Wash.	7,345	1.4	MC	D4	NN	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	SWX
Kendallville, Ind.	6,119	1.6	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	100	TK	ESWX
Kenner, La.	5,535	10.0	MC	C4	TA	5	5	NP4	180	P	None
Kennett, Mo.	8,685	2.8	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP2‡	48	TAPL	ESW
Kenton, Ohio	8,475	2.4	MC	D2	NN	7^1	3	P2	150	DTKPL	W
Kermit, Tex.	6,912	1.5	Com	D2	AN	3	3	P2	. . .	None	IW
Kerryville, Tex.	7,691	2.5	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX&
Keyport, N. J.	5,888	1.4	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	SW
Keyser, W. Va.	6,347	1.1	MC	D2	N..	3	3	NP2‡	450	None	Wd
Kilgore, Tex.	9,638	3.8	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Killeen, Tex.	7,045	1.6	Mgr	D2	TN	7	3	NP2‡	None	None	Wd
Kingsford, Mich.	5,038	4.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	250	None	AWd
Kings Mountain, N. C.	7,206	3.0	Mgr	D2	TN	5	0	NP2	120	None	EdSW
Kinloch, Mo.	5,957	. . .	MC	D2	N..	10	0	..2‡*	None	P	. . .
Kittanning, Pa.	7,731	0.8	MC	D4	T..	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Kittery t, Me.	8,380	. . .									
Knoxville, Iowa	7,625	2.2	MC	D2	TS	5	2	NP2	30	T	SW
Kosciusko, Miss.	6,753	3.9	MC	D4	TA	5	0	P4	. . .	None	AEGdW
Kulpmont, Pa.	5,199	0.9	MC	D4	T..	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Ladue, Mo.	5,386	8.4	MC	D2	TS	6	0	NP2‡	None	P	None
La Follette, Tenn.	5,797	. . .	Com	H2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	EdW

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
La Grande, Ore.	8,635	2.4	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	NP2‡*	$ 520	None	SWX&
La Grange Park, Ill.	6,176	2.6	MC	C4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	None	K	W
La Junta, Colo.	7,712	1.6	Mgr	C2	TN	6	1	NP2	None	None	EWX
Laguna Beach, Calif.	6,661	2.2	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SX
Lake City, Fla.	7,571	3.8	MC	D2	A..	5	1	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Lake City, S. C.	5,112	2.0	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	None	SW
Lake Forest, Ill.	7,819	14.8	MC	D1	TS	8	0	NP2‡	None	TS	IW
Lake Wales, Fla.	6,821	4.6	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2‡	300	AK	None
Lamar, Colo.	6,829	2.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	120	TK	EW
Lancaster, N. Y.	8,665	2.6	MC	D2	AN	7	1	P4‡	480	None	AISWd
Lancaster tp, Pa.	6,859	. . .	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
Lancaster, S. C.	7,159	2.3	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	60	None	W
Lanett, Ala.	7,434		MC	D4	AA	6	6	NP4	150	None	EdWd
Lansdale, Pa.	9,762	2.5	MC	D4	TN	9	0	NP4	None	D	ESW
Lansford, Pa.	7,487	1.5	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Lansing, Ill.	8,682	4.3	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	120	FK	SW
Lapeer, Mich.	6,143	3.7	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	W
Larchmont, N. Y.	6,330	1.1	MC	D2	TA	4	4	P2‡	None	None	ISW
Larksville, Pa.	6,360	3.9	MC	D4	T..	7	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Las Vegas (city), N. M.	7,494	3.4	MC	D2	TN	8	8	NP4‡	None	None	SX
Las Vegas (town), N. M.	6,269	. . .	MC	D2	T..	4	0	P2‡	None	TK	None
Laurens, S. C.	8,658	6.6	MC	D2	A..	7	1	P2	180	None	EdSTW
Laurinburg, N. C.	7,134	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	200	None	EdSW
Lawrence tp, N. J.	8,499	. . .	Com	. .	. . .	3	3	P3‡	500	K	None
Lawrenceburg, Tenn.	5,442	1.8	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	. . .	F	ESW
Lawrenceville, Ill.	6,328	1.2	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	100	TK	X
Lead, S. D.	6,422	1.5	Com	D5	AN	3	3	NP5‡	1,000	None	None
Lebanon, Ind.	7,631	1.6	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	192	K	EdSWX
Lebanon t, N. H.	8,495	. . .	TM	D..	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	TAKSP	AWX&
Lebanon, Mo.	6,808	2.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	AESWX
Lebanon, Ore.	5,873	1.4	MC	D2	N..	6	0	NP4‡	100	None	A
Lebanon, Tenn.	7,913	. . .	MC	D2	TA	4	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Leesburg, Fla.	7,395	6.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	300	None	EdISWX&
Lehighton, Pa.	6,565	1.3	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	None	EdSW
Le Mars, Iowa	5,844	3.6	MC	D2	T..	5	2	P2	50	TA	None
Lenoir, N. C.	7,888	3.1	MC	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	120	. . .	ISWX
Lenoir City, Tenn.	5,159	1.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	25	KPL	EdWd
Leonia, N. J.	7,378	1.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Levelland, Tex.	8,264	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	300	None	SWX&
Lewisburg, Pa.	5,268	0.7	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Lewisburg, Tenn.	5,164	2.0	Com	D2	A..	3	3	NP2	150	None	EdGdSWd
Lewistown, Mont.	6,573	. . .	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	144	T	AISWX
Lexington, Mo.	5,074	1.7	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	240	TAPL	AX
Lexington, Neb.	5,068	1.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	EdWX&
Lexington, Va.	5,976	1.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	None	None	IW
Liberal, Kan.	7,134	2.0	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP2‡	100	. . .	SW
Libertyville, Ill.	5,425	4.1	MC	D4	TS	6	6	NP4‡	150	K	WX
Lincoln Hgts., Ohio	5,531	. . .	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	NP2	96	TK	None
Lincolnton, N. C.	5,423	2.0	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P2	250	None	EdW
Lindenhurst, N. Y.	8,644	3.3	MC	D2	AB	5	5	P2‡	600	None	P
Lindsay, Calif.	5,060	1.6	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Linton, Ind.	5,973	1.9	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	240	K	EdGdSW
Litchfield, Ill.	7,208	2.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW
Lititz, Pa.	5,568	. . .	Mgr	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	None	A	Wd
Little Falls, Minn.	6,717	3.5	MC	D2	NN	9	1	NP2	100	TA	WX&
Little Falls tp, N. J.	6,405	. . .									

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
Little Falls, N. Y.	9,541	2.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2	$ 240	TA	IW
Littlefield, Tex.	6,540	3.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	120	None	WX
Livingston, Mont.	7,683	1.9	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2	144	T	AWX
Livingston tp, N. J.	9,932	...									
Lockhart, Tex.	5,573	3.5	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	EdSWX&
Lockland, Ohio	5,736	1.8	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Logan, Ohio	5,972	1.4	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	W
Logan, W. Va.	5,079	1.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	P2‡	60	None	None
Lombard, Ill.	9,817	5.0	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	150	K	SW
Lompoc, Calif.	5,520	3.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TAK	EdSW
London, Ohio	5,222	2.3	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	..	..2	...	...	...
Longmeadow t, Mass.	6,508	...	TM	C1	...	3	..	P3‡	800	DTAK	AWd
Longmont, Colo.	8,099	...	MC	D2	NN	6	0	NP2	240	TK	AESWX&
Louisville, Miss.	5,282	3.5	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	480	KP	EdSW
Loveland, Colo.	6,773	1.5	MC	D2	NN	8	0	NP2	120	TK	AESWX
Loves Park, Ill.	5,366	1.4	MC	D4	AA	11	1	NP4‡	180	TK	None
L. Penns Neck tp, N.J.	7,376	...									
Loyalsock tp, Pa.	5,535	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Ludington, Mich.	9,506	2.5	Mgr	D2	TA	8	3	NP2‡*	50	TK	SW
Ludlow, Ky.	6,374	...	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	130	TAKL	IWd
Ludlow t, Mass.	8,660	...	RTM	C1	A..	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	AS
Lumberton, N. C.	9,186	3.6	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP2	300	None	AEdW
Luzerne, Pa.	6,176	0.7	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	300	DT	None
Lynhurst, Ohio	7,359	4.7	MC	D4	NA	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	None
Lyons, Ill.	6,120	...	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	144	K	W
McCook, Neb.	7,678	1.9	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	200	T	ASWX&
McMinnville, Ore.	6,635	2.6	MC	D2	NS	6	0	NP4‡	None	K	EW
McMinnville, Tenn.	7,577	...	MC	..	N..	6	..	...	...	...	...
McPherson, Kan.	8,689	2.4	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AESW
Madison, Ill.	7,963	1.9	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	390	TK	...
Madison, Ind.	7,506	2.0	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	100	TK	W
Madison tp, N. J.	7,366	...	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	None	T	EdW
Madison, S. D.	5,153	2.3	Mgr	C1	TN	8	8	NP3‡	None	None	AESWX
Magnolia, Ark.	6,918	...	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	...	TKL	SW
Malone, N. Y.	9,501	2.5	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	200	None	ISW
Malvern, Ark.	8,072	...	MC	D2	T..	8	0	NP2‡	24	TKL	BSW
Malverne, N. Y.	8,086	1.3	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	900	None	None
Mandan, N. D.	7,298	4.6	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	AW
Manistee, Mich.	8,642	2.8	Mgr	C1	AN	7	0	NP2‡	150	None	APSWX
Manistique, Mich.	5,086	2.9	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	50	None	W
Mansfield t, Mass.	7,184	...	Mgr	C..	...	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EdSW
Manville, N. J.	8,597	2.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Maple Shade tp, N. J.	6,560	...									
Marianna, Fla.	5,845	4.0	MC	D2	A..	5	1	NP2‡	125	None	ASTX
Marion, Iowa	5,916	0.6	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	...	T	SW
Marion, S. C.	6,834	2.8	MC	D2	TS	6	0	NP2	90	None	ABEdSW
Marion, Va.	6,982	3.5	MC	D2	NN	7	7	NP4‡	48	K	SW
Marlin, Tex.	7,099	2.2	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2‡	120	TAKPL	SW
Marshall, Mich.	5,777	3.7	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	130	None	EWX&
Marshall, Minn.	5,923	...	MC	D1	TN	4	2	NP2‡	100	TK	ESWX&
Marshall, Mo.	8,850	2.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	ESWX
Martinez, Calif.	8,268	2.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	WX&
Martinsville, Ind.	5,991	1.5	MC	D..	T..	5	1	P4	100	K	W
Mauch Chunk tp, Pa.	5,081	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Marysville, Calif.	7,826	2.4	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	ISX
Maryville, Mo.	6,834	2.6	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	300	None	WX&

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Maryville, Tenn.	7,742	1.5	Com	D2	T..	2	2	NP2	$144	None	BEdSW
Maumee, Ohio	5,548	4.6	MC	D2	TN	7	7	P2	240	K	Wd
Mayfield, Ky.	8,990	1.8	MC	D4	T..	6	0	NP2	106	TPL	AEdW
Mayfield Hgts., Ohio	5,807	4.3	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	NP2	360	K	None
Maynard t, Mass.	6,978	...	TM	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	300	TAK	SW
Maysville, Ky.	8,632	1.1	Com	D4	N..	3	3	NP2	1,000	None	None
Maywood, N. J.	8,667	1.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	AS
Mechanicsburg, Pa.	6,786	1.6	Mgr	D4	TA	5	0	P4‡	None	DA	S
Mechanicville, N. Y.	7,385	0.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	...	None	ISW
Media, Pa.	5,726	0.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	SW
Medina, N. Y.	6,179	3.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	W
Medina, Ohio	5,097	2.2	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	6	P2	120	TK	SW
Melvindale, Mich.	9,483	2.7	MC	D2	AA*	7	7	NP2	250	TAK	None
Mendota, Ill.	5,129	2.2	MC	D4	TA	8	..	NP4‡	240	TAK	SWd
Menominie, Wis.	8,245	9.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	312	None	SW
Merrill, Wis.	8,951	4.8	MC	D2	TA	16	0	NP2	60	TKSL	WX&
Metropolis, Ill.	6,093	1.4	MC	D4	TN	10	0	NP4‡	300	TK	EWX&
Metuchen, N. J.	9,879	2.9	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P2‡	None	None	S
Mexia, Tex.	6,627	2.8	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	1	None	AISWX
Miami Shores, Fla.	5,086	4.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	1	None	None
Miami Springs, Fla.	5,108	2.0	MC	C2	NN	4	4	NP2‡	600	None	Wd
Miamisburg, Ohio	6,329	...	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EW
Middlesex, N. J.	5,943	3.6	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	FTA	S
Middletown, Pa.	9,184	1.6	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	DAP	AEd
Midland, Pa.	6,491	1.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	I
Midland Park, N. J.	5,164	1.5	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	...	None	...
Miles City, Mont.	9,243	...	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	144	T	WX
Milford, Del.	5,179	3.0	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP4‡	None	None	EdSW
Mill Valley, Calif.	7,331	2.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	S
Millbrae, Calif.	8,972	6.0	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	DTK	None
Milledgeville, Ga.	8,835	5.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	180	None	W
Millinocket t, Me.	5,890	...	TM	D1	...	3	3	..1	...	TAKSP	A
Millvale, Pa.	7,287	0.6	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Milton, Pa.	8,578	...	Mgr	D4	TN	15	0	P4‡	None	A	None
Milwaukie, Ore.	5,253	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Minden, La.	9,787	3.9	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2	360	P	ESW
Mineral Wells, Tex.	7,801	3.7	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	2,400	AKPL	ASWX
Minersville, Pa.	7,783	0.5	MC	D4	TA	12	0	P4‡	120	D	None
Monaca, Pa.	7,415	2.0	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	300	DA	W
Monahans, Tex.	6,311	1.5	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	150	TAK	SWX
Monongahela, Pa.	8,922		Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	300	CT	I
Monroe, Wis.	7,037	2.7	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	400	TAKL	SW
Monroeville, Pa.	7,841	...	MC	D4	TN	7	0	P4‡	300	D	...
Montague t, Mass.	7,812	...	TM	D3	...	3	3	NP3‡	...	TAK	B
Montevideo, Minn.	5,459	...	Mgr	D2	NA	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	ISWX
Montpelier, Vt.	8,599	8.5	MC	D1	T..	6	0	NP2‡	150	TAK	WX
Moorestown tp, N. J.	9,123	...	Com	C1	TN	4	4	P3‡	600	...	SW
Mooresville, N. C.	7,121	3.1	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	NP4‡	30	None	SW
Morehead City, N. C.	5,144	1.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	...	None	None
Morgan City, La.	9,759	1.3	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	None	EGdIPW
Morganton, N. C.	8,311	3.9	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	84	300	EdWX
Morrilton, Ark.	5,483	...	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	120	TKPL	AS
Morris, Ill.	6,926	2.0	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	60	TK	W
Morris tp, N. J.	7,432	...									
Morrisville, Pa.	6,787	1.3	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	A	W
Mount Airy, N. C.	7,192	2.4	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4‡*	200	None	W

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Mount Carmel, Ill.	8,732	. . .	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	400	None	WX
Mount Healthy, Ohio	5,533	1.1	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	. .	..2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Mount Holly tp, N. J.	8,206	. . .									
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	5,907	2.5	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	W
Mount Oliver, Pa.	6,646	0.3	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Mount Pleasant, Iowa	5,843	3.0	Mgr	D2	TA	6	2	NP2	96	T	ESWX&
Mount Pleasant, Pa.	5,883	0.8	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Mount Pleasant, Tex.	6,342	. . .	Mgr	H2	TN	4	4	..2‡	120	None	SW
Mount Sterling, Ky.	5,294	1.5	MC	. .	N..	6	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Mount Vernon, Ind.	6,150	1.4	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	240	K	GdWX
Mount Vernon, Wash.	5,230	2.6	MC	D4	NS	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	S
Mountain Brook, Ala.	8,359	3.7	Mgr	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	None	None	None
Mountain View, Calif.	10,072	0.9	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	IW
Muhlenberg tp, Pa.	7,001	. . .	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
Murphysboro, Ill.	9,241	3.6	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	180	TK	None
Murray, Ky.	6,035	. . .	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP2	120	None	EdSW
Murray, Utah	9,006	7.7	Com	D4	N..	3	3	NP4‡	1,800	D	EW
Nanty-Glo, Pa.	5,425	1.9	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Naperville, Ill.	7,013	1.4	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EdSW
Napoleon, Ohio	5,335	4.0	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	P2	120	TK	EW
Narberth, Pa.	5,407	0.5	MC	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Natchitoches, La.	9,914	. . .	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4	600	None	EWX&
Navasota, Tex.	5,188	4.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Nazareth, Pa.	5,830	1.7	MC	D4	TN	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Nebraska City, Neb.	6,872	2.3	Com	H2	AN	3	3	NP2	900	None	AEGdW
Negaunee, Mich.	6,472	13.1	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP3	150	None	EdW
Neosho, Mo.	5,790	2.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3	100	None	ASW
Nevada, Mo.	8,009	3.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡*	1	None	X&
Newark, Del.	6,731	1.8	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	None	None	EdSW
Newberry, S. C.	7,546	3.1	Mgr	D2	AA	7	7	NP2	. . .	None	AEdISWX&
New Brighton, Pa.	9,535	1.0	Mgr	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
New Canaan t, Conn.	8,001	. . .	TM	D2	TN	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	TK	IS
New Castle, Del.	5,396	1.8	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2	60	TK	EdISW
New Cumberland, Pa.	6,204	1.5	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
New Hyde Park, N. Y.	7,349	1.0	MC	C2	N..	4	. .	P..	300	. . .	. . .
New Milford, N. J.	6,006	2.2	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	None	S
New Smyrna Bch., Fla.	5,775	12.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	NP2	200	None	EGdPWX&
New Ulm, Minn.	9,348	7.6	Mgr	D4	NA	5	0	NP4	100	TK	EGdSW
Newington t, Conn.	9,110	. . .	TM	D2	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	TAK	None
Newnan, Ga.	8,218	3.1	MC	D2	TN	8	8	P2‡	100	None	AEdSW
Newport, Ark.	6,254	2.3	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	240	TKL	SWX
Newport t, N. H.	5,131	. . .	Mgr	D1	A..	3	3	P3‡	600	K	AWX&
Newport tp, Pa.	9,347	. . .	Com	C4	AN	6	0	P4‡	600	DT	I
Newport, Vt.	5,217	6.7	MC	D1	TA	4	4	NP2‡	None	TAK	W
Newton, N. J.	5,781	3.4	Com	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	. . .	CA	SW
Newton, N. C.	6,039	2.4	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	100	None	EdISW
Noblesville, Ind.	6,567	1.1	MC	D4	NA	5	0	P4	240	K	S
Nogales, Ariz.	6,153	. . .	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2	None	None	ASWX
Normal, Ill.	9,772	4.0	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP4‡	72	K	W
Northampton, Pa.	9,332	2.9	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
N. Andover t, Mass.	8,485	. . .	TM	C1	. .	3	3	NP1	296	TKS	W
North Atlanta, Ga.	5,930	7.5	MC	D1	TN	6	6	NP1	None	None	None
North Bend, Ore.	6,099	4.0	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	PW
N. Brunswick tp, N. J.	6,450	. . .									
North Chicago, Ill.	8,628	1.8	MC	D4	TA	10	0	NP4‡	480	TK	W
N. College Hill, Ohio	7,921	1.3	MC	D2	N..	7[1]	3	P2	140	DTL	None

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
N. Olmstead, Ohio	6,604	12.1	MC	D2	N..	6[1]	6	NP2	$ 120	DTL	B
North Pelham, N. Y.	5,046	0.5	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	None
N. Sacramento, Calif.	6,029	1.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	60	TK	None
N. Strabane tp, Pa.	5,465	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
N. Tarrytown, N. Y.	8,740	1.9	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	600	None	SWd
N. Versailles tp, Pa.	9,821	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	800	DCTA	Wd
Northfield, Minn.	7,487	3.5	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP3‡	None	...	W
Norwalk, Ohio	9,775	5.0	MC	D2	N..	7[1]	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Norwich, N. Y.	8,816	2.2	MC	D2	T..	6	0	P4‡	300	A	W
Norwood, Pa.	5,246	0.9	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	S
Nyack, N. Y.	5,889	0.6	MC	D2	A..	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Oak Lawn, Ill.	8,751	5.7	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	144	K	W
Oak Park, Mich.	5,267	5.5	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡*	100	None	None
Oakdale, La.	5,598	1.8	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	None	None	Wd
Oakmont, Pa.	7,264	1.4	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	...
Oakwood, Ohio	9,691	2.9	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	W
Oberlin, Ohio	7,062	2.7	Mgr	..	A..	5	5	NP4‡	48	None	ESW
Ocean City, N. J.	6,040	6.9	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	3,000	...	X&
Oceanport, N. J.	7,588	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	None	None
Oconomowoc, Wis.	5,345	2.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	300	CTK	AEdSW
Oconto, Wis.	5,055	6.5	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	180	TAKL	WX&
Oelwein, Iowa	7,858	2.6	MC	D2	TA	6	2	P2	25	T	SWX
O'Hara tp, Pa.	5,768	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	...	DCTA	Wd
Olathe, Kan.	5,593	2.3	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	...	None	SW
Old Forge, Pa.	9,749	3.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	180	C	None
Old Town, Me.	8,261	41.2	Mgr	C1	TN	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	WX
Olney, Ill.	8,612	4.0	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Olyphant, Pa.	7,047	5.6	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4‡	300	C	Ed
Opalocka, Fla.	5,271	4.5	MC	D2	NS	5	5	NP4‡*	None	None	W
Opp, Ala.	5,240	...	MC	D4	A..	6	6	P4	120	None	AEdW
Orange t, Mass.	5,894	...	TM	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKW	AWX&
Oregon City, Ore.	7,682	2.6	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP6‡	None	None	W
Orem, Utah	8,351	16.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	350	FDTK	W
Oroville, Calif.	5,387	1.2	MC	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	T	AISX
Orrville, Ohio	5,153	2.8	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	P2	48	TK	ESW
Osceola, Ark.	5,006	0.8	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	...	TKL	WX
Owego, N. Y.	5,350	2.7	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2‡	300	T	None
Oxford t, Mass.	5,851	...	TM	..	...	..	..	...	...	TAK	None
Oxford, N. C.	6,685	3.9	Mgr	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	60	None	SW
Oxford, Ohio	6,944	1.0	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	NP2	120	TK	AISW
Ozark, Ala.	5,238	...	MC	D4	AN	6	1	P4	180	None	GW
Pacific Grove, Calif.	9,623	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡*	None	T	None
Palatka, Fla.	9,176	4.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	X&
Palisades Park, N. J.	9,635	1.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P3‡	None	A	None
Palm Springs, Calif.	7,660	20.5	Mgr	D2	A..	7	0	NP4‡	None	None	X&
Palmerton, Pa.	6,646	2.3	MC	D4	T..	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Palmyra, N. J.	5,802	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	None	AK	S
Palmyra, Pa.	5,910	1.4	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	120	DA	None
Pana, Ill.	6,178	...	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	120	TK	SW
Paragould, Ark.	9,668	3.7	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	96	TKL	ESW
Paramus, N. J.	6,268	10.3	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Paris, Ill.	9,460	2.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Paris, Ky.	6,912	...	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	300	P	ESW
Paris, Tenn.	8,826	3.1	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	AEdW
Park Forest, Ill.	8,138	1.8	Mgr	D2	TS	6	6	NP2‡	260	None	None
Patchogue, N. Y.	7,361	2.2	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	600	None	IS

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Pauls Valley, Okla.	6,896	...	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ None	None	ASWX
Paulsboro, N. J.	7,842	2.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	T	GSW
Pawhuska, Okla.	5,331	...	Mgr	D1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	240	None	ESWX&
Pecos, Tex.	8,054	...	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	250	None	SWX&
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	5,306	1.3	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	AI
Penn tp (York Co.), Pa.	5,263	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Penn Yan, N. Y.	5,481	1.9	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	W	EdSW
Penns Grove, N. J.	6,669	0.9	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	300	TK	None
Peoria Hgts., Ill.	5,425	1.7	MC	D4	T..	6	0	NP4‡	120	K	W
Pequannock tp, N. J.	5,254	...									
Perry, Iowa	6,174	...	MC	D2	NA	5	2	P2	132	T	SWX
Perry, Okla.	5,137	1.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	250	TKSP	ESW
Peru, Ill.	8,653	2.4	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	260	TK	ESWX
Petoskey, Mich.	6,468	4.1	Mgr	D1	AN	5	1	NP2‡	100	TK	ESW
Pharr, Tex.	8,690	4.3	Com	D..	TN	4	4	NP2	240	...	SW
Picayune, Miss.	6,707	4.1	MC	D4	TS	5	1	NP4	54	None	Gd
Pierre, S. D.	5,715	8.7	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	500	None	AEWX
Pikeville, Ky.	5,154	0.5	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P2	...	TKPL	GdWd
Pine Lawn, Mo.	6,425	0.6	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	60	P	None
Pineville, La.	6,423	2.5	MC	H4	T..	5	0	P4	120	None	W
Pipestone, Minn.	5,269	...	Com	D2	AN	5	5	...	50	None	...
Pitcairn, Pa.	5,857	0.4	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	E
Pitman, N. J.	6,960	2.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3T	None	T	SW
Plainville t, Conn.	9,994	...	TM	D2	...	3	..	P..	...	...	...
Plant City, Fla.	9,230	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3†	120	None	GSW
Plaquemine, La.	5,747	0.8	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	120	P	EGdSW
Platteville, Wis.	5,751	3.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2	150	TAKLW	ASW
Plymouth, Ind.	6,704	1.4	MC	D4	TS	5	1	P4	240	K	W
Plymouth, Mich.	6,637	1.8	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP4‡*	150	None	W
Pompano Beach, Fla.	5,682	7.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	..	NP2‡	180	None	W
Pontiac, Ill.	8,990	2.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	200	TAK	S
Portage, Wis.	7,334	7.4	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	250	TA	SW
Portales, N. M.	8,112	2.5	MC	D2	T..	8	0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Port Clinton, Ohio	5,541	1.6	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	NP2	120	TK	WX&
Port Jervis, N. Y.	9,372	2.6	MC	D2	TA	9	1	P2	120	T	IW
Port Lavaca, Tex.	5,599	...	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	IPSW
Port Neches, Tex.	5,448	2.5	MC	H2	TN	5	5	NP2	120	FS	W
Port Townsend, Wash.	6,888	6.2	MC	D4	NS	7	0	NP4‡*	120	TKL	W
Porterville, Calif.	6,904	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Portland t, Conn.	5,186	...	TM	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	...	TK	W
Portland, Ind.	7,064	1.5	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	100	K	EW
Potsdam, N. Y.	7,491	4.5	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	300	None	AW
Prairie du Chien, Wis.	5,392	3.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2	180	CTAKPLW	
Pratt, Kan.	7,523	1.4	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	...	None	AEISWX
Prescott, Ariz.	6,764	...	MC	D2	T..	4	4	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Presque Isle, Me.	9,954	79.3	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	None
Price, Utah	6,010	1.6	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	AEdW
Princeton, Ill.	5,765	1.9	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	SWd
Princeton, Ind.	7,673	1.5	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	240	K	SW
Princeton, Ky.	5,388	2.3	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	156	None	SWX
Princeton, W. Va.	8,279	1.8	MC	D2	TN	6	..	P4‡	160	None	X&
Prospect Park, N. J.	5,242	0.5	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Prospect Park, Pa.	5,834	0.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Pulaski, Tenn.	5,762	1.5	MC	D4	T..	6	0	NP4‡	60	K	EdWd
Pulaski, Va.	9,202	2.6	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	60	None	WX&
Punxsutawney, Pa.	8,969	3.0	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	X

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR Selection and Term	MAYOR Voting and Veto Power	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen & Election Total	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	CITY COUNCIL Type of Election and Term of Office	CITY COUNCIL Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Putnam, Conn.	8,181	3.4	MC	D2	NN	9	1	P2	$ None	T	SW
Quakertown, Pa.	5,673	2.6	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	ESWX&
Quincy, Fla.	6,505	4.3	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	None	None	EdSWX&
Radford, Va.	9,026	5.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	T	BEIW
Rankin, Pa.	6,941	0.4	MC	D4	T..	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Rantoul, Ill.	6,387	...	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	180	K	ESW
Raritan, N. J.	5,131	2.0	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	...	None	...
Raton, N. M.	8,241	3.2	MC	D2	TN	10	10	P4‡	300	None	ESWX
Ravenna, Ohio	9,857	2.9	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	200	DTL	SW
Rawlins, Wyo.	7,415	...	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2‡	...	None	WX&
Raymondville, Tex.	9,136	1.6	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Rayne, La.	6,485	2.7	MC	D4	NN	5	5	NP4	100	P	EWX
Reading, Ohio	7,836	...	MC	D2	NN	7^1	3	P2	300	DTL	EIW
Red Lion, Pa.	5,119	0.9	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	240	D	A
Red Oak, Iowa	6,526	3.0	MC	D2	T..	5	2	NP2	40	T	WX
Rhinelander, Wis.	8,774	2.5	MC	D2	TA	16	0	P2	100	L	SWX
Rice Lake, Wis.	6,898	6.9	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	250	KL	EdWX
Richwood, W. Va.	5,321	1.6	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	50	K	W
Ridgefield, N. J.	8,312	2.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	None
Ridgeway, Pa.	6,244	2.6	MC	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	150	A	IW
Ripon, Wis.	5,619	3.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP4‡	250	C	A&S
Riverdale, Ill.	5,840	3.4	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Riverdale, Md.	5,530	...	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	None	T	None
River Edge, N. J.	9,204	1.8	MC	D2	TB	6	6	P3‡	None	A	S
River Oaks, Tex.	7,097	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	None
Riverside, Ill.	9,153	...	Mgr	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Riverside tp, N. J.	7,199	...	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	600	AK	S
Roanoke, Ala.	5,392	5.0	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	120	None	AGdSWX
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	8,156	2.9	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	None	None	None
Robinson, Ill.	6,407	1.9	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	60	TK	SX
Robstown, Tex.	7,278	...	MC	D2	T..	5	0	NP2	120	TKEPL	....
Rochelle, Ill.	5,449	...	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EISW
Rochester, Pa.	7,197	0.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	CA	I
Rock Falls, Ill.	7,983	...	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	360	TK	EdS
Rockland, Me.	9,234	11.0	Mgr	..	A..	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	AX&
Rockland t, Mass.	8,960	...	TM	D1	...	3	3	NP1	300	PTAKS	W
Rockville, Conn.	8,016	2.7	MC	D2	TA	12	4	P4‡*	None	TAK	S
Rockville, Md.	6,934	4.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	P2	None	None	SW
Rolla, Mo.	9,354	2.7	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	120	P	EdSWX&
Roseburg, Ore.	8,390	2.5	Mgr	D2	TS	8	0	NP4‡	None	None	SX&
Rosenberg, Tex.	6,210	2.3	Com	D2	AS	3	3	NP2	...	None	SW
Roseville, Calif.	8,723	2.8	MC	C4	AA	5	5	NP4‡	360	TKP	AEdISWd
Roseville, Minn.	6,437	17.5	MC	D2	AN	5^2	5	NP3‡	720	TAK	None
Rumford t, Me.	9,954	...	Mgr	C3	T..	5	5	NP3‡	285	TAK	A
Rushville, Ind.	6,761	1.3	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	75	TK	EdSWd
Rusk, Tex.	6,598	4.6	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	24	AKP	SW
Russell, Kan.	6,483	3.5	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	ESW
Russellville, Ala.	6,012	9.0	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4‡	120	None	AEdISW
Russellville, Ark.	8,166	5.6	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	240	TKL	S
Saddle River tp, N. J.	7,955	...	MC	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	400	None	...
St. Albans, Vt.	8,552	...	MC	D1	TA	6	0	P3‡	None	TK	ASW
St. Albans, W. Va.	9,870	1.3	MC	D4	TN	9	2	NP4	100	...	I
St. Bernard, Ohio	7,066	1.5	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	300	DTL	EI
St. Charles, Ill.	6,709	3.4	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	240	TK	EdSWX
St. Clair, Pa.	5,856	1.3	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	D	Ed
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	7,370	2.2	Mgr	C..	A..	6	6	NP3‡	25	DTAKL	WX&

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
St. Marys, Ohio	6,208	2.1	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	$ 150	DTL	ESW
St. Marys, Pa.	7,846	1.7	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	X
St. Peter, Minn.	7,754	3.2	MC	D1	NN	6	0	NP3‡	100	T	WX&
Salamanca, N. Y.	8,861	5.6	MC	D2	TA	5	0	P2	300	None	EW
Salem, Ill.	6,159	2.1	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EGdSW
Salem, N. J.	9,050	2.7	MC	D3	AN	9	1	P4‡	500	T	W
Salem, Va.	6,823	2.6	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	NP4‡	600	None	EdIW
San Anselmo, Calif.	9,188	2.0	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P4‡*	None	TAK	None
San Marcos, Tex.	9,980	7.3	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Sand Springs, Okla.	6,994	1.0	Com	D2	N..	3	3	P2	None	None	A
Sanger, Calif.	6,400	3.0	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	SW
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	6,913	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	450	None	ISW
Savanna, Ill.	5,058	2.5	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP4‡	120	TK	SWX
Sayre, Pa.	7,735	...	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	None	DA	IX
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	6,597	1.3	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	D	EGSW
Scotch Plains tp, N. J.	9,069	...	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	600	K	None
Scotia, N. Y.	7,812	1.4	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Scott tp, Pa.	8,686	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	...	DCTA	None
Scottdale, Pa.	6,249	1.1	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Searcy, Ark.	6,024	1.9	MC	D2	AS	9	1	..2	120	KPL	ASWX&
Sebring, Fla.	5,006	8.0									
Secaucus, N. J.	9,750	6.1	MC	D2	AA	7	1	P2‡	300	...	...
Seguin, Tex.	9,733	3.5	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	180	TAKL	AEISW
Selma, Calif.	5,964	1.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	T	S
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6,634	3.9	MC	D2	AN	5	1	NP2‡	300	None	SWX&
Sewickley, Pa.	5,836	1.2	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	IW
Seymour t, Conn.	7,832	...	TM	D2	N..	..	..	...	...	TAKSPL	...
Seymour, Ind.	9,629	2.2	MC	D4	N..	5	5	P4	240	K	X
Sharon Hill, Pa.	5,464	0.8	MC	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	120	D	A
Sharpsburg, Pa.	7,296	0.5	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	EW
Sharpsville, Pa.	5,414	1.3	Mgr	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Shawano, Wis.	5,894	1.9	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	300	TAKL	EdSWX
Shelby, Ohio	7,971	2.2	MC	D2	NS	5[1]	1	NP2	240	FL	ESW
Shelbyville, Tenn.	9,456	5.3	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	100	None	EdW
Shelton, Wash.	5,045	2.6	Com	D3	AA	3	3	NP3	250	None	ISW
Shenandoah, Iowa	6,938	1.9	Mgr	D2	NN	5	2	NP2	42	None	WX&
Shillington, Pa.	5,059	0.8	MC	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	W
Shippensburg, Pa.	5,722	1.2	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	W
Sierra Madre, Calif.	7,769	3.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	W
Silver City, N. M.	7,022	4.5	MC	D1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Skowhegan t, Me.	7,422	...									
Slaton, Tex.	5,036	2.1	Com	D2	AA	5	1	NP2‡	120	None	WX
Smithfield, N. C.	5,574	3.0	MC	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	180	...	EdW
Solvay, N. Y.	7,868	1.6	MC	D2	AN	7	1	P2‡	600	None	EdWd
Somerset, Ky.	7,097	1.6	MC	D4	TA	12	12	NP2	72	PL	None
Somerset t, Mass.	8,566	...	TM	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	750	DTAK	W
Somerset, Pa.	5,936	...	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	SW
Somersworth, N. H.	6,927	10.1	MC	D2	TA	10	0	P2	None	None	W
South Amboy, N. J.	8,422	1.3	MC	D2	T..	5	1	P2‡	None	K	SW
South Boston, Va.	6,057	2.3	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	120	None	W
South Haven, Mich.	5,629	2.2	MC	D1	TN	6	0	P2‡	50	TAK	ESWX
S. Plainfield, N. J.	8,008	8.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	...	None
S. Salt Lake, Utah	7,704	1.3	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	300	TK	W
S. Sioux City, Neb.	5,557	3.3	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	100	TK	EdW
S. Williamsport, Pa.	6,364	1.8	MC	D4	TS	9	0	NP4‡	None	None	None
Spanish Fork City, U.	5,230	2.0	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4‡	150	T	EdIWX

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
Sparks, Nev.	8,203	1.9	MC	D4	TA	5	0	NP4	$ 300	TKL	S
Sparta, Wis.	5,893	2.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	. . .	A	ASW
Speedway, Ind.	5,498	2.0	MC	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	300	DK	W
Spencer, Iowa	7,446	2.5	MC	D2	TA	7	2	NP2	120	T	ESWX
Spencer t, Mass.	7,027	. . .	TM	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	ASW
Spring Garden tp, Pa.	8,338	. . .	Com	C2	AN	5	. .	P4‡	600	DTA	None
Springdale, Ark.	5,835	2.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	ASWX
Springfield tp, N. J.	7,214	. . .									
Springfield, Tenn.	6,506	1.3	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	720	None	EdGdSW
Springville, Utah	6,475	. . .	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P2‡*	420	TK	EWX
Stamford, Tex.	5,819	2.6	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	P	ASWX
Starkville, Miss.	7,107	2.9	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	480	KP	EdWX
Statesboro, Ga.	6,097	3.1	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	500	None	SWX
Stephenville, Tex.	7,155	5.0	MC	D2	TN	8	8	NP2‡	60	None	ASWX
Sterling, Colo.	7,534	1.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	1	P4	300	None	ABISWX&
Stillwater, Minn.	7,674	2.8	MC	D4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
Storm Lake, Iowa	6,954	2.8	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	140	T	SWX
Stroudsburg, Pa.	6,361	1.7	MC	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	300	DA	S
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	7,054	7.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	300	TKL	EdSW
Sturgis, Mich.	7,786	1.6	Mgr	C1	AN	9	1	NP2‡*	100	None	ESWX
Stuttgart, Ark.	7,276	2.1	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2‡	300	TKL	SW
Sugarcreek tp, Pa.	5,814	. . .	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
Sullivan, Ind.	5,423	1.4	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	240	K	None
Sulphur, La.	5,996	2.3	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	. . .	P	SW
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	8,991	9.0	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Summit, Ill.	8,957	2.0	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	72	K	None
Sunnyvale, Calif.	9,829	1.7	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	AW
Susanville, Calif.	5,338	1.2	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	DCTK	IX&
Swansea t, Mass.	6,121	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Nnne
Swatara tp, Pa.	9,350	. . .	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . .	DCTA	S
Swoyerville, Pa.	7,795	1.7	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Sycamore, Ill.	5,912	1.4	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP4‡	160	TK	SWd
Sylacauga, Ala.	9,606	. . .	MC	D4	A..	6	6	NP4	600	None	AEdGdSW
Tallmadge, Ohio.	5,821	13.7	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	7	NP2	24	TK	None
Tallulah, La.	7,758	. . .	MC	D4	AN	4	4	NP4	300	P	None
Tarboro, N. C.	8,120	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	150	None	ESWX&
Tarentum, Pa.	9,540	1.3	Mgr	D4	NA	9	0	P4‡	300	D	EIW
Tarrant City, Ala.	7,571	2.4	MC	D4	NA	7	1	P4	300	None	AEd
Tarrytown, N. Y.	8,851	2.8	MC	D2	A..	7	7	P2‡	600	None	SW
Taylor, Pa.	7,176	5.4	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	300	D	S
Taylor, Tex.	9,071	10.2	Mgr	C2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	72	None	SWX&
Taylorville, Ill.	9,188	1.6	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP4‡	200	TK	W
Tell City, Ind.	5,735	1.3	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	TK	EWd
Tempe, Ariz.	7,684	2.5	MC	C4	AN	7	7	P4‡	None	None	SW
Tenafly, N. J.	9,651	4.6	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	IS
The Dalles, Ore.	7,676		Mgr	D4	TN	5	1	NP4‡*	None	None	ASWX
Thibodaux, La.	7,730	1.7	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	144	None	EGdISW
Thief R. Falls, Minn.	6,926	2.0	MC	D2	N..	6	2	NP2	300	T	AESWX&
Thomaston, Ga.	6,580	1.5	MC	D2	TA	5	5	P2‡	600	None	EdSWX&
Three Rivers, Mich.	6,785	2.6	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	100	None	EdWX&
Throop, Pa.	5,861	5.0	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4‡	300	None	None
Tifton, Ga.	6,831	2.8	Mgr	H1	N..	5	5	NP5‡	None	None	SWX
Tinicum tp, Pa.	5,314	. . .	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . .	DCTA	None
Tipton, Ind.	5,633	1.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	200	TK	ESW
Titusville, Pa.	8,923	2.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	500	CT	IW
Toccoa, Ga.	6,781	3.1	Mgr	..1	N..	3	3	NP3‡	150	None	W

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Tooele, Utah	7,269	9.0	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	$ 300	TK	WX&
Toppenish, Wash.	5,265	1.1	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	1,000	None	IW
Toronto, Ohio	7,253	...	MC	D2	NN	7^1	3	NP2	225	DTA	W
Totowa, N. J.	6,045	3.7	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SWD
Tracy, Calif.	8,410	2.3	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SWX
Trenton, Mich.	6,222	7.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	500	TAK	Wd
Trenton, Mo.	6,157	2.5	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP2‡	100	TAPL	EW
Troy, Ala.	8,555	4.9	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3	900	None	EdGWX
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	5,991	0.6	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	600	None	None
Tucumcari, N. M.	8,419	3.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	EWX
Tullahoma, Tenn.	7,562	...	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	123	None	EdSW
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	5,441	2.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	200	None	EdW
Turlock, Calif.	6,235	1.3	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	...	TK	SWX
Tuscumbia, Ala.	6,734	4.0	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdGdW
Tuskegee, Ala.	6,712	6.3	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EdTW
Tyrone, Pa.	8,214	...	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	None	DA	IW
Uhrichsville, Ohio	6,614	1.3	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Ukiah, Calif.	6,120	2.2	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP4‡	240	TK	EdGdSWX
Union, S. C.	9,730	4.0	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	480	None	EdST&W
Union City, Tenn.	7,665	1.5	Com	D6	AN	3	3	NP6‡	3,600	None	EW
Upland, Calif.	9,203	12.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SW
Upper Arlington, Ohio	9,024	3.0	Com	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	520	None	None
U. Chichester tp, Pa.	6,997	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4	...	DCTA	None
U. Moreland tp, Pa.	8,936	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	...	DCTA	None
U. Penns Neck tp, N. J.	6,717	...									
Urbana, Ohio	9,335	4.5	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	200	DTL	WX&
Uvalde, Tex.	8,674	2.3	Mgr	D2	TS	5	5	NP2	24	None	GdSTWX
Uxbridge t, Mass.	7,007	...	TM	D3	...	3	3	NP3‡	100	TAK	W
Valley City, N. D.	6,851	2.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	780	None	AESWX
Van Buren, Ark.	6,413	1.8	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	120	TKL	W
Van Buren t, Me.	5,094	...	Mgr	D..	NN	5	..	NP2‡*	150	TAKP	None
Vandalia, Ill.	5,471	...	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	240	TK	WX&
Vandergrift, Pa.	9,524	1.0	MC	D4	TS	18	..	NP4‡	None	None	I
Venice, Ill.	6,226	1.9	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	240	TK	None
Ventnor City, N. J.	8,158		MC	H4	TS	7	1	P3‡*	1,000	K	S*W
Vermillion, S. D.	5,337	1.4	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	300	None	EWX&
Vidalia, Ga.	5,819	7.0	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP4‡	...	None	WX
Vienna, W. Va.	6,020	2.5	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	120	K	W
Villa Park, Ill.	8,821	3.0	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	60	K	W
Ville Platte, La.	6,633	1.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	...	GdS
Vineland, N. J.	8,155	1.1	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	...	None	ESW
Vinita, Okla.	5,518	2.2	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	48	TKSP	SW
Virginia Beach, Va.	5,390	1.8	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	ISWd
Wadsworth, Ohio	7,966	2.7	MC	D2	N..	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	AEdSW
Wahpeton, N. D.	5,125	1.5	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	60	T	SWX
Wallington, N. J.	8,910	0.9	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Walsenburg, Colo.	5,596	...	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	None	K	W
Wapakoneta, Ohio	5,797	1.9	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	EdSW
Ware t, Mass.	7,517	...	TM	D1	...	3	3	NP1	300	TAKS	W
Warminster tp, Pa.	7,127	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Warner Robins, Ga.	7,986	7.9	MC	D4	TN	4	4	NP4	25	None	I
Warren t, R. I.	8,513	...	TM	C2	AN	5	5	P2	385	TAK	None
Warrensburg, Mo.	6,857	2.6	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	None
Warsaw, Ind.	6,625	1.9	MC	D4	TN	5	0	P4	192	K	X
Wasco, Calif.	5,592	1.3	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	...
Washington, Iowa	5,902	2.3	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	128	T	SWX&

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Washington, Mo.	6,850	2.5	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P2‡	$ 105	TAPL	AW
Washington, N. C.	9,698	1.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	P2	600	None	EPSWX
Wash. Park, Ill.	5,840	1.6	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	125	K	None
Waupun, Wis.	6,725	1.8	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	TAKS	AESW
Waverly, Iowa	5,124	4.0	MC	D2	TS	7	2	NP2	200	T	ESW
Waverly, N. Y.	6,037	1.1	MC	D2	A..	7	1	P2‡	300	FTAS	W
Wayne, Mich.	9,409	2.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	450	None	AWd
Waynesburg, Pa.	5,514	2.6	Mgr	D4	TA	6	0	NP4‡	None	DA	SW
Waynesville, N. C.	5,295	4.1	MC	D4	TN	3	3	P4	480	None	EdIW
Weatherford, Tex.	8,093	3.2	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	ESW
Webb City, Mo.	6,919	3.9	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P2‡	96	TKPL	None
Webster City, Iowa	7,611	3.9	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP4‡	None	T	ESWX
Welch, W. Va.	6,603	2.3	MC	D2	TN	5	2	P2	200	None	None
Wellington, Kan.	7,747	...	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AESW
Wellsburg, W. Va.	5,787	0.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	100	TKP	W
Wellston, Mo.	9,396	...	MC	D4	TA	12	0	NP2‡	600	TAPL	None
Wellston, Ohio	5,691	5.9	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	120	DTL	ESW
Wellsville, N. Y.	6,402	2.1	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	400	None	EISW
Wellsville, Ohio	7,854	1.8	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
Weslaco, Tex.	7,514	1.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX&
West Bend, Wis.	6,849	2.1	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	450	...	WX&
W. Deptford tp, N. J.	5,446	...	MC	C1	TN	3	3	P3‡	600	K	Wd
W. Des Moines, Iowa	5,615	...	MC	D4	TA	5	2	P4‡	35	T	W
West Hazleton, Pa.	6,988	0.8	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	D	None
West Helena, Ark.	6,107	2.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	WX
West Memphis, Ark.	9,112	3.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	240	TKL	EW
W. Milwaukee, Wis.	5,429	0.7	MC	D2	A..	7	7	NP2‡	360	TAK	EdWd
West Pittston, Pa.	7,230	0.8	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
West Point, Miss.	6,432	3.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP2	360	KP	EdSW
West Reading, Pa.	5,072	0.6	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	240	DA	SWd
W. St. Paul, Minn.	7,955	4.9	MC	D2	TA	7	1	NP2	60	None	None
West View, Pa.	7,581	1.3	Mgr	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	C	W
West York, Pa.	5,756	0.5	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	FDA	None
Westbury, N. Y.	7,112	2.6	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	300	None	None
Western Springs, Ill.	6,364	2.1	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Westminster, Md.	6,140	1.2	MC	D2	NA	5	5	NP2‡	350	None	S
Weston, W. Va.	8,945	1.6	MC	D2	T..	4	0	P2	300	KSPL	None
Westwego, La.	8,328	2.9	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	None	P	W
Westwood, N. J.	6,766	2.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	...	S
Wewoka, Okla.	6,747	...	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	None	ASW
Whitehall, Pa.	7,342	3.1	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
White Oak, Pa.	6,159	6.6	MC	C4	AN	7	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Whitewater, Wis.	5,101	3.5	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	120	TKL	ASW
Whiting, Ind.	9,669	1.5	MC	D4	NN	5	2	NP4	360	K	Wd
Whitman t, Mass.	8,413	...	TM	D1	TN	4	4	NP1	200	TAKW	None
Wickliffe, Ohio	5,002	6.0	MC	D2	NA	6^1	0	NP2	120	TK	None
Wildwood, N. J.	5,475	1.2	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	PSW
Wilkes-Barre tp, Pa.	5,267	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	...	DCTA	None
Williamsburg, Va.	6,735	2.8	Mgr	C2	AA	5	5	P2	300	T	ISW
Williamson, W. Va.	8,624	3.0	MC	D3	AN	5	1	P3	600	None	IW
Williamstown t, Mass.	6,194	...	TM	D3	...	3	3	NP3‡	...	DAKS	W
Williston, N. D.	7,378	1.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	None	W
Williston,Park, N. Y.	7,505	0.6	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	W
Willmar, Minn.	9,410	2.7	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP4‡	72	TK	AESWX
Willoughby, Ohio	5,602	...	MC	D2	NA	6^1	6	NP2	120	TK	W
Wilmerding, Pa.	5,325	0.4	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Wilmington, Ohio	7,387	...	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	$ 300	DTL	S
Wilson, Pa.	8,159	1.2	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	DA	I
Winchendon t, Mass.	6,585	...	TM	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	ASW
Winchester, Ind.	5,467	...	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	120	K	S
Winchester, Ky.	9,226	1.7	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Windber, Pa.	8,010	2.0	MC	D4	NS	7	7	NP4‡	None	DA	None
Winnfield, La.	5,629	...	MC	D4	NA	5	5	..4	...	None	...
Winooski, Vt.	6,734	1.3	MC	D2	AA	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	W
Winslow, Ariz.	6,518	1.5	MC	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	200	None	SX&
Winsted, Conn.	8,781	...	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	400	K	W
Winter Haven, Fla.	8,605	2.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	SWdX&
Winter Park, Fla.	8,250	4.6	Mgr	D3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	250	None	S
Winton, Pa.	6,280	6.3	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Woodland, Calif.	9,386	2.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	120	TAKPL	W
Wood-Ridge, N. J.	6,283	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	A	S
Woodstock, Ill.	7,192	1.9	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP4‡	144	TK	ESW
Woodward, Okla.	5,915	1.7	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	T	ASWX*
Worthington, Minn.	7,923	1.8	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP2‡	150	T	ESWX
Wyoming, Ohio	5,582	2.2	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	60	None	IW
Wytheville, Va.	5,513	3.9	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	...	...	...
Yankton, S. D.	7,709	2.6	Com	D5	AA	5	5	NP5‡	500	None	AWX
Yazoo City, Miss.	9,746	...	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P4‡	600	...	...
Yoakum, Tex.	5,231	2.4	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	EISW
York, Neb.	6,178	1.8	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	160	T	ASX&
Yuba City, Calif.	7,861	...	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Yuma, Ariz.	9,145	2.4	MC	D4	AA	5	5	NP4	150	TAKL	None
Zion, Ill.	8,950	4.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	WX

NOTES ON GOVERNMENTAL DATA, TABLES IV AND V

[1] Most Ohio cities operating the mayor-council form of government have two chief elected officials—a mayor and the president of the council. The president of the council votes in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither of these officials is included in the number of councilmen shown for these cities.

[2] In Minnesota villages the governing body consists of the mayor, three trustees, and the village clerk; all five have full voting powers. The mayor and the clerk are elected for two-year terms, the three trustees for overlapping three-year terms.

INDIVIDUAL CITY FOOTNOTES

(Cities listed alphabetically without regard to population)

ANACORTES, WASHINGTON: Councilman at large is elected for a two-year term.

ALMA, MICHIGAN: Every two years two councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one for a two-year term.

AMERICAN FORK, UTAH: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS: Two councilmen have four-year terms, one a two-year term.

ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO: Four councilmen are elected for four-year terms and four councilmen for two-year terms.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen and nine aldermen.

AUBURN, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one councilman for a two-year term.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA: A councilman's salary is $300 the first year and $600 the second and third years.

AUGUSTA, MAINE: The city has a bicameral council consisting of eight aldermen and 16 councilmen.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA: The mayor is chief executive officer for the city and for the parish (county) of East Baton Rouge. The seven city councilmen together with two councilmen elected by voters both inside and outside the city comprise the governing body for the parish.

BAY, OHIO: The president of the council is elected for a two-year term.

BELLAIRE, TEXAS: The mayor and two councilmen have two-year terms; three councilmen have one-year terms.

BELMONT, CALIFORNIA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two for two-year terms.

BEND, OREGON: Five councilmen have two-year terms; two councilmen have four-year terms.

BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN: The mayor is elected for a two-year term and the other two councilmen for four-year terms.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA: Water works owned and operated by the city is for industrial purposes only.

BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT: Three selectmen are elected for three-year terms, and two for one-year terms.

BRISTOL, PENNSYLVANIA: Twelve councilmen have four-year terms; six have two-year terms.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE: Two councilmen are elected for three years, two for two years, and one for one year.

BUCHANAN, MICHIGAN: Three councilmen are elected annually; the two elected by the largest vote have two-year terms, and the third has a one-year term.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK: The nine councilmen elected by wards serve two-year terms and the six councilmen elected at large serve four-year terms.

CEDAR CITY, UTAH: Four councilmen have two-year terms, and one has a four-year term.

CENTRAL FALLS, RHODE ISLAND: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 11 councilmen who receive $150 a year and 5 aldermen who receive $250 a year.

CHEBOYGAN, MICHIGAN: Four councilmen are elected for two-year terms and three councilmen for four-year terms.

CLARKSTON, WASHINGTON: Four councilmen are elected for four-year terms and three councilmen for two-year terms.

COHOES, NEW YORK: The board of assessors consists of one appointed and two elected assessors.

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Six councilmen are elected at large for two-year terms and nine councilmen are elected by wards for four-year terms.

CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA: The mayor has power to veto council resolutions. The councilman at-large is elected for a two-year term.

DANBURY, CONNECTICUT: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of eight councilmen and four aldermen.

DES MOINES, IOWA: Three councilmen have four-year terms, and two have two-year terms.

EMPORIA, KANSAS: Two councilmen are elected for two-year terms and one councilman for a four-year term.

EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $400; and seven aldermen elected at large who receive $600.

FAIRBORN, OHIO: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

FORT MYERS, FLORIDA: Three councilmen serve four years and two councilmen serve two years.

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA: The mayor who is a full voting commissioner receives $8,500, the two administrative commissioners receive $7,500, and the two legislative commissioners (part-time) receive $2,400.

GARDEN CITY, KANSAS: One councilman each serves two-, three-, and four-year terms.

GRAFTON, WEST VIRGINIA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

HAWTHORNE, CALIFORNIA: Three councilmen have a two-year term, two a four-year term. Mayor could have two-year term if elected for short term on council.

HOBBS, NEW MEXICO: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two for two-year terms.

IOWA CITY, IOWA: Three councilmen have four-year terms, and two have two-year terms.

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS: Two councilmen have four-year terms, and one has a two-year term.

KEARNEY, NEBRASKA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms, and two councilmen have two-year terms.

KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Five councilmen are elected for four-year terms and 10 councilmen for two-year terms.

KELSO, WASHINGTON: The councilman at-large is elected for a two-year term.

KEY WEST, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected every two years; the two elected with the highest number of votes serve four-year terms and the third serves a two-year term.

KINLOCH, MISSOURI: Five councilmen are elected for two-year terms and five councilmen for one-year terms.

LA GRANDE, OREGON: Two councilmen are elected for two-year terms and one councilman for four-year term.

LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

LIVONIA, MICHIGAN: Six councilmen have four-year terms, and one has a two-year term.

LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON: The one councilman at-large serves a two-year term, the other six councilmen four-year terms.

LUDINGTON, MICHIGAN: Five councilmen are elected for two-year terms and three councilmen for four-year terms.

McCOOK, NEBRASKA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

MANHATTAN, KANSAS: Three councilmen have two-year terms, and two have four-year terms.

MELVINDALE, MICHIGAN: The mayor cannot vote on appropriation ordinances, although he does have full veto power.

MIAMI, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected every two years; the two receiving the greatest number of votes serve four-year terms while the third serves a two-year term.

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA: Four councilmen are elected every two years; three for a four-year term and one for a two-year term.

MIAMI SHORES, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

MOUNT VERNON, WASHINGTON: The councilman at-large serves a two-year term.

NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE: The nine ward aldermen have two-year terms; the six elected at-large have four-year terms. The ward aldermen receive $100 per year and the aldermen elected at-large receive $200 per year.

NEVADA, MISSOURI: Three councilmen are elected for two-year terms and two councilmen for three-year terms.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: In addition to the council there is the Board of Estimate, consisting of the mayor, the elected comptroller, the president of the council, and the five borough presidents (each having weighted voting power) which has responsibility for certain financial legislation.

NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral council of 21 councilmen and seven aldermen.

NORWALK, CONNECTICUT: The Second Taxing District generates and distributes electricity; the First and Second Taxing Districts own and operate a water supply and distribution system.

OAK PARK, MICHIGAN: The mayor and two councilmen are elected for two-year terms, and the other two councilmen are elected for four-year terms.

ONEIDA, NEW YORK: The board of city assessors consists of two elected and one appointed assessor.

OPALOCKA, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected every two years; the two with the highest number of votes receive four-year terms and the other a two-year term.

OWATONNA, MINNESOTA: Five councilmen have two-year terms; the two councilmen-at-large have four-year terms.

PACIFIC GROVE, CALIFORNIA: Five councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one councilman for a two-year term.

PASCO, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen have four-year terms, and one councilman has a two-year term.

PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $200 and six aldermen who receive $300.

PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and three councilmen for two-year terms.

PITTSBURG, KANSAS: Two councilmen serve four-year terms; three councilmen serve two-year terms.

PLEASANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN: Six councilmen have four-year terms, and one has a two-year term.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one councilman for a two-year term.

PULLMAN, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen have four-year terms; the councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

PUYALLUP, WASHINGTON: Four councilmen are elected for four-year terms and three for two-year terms.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK: The council selects one of its own members or any citizen as mayor for a two-year term. If the mayor selected is not a councilman he has no voting right.

ROCKVILLE, CONNECTICUT: Eight aldermen have four-year terms; four have two-year terms.

RUTLAND, VERMONT: The mayor can veto all actions of council except those involving the acquisition of land for public purposes or suspension or removal of city officers; he can vote only on actions involving acquisition of land for public purposes or suspension or removal of city officers.

SALINA, KANSAS: Three councilmen have two-year terms; two have four-year terms.

SAN ANSELMO, CALIFORNIA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two for two-year terms.

SELMA, ALABAMA: The city has both a mayor and president of the council. The president of the council votes only in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither official is shown in the number of councilmen.

SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA: Six councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one for a two-year term.

SOUTH NORFOLK, VIRGINIA: Three councilmen have two-year terms; two have four-year terms.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and eight aldermen elected at-large.

SPRINGVILLE, UTAH: Three councilmen serve two-year terms and two councilmen serve four-year terms.

STURGIS, MICHIGAN: Eight councilmen are elected from wards for two-year terms, and the councilman-at-large is elected for a one-year term.

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK: The five ward councilmen have two-year terms, and the four elected at-large have four-year terms.

THE DALLES, OREGON: The councilman-at-large is elected for a two-year term.

VAN BUREN, MAINE: Three councilmen are elected for two-year terms and two for one-year terms.

VENTNOR, NEW JERSEY: The councilman at-large serves a four-year term.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: The governing board of the District of Columbia consists of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years. There are no elected officers.

WATERVILLE, MAINE: The city has a bicameral council consisting of 14 councilmen and seven aldermen.

WAYNE, MICHIGAN: Three councilmen are elected for two-year terms and two councilmen for four-year terms.

WICHITA, KANSAS: The city owns the water supply system but the distribution system is privately owned.

WINFIELD, KANSAS: Two councilmen have four-year terms, one has a two-year term.

WINONA, MINNESOTA: The councilman at-large is elected for a two-year term.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA: The city owns two airports; one is operated by the city and the other is leased to a private operator.

WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen who receive $200 and five aldermen who receive $300.

State Municipal Leagues in 1952

By Carl H. Chatters

Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Chicago

THE year 1952 was one of continued growth and expansion for state leagues and associations of municipalities throughout the country. Stories of record memberships, increased participation in activities, and improved financial position became commonplace. The big news for the previous year was that the leagues together achieved a year's revenue of one million dollars. That support increased another 10 per cent in 1952. Memberships of cities, towns, and villages in the state associations reached 11,336 despite the fact that many of the long-established leagues have already reached their full potential of available memberships. Two new leagues were organized in 1952—in Ohio and Wyoming—and an already established group, the Pennsylvania Authorities Association, affiliated with the American Municipal Association.

Membership and Finance. Many state leagues of municipalities have long since enrolled all or virtually all of the municipalities in the state. South Carolina's membership and that of the Pennsylvania League of Third Class Cities includes every eligible community in the state. Alabama, California, and Washington are among those who have as members all but a few of the smallest eligible places. The proportion of municipal or urban population living in league-member municipalities is typically illustrated by figures newly recorded in 1952—99 per cent in Tennessee and Michigan, 96 per cent in Maryland, and 94 per cent in the vast reaches of Montana, where full-time executive direction of the league was in only its second year. The Montana Municipal League and the Georgia Municipal Association scored the highest percentages of membership increase—30 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. One state league after another reached "all-time high" marks of membership, among them Louisiana (200), Florida (203), Minnesota (601), Tennessee (198), and Wisconsin (441); all of these leagues plus Maryland, Michigan, and Missouri registered 1952 increases approximating 10 per cent.

Even more impressive are some of the 1952 gains in annual income. The year's total revenue for the Maryland and Wisconsin Leagues beat that of 1951 by 60 per cent or more, as did membership dues income in Tennessee. Revenue was up 30 to 40 per cent for 1952 in Mississippi, Pennsylvania (boroughs), South Dakota, and Georgia whose membership dues income was doubled during 1952. Ten per cent to 20 per cent revenue increases were achieved by too many to enumerate. Largest revenue is still enjoyed by the League of California Cities—over $150,000—with Michigan, New York, New Jersey, and Wisconsin substantially topping $50,000, and Washington and Minnesota close to that figure.

Newly Organized Leagues. With the shackles of an old state supreme court decision shaken off, the cities and villages of Ohio proceeded promptly to organize a new and vigorous Ohio Municipal League. An executive director and staff have been employed, offices established in Columbus, an excellent magazine launched as of January, 1953, memberships of 138 municipalities already recorded and an ambitious program charted in every department of league activity.

As 1952 came to a close, re-activation of a league in Wyoming was accomplished by organization of the Wyoming Association of Municipalities under an arrangement with the University of Wyoming for offices and staff service to be provided by the University. A legislative program has already been drawn up for 1953 and plans made for an annual convention, an official publication, and a municipal information bureau. The Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association, organized in 1943, affiliated in 1952 with the American Municipal Association.

Expanding in Breadth and Depth. An increasing trend toward "putting the show on the road" was evidenced during 1952 by heightened interest and participation in league affairs by municipal officials. Over half the leagues held regional or district meetings in their states. All drew large attendance. The leagues in Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, and Maryland were among those initiating or reviving such local meetings in 1952. Other leagues, like New York, where two were added to the previous dozen, increased the number of regional gatherings. Most ambitious schedules were those of Oregon and Washington, with 23 each, and Minnesota with 17 separate meetings, attracting in each state a total attendance of more than 1,000 municipal officials.

Colorado held 13 district meetings and perfected permanent regional organizations in 12 of these. North Carolina attracted a total of 522 municipal officials from 126 cities to a dozen meetings scattered throughout the state; Utah held 11 regional meetings and Alabama and Ohio 10. Indiana, Nebraska, South Carolina, Texas, and Wisconsin were also among the leagues holding regional meetings. Affiliated county chapters of the league were organized in Maryland. Similar county or district divisions are operating in other leagues, including California, Florida, and Missouri.

Geographical broadening of the leagues' activities was accompanied by a trend toward affiliation of functional organizations of municipal official groups with the leagues. Michigan added two new affiliate organizations—sanitarians and judges—to bring its affiliates to a total of 13, matching New Jersey's previous record. California added police chiefs and Virginia added welfare officials to bring their totals to 10 each. Most ambitious activity in this area during 1952 was that of South Carolina, where five affiliate groups were organized. Missouri created three and Arizona two new affiliate organizations; Texas added one more to its previous eight.

Conventions. The generally enthusiastic response to regional meetings did not reduce attendance at the annual or semi-annual conferences of the leagues. Quite the opposite has resulted. Among those who have regional meetings and set new annual conference attendance records are Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, and Washington. Also in this group were California and New Jersey, the two leaders in convention attendance, each of which registered over 2,200 persons this year. Other

TABLE VI

STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary or Executive Director	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
Alabama	Alabama League of Municipalities, 24 South Hull St., Montgomery	Ed E. Reid	1914§	1930	236
Alaska	League of Alaskan Cities, Record Bldg., Box 204, Seward	Mildred E. Kirkpatrick	1950	1950	5
Arizona	Arizona Municipal League, 15 South First Ave., Phoenix	Joseph C. Furst	1925	1937	40
Arkansas	Arkansas Municipal League, 416 Maple St., North Little Rock	Glenn Zimmerman	1917§	1934	230
California	League of California Cities, Claremont Hotel Building, Berkeley	Richard Graves	1898	1898	304
Colorado	Colorado Municipal League, 327 Norlin Library, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder	William A. Grelle	1917	1923	159
Florida	Florida League of Municipalities, 407 Exchange Bldg., Jacksonville	Gordon T. Butler	1922	1922	203
Georgia	Georgia Municipal Association, 1403 C. and S. Bank Bldg., Atlanta	Zach Arnold	1916	1934	227
Idaho	Idaho Municipal League, Box 787, Weiser	Robertson W. Smith	1918§	1941	60
Illinois	Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth St., Springfield	A. L. Sargent	1899	1914	751
Indiana	Indiana Municipal League, Room 401, City Hall, Indianapolis	W. Vincent Youkey	1891	1899	338
Iowa	League of Iowa Municipalities, Tama Bldg., Burlington	Max A. Conrad	1898	1898	779
Kansas	League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol-Federal Bldg., Topeka	John G. Stutz	1910	1910	561
Kentucky	Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs	1929	1929	92
Louisiana	Louisiana Municipal Association, 538 Reymond Bldg., Baton Rouge	Mrs. Douglas Warriner	1935	1937	200
Maine	Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water St., Hallowell	Benjamin W. Ela	1936	1936	405
Maryland	Maryland Municipal League, University of Maryland, Box 276, College Park	Ed Johnson	1937	1948	89
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League, 205 S. State St., Ann Arbor	John H. Huss	1899	1927	382
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	C. C. Ludwig	1903	1913	601
Mississippi	Mississippi Municipal Association, Lampton Building Annex, Jackson	George L. Sugg	1918§	1936	231
Missouri	Missouri Municipal League, 214 Guitar Bldg., Columbia	Bruce J. Carl	1914	1927	216
Montana	Montana Municipal League, Box 51, Kalispell	C. H. Brewer	1910	....	95
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities, 407 Continental Bldg., Lincoln	C. E. Beals	1910	1910	271
Nevada	Nevada Municipal Association, City Hall, Yerington	Bruce Barnum, Pres.	....	1950	14
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 603 Trenton Trust Bldg., Trenton	James J. Smith	1915	1915	464

TABLE VI—STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES—Continued

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary or Executive Director	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
New York	New York State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk St., Albany	Morgan Strong	1910	1910	306
North Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Bldg., Raleigh	Mrs. Davetta Steed	1908	1922	316
North Dakota	League of North Dakota Municipalities, City Hall, Bismarck	Roberta C. Burr	1912	1927	247
Ohio	Ohio Municipal League, 55 East State St., Columbus	Allen E. Pritchard, Jr.	1912	1952	138
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League, 821 N.E. 25th St., Oklahoma City	David Fudge	1913	1913	112
Oregon	League of Oregon Cities, Johnson Hall, University of Oregon, Eugene	Herman Kehrli	1913	1933	199
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association, 1717 Main St., Northampton	Claude C. Fogelman	....	1943	86
	Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, Hanover	T. F. Chrostwaite	1900	1936	510
	League of Cities of the Third Class in Pennsylvania, 302 Municipal Bldg., Harrisburg	Walter Greenwood			47
South Carolina	Municipal Association of South Carolina, Old Library Bldg., University Campus, Columbia	James N. Caldwell	1936	1939	232
South Dakota	South Dakota Municipal League, Aberdeen	J. G. Barger	1925	1935	292
Tennessee	Tennessee Municipal League, 228 Capitol Blvd., Nashville	Herbert J. Bingham	1913	1940	198
Texas	League of Texas Municipalities, 108 East 19th St., Austin	E. E. McAdams	1913	1925	563
Utah	Utah Municipal League, Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City	Tom McCoy	1907	....	184
Virginia	League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Bldg., Richmond	Harold I. Baumes	1905	1921	175
Washington	Association of Washington Cities, 250 Smith Hall, University of Washington, Seattle	Chester Biesen	1910	1910	217
West Virginia	West Virginia League of Municipalities, P.O. Box 3141, Charleston	Pat E. Maloney	1917	1935	102
Wisconsin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson St., Madison	F. N. MacMillin	1898	1898	441
Wyoming	Wyoming Association of Municipalities, University of Wyoming, Laramie	John E. Swanson	....	1952	12

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† The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a corporate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

‡ This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

§ Approximate date.

Note: According to the records of the American Municipal Association, there are 12 active leagues with an uninterrupted existence: California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

leagues reporting banner attendance at conventions were Iowa, Mississippi, Virginia, Wisconsin, and all three of the Pennsylvania groups.

Research and Educational Activities. While the long-time trend in league training activities is reported downward, such programs continued to be important parts of the service programs of at least half the leagues. Some pioneered during 1952 with highly successful new training programs; among these were Colorado's for traffic court personnel, Georgia's Municipal Management Institute, Mississippi's Law Enforcement Institute, and North Carolina's Municipal Officers Conference. Active and diversified training programs were operated by the leagues in Wisconsin and Minnesota; the latter attracted a record attendance of 614 to its seven short courses.

Noteworthy research reports on municipal government continue to be published by leagues throughout the country and regular report series on such standard subjects as municipal salaries, tax rates, and revenue sources appeared in their latest editions from a dozen or more of the leagues. California, Colorado, and Illinois produced and published model traffic ordinances and Michigan was at work on a similar statute. The Kansas league published handbooks for third-class cities, school boards, and on public improvements, Nebraska a city officials handbook, and Iowa a reference manual for municipal clerks. At least 14 leagues published new or revised editions of directories of municipal officials.

On Capitol Hill. While 1952 was an "off year" for state legislatures, still 16 of them met in regular session and four others for special sessions. Consequently a number of the leagues were busy advancing legislative programs or defending the gains made in previous sessions. Legislative activity in Michigan was described as principally "putting out fires"; the leagues in Arizona and Kentucky likewise defeated legislative proposals detrimental to cities. Positive gains were reported by Louisiana (an increase of tobacco tax allocation to municipalities), Mississippi ($2,500,000 state aid to municipalities), and New York (improved permissive non-property tax law). Virginia reported legislative success with enactment of 70 per cent of the league's legislative program.

Akin to legislation were league activities directed to constitutional changes and upon issues submitted to public referenda. Perhaps most dramatic was California's defeat of "Proposition No. 10" which would have forbade use of public funds for support of organizations attempting to influence legislation, e.g., the League of California Cities, AMA, and virtually all state and national organizations of municipal officials. Home rule figured in the success story, with Louisiana obtaining a long-sought constitutional amendment and Tennessee succeeding in its campaign for a limited constitutional convention authorized to draft a home rule amendment. Maryland likewise devoted much effort to pressing for such an amendment as recommended in a report of an official state commission.

Tennessee sought and obtained pledges for support of municipal sharing of one cent of the state gas tax from virtually all candidates for governor and the legislature (box score: successful candidates so pledged include the governor, 32 of 33 senators, and 86 of 99 representatives). League victories at the polls in November, 1952, included voter approval of positions taken by the leagues on three issues each in Colorado and Oregon.

Comprehensive surveys of municipal financial problems and state-municipal relationships were made during the year in several states, and in Kentucky the legislature authorized such a special study for report to the 1954 session. The Arkansas league made its own study pointing up the inadequacies of municipal revenue and the hampering effect of the respective state laws and constitutional provisions. The Texas Legislative Council, an official body, made a comprehensive survey of state-local fiscal relations which is now under study by a special committee of the Texas league.

"Housekeeping" and Miscellaneous Activities. Three leagues—Alaska, Louisiana, and Maryland—appointed new executives. Substantive amendments to league constitutions were adopted in Kentucky and Nebraska. League dues were increased in North Carolina and Texas, the latter by 20 per cent; a number of other leagues benefited from dues increases authorized previously. The South Dakota league conferred the additional designation of "executive director" upon its active treasurer and legislative representative. Additions to staff included a director of research services in Kansas, a research assistant in North Dakota, a field representative in Missouri, three new personnel in New York, and part-time services in Maryland and Tennessee.

A number of the leagues moved to larger and more adequate quarters, including Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Tennessee, as did the Los Angeles office of the League of California Cities. Michigan paid off all indebtedness on its league-owned building and burned the mortgage. In Kansas the league, with state associations of county and school officials, formed a corporation to acquire and operate office space for their joint activities in a building of their own.

The Texas league embarked upon a formal public relations program and the Wisconsin league presented a statewide series of five radio broadcasts on league activities and municipal problems. The leagues in Colorado, North Dakota, and Virginia intervened successfully in telephone rate cases of interest to their member municipalities. Contests to improve the excellence of municipal annual reports were conducted by the Maine and Tennessee leagues and by the Pennsylvania Institute of Local Government in behalf of the three associations in that state. The Florida League promoted local awareness of national municipal affairs by sending Washington Municipal News regularly to all mayors.

Special services were typified by increased demands on the inquiry and information services of most leagues, the codification and zoning services of the North Carolina league, the personnel and purchasing services of the Michigan league, the services of the Municipal Technical Advisory Service associated with the Tennessee league, and increased participation in the group insurance programs operated by the South Dakota and Utah leagues as well as those of certain other states.

Part Two

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1952

Salaries of Chief Municipal Officials

Pay Rates for Selected Municipal Jobs

Professional Organizations of Officials

Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000

Personnel Administration

Developments in 1952

By Kenneth O. Warner

Director, Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, Chicago

THE problems posed by the cold war, inflation, manpower shortages, and the low prestige of public employment continued to face public personnel administrators during 1952. It can be said with some confidence, however, that these problems have been reduced to manageable proportions. This article records the steps which some jurisdictions took during 1952 to solve immediate problems as well as some of the products of long-range critical examination of personnel administration.

Total Employment and Payrolls. Total government employment—federal, state, and local—continued to climb. In October, 1952, there were 7,038,000 employees on government payrolls. This was an increase of 236,000 from October, 1951, when government payrolls totaled 6,802,000. The major portion of this increase—159,000—was in the state and local government service. In the previous 12-month period (October, 1950-October, 1951) only 2,000 employees had been added to state and local payrolls. The significant increase in 1952 suggests that state and local government employment may not yet have reached its peak.

Although the number of employees increased by only 3.7 per cent, as shown above, payrolls in the same period increased 11.3 per cent. It is clear, therefore, that substantial numbers of public employees have received significant pay increases during the year. The semi-annual survey, Pay Rates in the Public Service—July, 1952, conducted by the Civil Service Assembly indicated that between January and July 40 of the 78 participating agencies in the United States granted general pay increases to their employees.

Effective Recruiting. The Philadelphia Civil Service Commission demonstrated a positive approach in the hiring of its own staff under the new city charter. In the case of the personnel director, for example, residence requirements were waived and the ten candidates who were successful on a nationwide written examination were brought together in Philadelphia at city expense. As an oral examination, each candidate read a paper or gave a talk on some phase of personnel administration. Other top personnel jobs were also filled by nationwide examinations.

Cities continued to discover positions which could be assigned to women applicants. Women are now checking parking meters in Alexandria, Virginia, and Asheville and Greensboro, North Carolina. They maintain police records in Escanaba, Michigan, and Idaho Falls, Idaho, and operate the police radio in Boulder, Colorado. Chicago and Detroit are among the many cities that have appointed women traffic guards.

The ranks of the physically handicapped supplied many competent employees for the public service. New York City reported a blind girl placed first in competition with sighted persons in an examination for typists which used dictaphone transcription for all applicants. Her score was 95.9.

Many new employees in the public service were chosen from among candidates who had not been reached by previous recruiting publicity. The facilities of local radio and television stations have been used to reach potential employees. The city of Phoenix, Arizona, is reaching the users of public transportation facilities by placing recruitment posters in the city buses.

Classification and Pay Plans Brought Up to Date. Position classification did not escape analysis in the search for more effective ways of doing the personnel job. The cities of the West Coast, for example, felt the impact of a theory of broad classification. This new approach was stimulated by a reaction against the kind of narrow classification which results in a multiplicity of one-position classes or classes with only a few positions. San Diego, California, is one of the jurisdictions which has adopted a broad classification plan.

Many other agencies over the country have installed new classification and pay programs—some for the first time; others to replace existing plans. The following are just a few of the agencies which are known to have taken this step during 1952: Eugene, Oregon; Manitowoc, Wisconsin; Milwaukee County, Wisconsin; Boston, Massachusetts; Paducah, Kentucky; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; St. Louis, Missouri; Tucson, Arizona; and Woodstock, Illinois.

Public Relations. Public personnel administrators made significant contributions during the past year to programs designed to improve government public relations. Robert Ramspeck, chairman, United States Civil Service Commission, has considered it a responsibility of his office to dispel the myths about public employment held by many citizens. This work was extended to other areas of the public service through the appointment by the Civil Service Assembly of a Committee on Public Relations, and also by the publication of "Public Relations for Government Employees: An Action Program," by Eleanor S. Ruhl. This report presents the problem of achieving good public relations in terms of a formula: Performance + Reporting = Public Relations.

Performance Rating. Personnel people have constantly sought to perfect a performance rating method that would overcome all of the pitfalls to which the procedure is subject. For many years the emphasis has been on "objectivity." As a result, attention has focused on the wording and format of the rating sheets. There is a growing tendency, however, to concentrate on the maximum possible use of the performance rating procedure as an aid in effective supervision and employee direction. In some personnel agencies, less attention was paid to the rating assigned and more attention was directed to the proper use of the opportunity which the performance rating process provides for discussing an employee's total job situation. In these agencies, the trend is to a single, over-all, adjectival rating.

Advocates of this "new look" point to recent research studies which indicate that complicated scales and detailed definitions of performance do not actually result in real discrimination among employees. A report of the California State Personnel Board released late in 1952, for instance, indicated that over 90 per cent of its employees had been rated "standard," approximately 8 per cent were rated "outstanding," and less than one-half of 1 per cent were rated either "unsatisfactory" or "below standard." Municipal personnel people will continue to watch the results of studies of this kind in an effort to get the maximum possible advantage from their rating methods.

Widen Scope of Personnel Activities. Traditionally many civil service agencies have confined their activities to recruitment, examination, classification, and pay. Although some progressive agencies had performed wider services for their jurisdictions, many public personnel agencies are still limited by law to a rather narrow range of responsibilities. During the year 1952, however, there were signs of broader activity on the part of many personnel systems. The need for training programs and the role of the personnel agency in developing this program, employee welfare and safety, employee relations, employee counseling, employee motivation—all these elements of a comprehensive personnel program were given increasing attention during the year. A few highlights in this changing emphasis are recorded below.

Personnel Training. At year's end the city of Long Beach, California, issued a progress report on the first year of its in-service training program. This report reflects the growing belief that the function of the central personnel agency is to coordinate training activities and to set standards rather than to conduct the actual training sessions. In Long Beach, the city manager's office turned to the local school system which already had an adult education program. This left the city manager free to determine training needs and methods.

Des Moines, Iowa, was another city that conducted significant training programs during the year. For example, municipal administrative employees were offered a 16-week course which consisted of lectures and panel discussions by experts in the field of public administration. The cost of this course was underwritten by the city. Des Moines also arranged a course in human relations for police department supervisors in cooperation with Drake University.

Training officers over the country are studying the contributions which recent university research in the field of "group dynamics" can make to their training job. This new concept emphasizes group participation through discussion, role-playing, and other methods of active participation by the individuals in the training process. The Michigan State Civil Service Commission reports that these methods have almost completely replaced the traditional lecture in employee training in Michigan. At the local level 60 group training projects in as many cities and with an enrollment of 650 administrative officials were in progress at the close of 1952. These courses, conducted by the discussion method, were based on materials supplied by the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration conducted by the International City Managers' Association.

There was a heightened interest in the use of visual aids as training tools in the public service. The work of the Exploratory Visual Aids Project of the Public Administration Clearing House has contributed to this interest. Growing out of this project have been a number of publications which deal with the use of films in city government, in public works agencies, and for public personnel agencies. The Public Administration Service has published Visual Aids for Public Service, a guide to the use of such materials.

Employee Recognition. Public personnel agencies exploring new ways to improve employee motivation. Innovations in this field frequently take the form of individual recognition, whether for a specific contribution to the improvement of public management or the recognition of "long and faithful service." Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Seattle, Washington, are among the cities which announced employee suggestion programs. The Cambridge program was made possible by a state law which authorizes cities to spend up to $1,000 per year for awards to municipal employees. The city makes monthly awards of $5 to $35 with an annual award of $100 for the employee who makes the outstanding suggestion of the year. The Seattle program provides cash awards of approximately 10 per cent of the estimated savings to the city during the first year a suggestion is used. The maximum award permissible is $100.

Sacramento (California), Arlington County (Virginia), and San Diego County (California), joined the growing list of jurisdictions which recognize faithful and continued service. The typical service award program provides a service pin awarded at five-year intervals. These pins usually contain the city seal and, frequently, a precious gem inset. The Port of New York Authority varies its awards: lapel pins at five and 10 years; tie pins for 15 and 20 years service, and gold pen and pencil sets for 25 years service. The awards are made at departmental ceremonies for the shorter periods and sometimes at dinners or "open houses" for the recognition of longer service.

Sacramento also offered a Distinguished Performance Award for "heroic or meritorious" service. The recognition is in the form of a cash award, not to exceed one month's salary. Recently a retiring employee who had not used a single day of sick leave in his 30 years of service was given this award.

Employee Relations. City officials recognize the legitimate interest of employees and employee groups in the conditions of employment, pay, promotion, etc. Though there are special limitations imposed by the nature of public employment and the illegality of collective bargaining in many jurisdictions, some cities have announced plans for formalizing their relations with employees and their representatives. Louisville, Kentucky, for example, issued a "Statement of Policy to Govern Relationships between the City and its Employees." Framed within the limitations imposed by the constitution and laws of Kentucky, it is intended to give the employees "a fair and full opportunity to present their views, individually and through representatives of their choice, regarding their wages, hours, and working conditions."

The city council of Cincinnati, Ohio, approved a resolution which sets forth the city's policy on collective bargaining and outlines the procedures to be followed in case negotiations break down. The resolution sets forth the items upon which collective bargaining shall be based. Included are such items as cost-of-living data, wage surveys, relations among the salary rates of the various classes of city employment, and other items to be agreed upon between the two parties.

The potential contribution of good media of management-employee communication to healthy employee relations received increased recognition. The Arlington County, Virginia, "Personnel News," the Amarillo, Texas, "Ace," and the Miami Beach, Florida, "City Desk," are among the employee publications which appeared for the first time in 1952. Avoiding the use both of "gossip-type" material, on the one hand, and of management announcements, on the other, these publications give the employee a good picture of the over-all operation of the agencies for which they work.

Professional Organization. The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, the professional organization for public personnel agencies and officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) held its annual conference in New York City, October 19 to 23. Among the 800 delegates attending the conference were representatives of the Japanese National Personnel Authority, the Pakistan Public Service Commission, and the United Nations Secretariat. Regional conferences of the Assembly met in Chicago, San Jose, New Orleans, and Montreal. During the year chapters of the Assembly were established in Chicago and New York City. Other chapters are in Albany, New York; Washington, D.C.; Springfield, Illinois; the State of Michigan, and Southern California. The Assembly published "A Personnel Ordinance for Small Council-Manager Cities," by William J. Veeder, and "Oral Tests: A Survey of Current Practice" by Albert P. Maslow. A new series of publications—Personnel Briefs—provided short, concise statements on such problems and techniques of personnel administration as employee suggestion systems, payroll deductions, exit interviews, record destruction and cost-of-living pay plans.

Salaries of Municipal Officials

THE salary data for selected administrative officials in Table VII are based on information supplied early in 1953 by municipal officials. The names of the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief in cities over 10,000 population are given in Table XIX, and mayor and city clerk in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population in Table XX. Names of city managers are given in Table XVIII. Salary data for the officials in Table VII are also reported in the 1949, 1950, 1951, and 1952 Year Books, and with the exception of planning director in the 1946, 1947, and 1948 Year Books. The 1942 and 1944 Year Books report salary data for most of these positions.

As far as possible Table VII excludes (1) salaries of part-time officials, (2) salaries of acting officials, (3) those paid in whole or in part by fees, and (4) all salaries below $2,000.

Mayors' salaries however are included in the averages and distributions regardless of amount except when mayors are unpaid or receive $1 per year. The salaries of attorney and health officer are included whether designated as part-time or not, as long as the salary is not below $2,000 as a minimum, because so many of these officials customarily carry on private practices while holding public office.

In cases where an individual held more than one position, the total salary received from the several positions was considered and this salary classified under the first of his positions as shown in Table VII. For example, if an individual was reported holding the positions of city clerk, treasurer, and purchasing agent, he was classified as city clerk, and the total salary was included under "city clerk." Cost-of-living bonuses were included where known.

Table VII does not include salaries for city officials where five or less cities reported. These exclusions are mayor (commission cities), mayor (council-manager cities), city manager, and auditor in cities over 500,000 population and mayor (mayor-council cities) and mayor (commission cities) in cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population.

Some interesting comparisons can be made between the rank order of median average salaries of selected officials in the several population groups. City managers and superintendents of schools are the two highest paid positions in all but the first population group (cities over 500,000) where the superintendent of schools is first and the mayor second. Also in the population group of cities over 500,000, the attorney is third and director of finance fourth. In cities of 250,000 to 500,000, 100,000 to 250,000, and 50,000 to 100,000, the directors of public works and health officers follow. In the groups 25,000 to 50,000 and 10,000 to 25,000, the engineer and director of public works follow the city manager and superintendent of schools.

TABLE VII

SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1953

The annual salaries of selected municipal officials as of January 1, 1953, for individual cities were supplied to the Year Book directly by city officials in January and February, 1953. Only salaries of $2,000 or more have been included except for mayors whose salaries are reported regardless of amount. The lower quartile, the median, and the upper quartile are found by arranging all salaries in order of increasing size, and counting from the lowest salary one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths of the total number of cases. For further explanation of quartiles, medians, and mean averages, see the section "How to Use the Year Book." Further explanation of this table on preceding page.

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1953	Distribution of 1953 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES OVER 500,000							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	13	$19,622	$10,000	$15,000	$18,000	$22,500	$40,000
City Clerk	16	9,432	5,940	7,447	8,527	11,646	15,000
Director of Finance	6	13,375	10,000	....	13,999	....	16,050
Controller	11	13,683	7,800	10,000	12,000	15,000	30,000
Treasurer	15	10,721	7,800	8,508	10,200	12,000	15,000
Engineer	8	11,420	8,700	....	11,031	....	15,672
Director of Public Works	13	14,018	10,000	12,540	13,800	15,564	18,000
Superintendent of Streets	10	10,712	7,200	8,875	10,139	12,387	15,000
Fire Chief	15	11,430	8,830	9,600	11,581	12,108	15,500
Police Chief	16	11,917	9,187	9,754	12,000	13,000	16,127
Planning Director	12	10,386	7,500	8,807	10,244	11,774	15,500
Chief Personnel Officer	12	10,384	6,666	8,775	9,962	12,000	14,500
Attorney	16	13,932	8,700	11,430	14,438	15,000	25,000
Health Officer	14	13,020	9,180	10,608	12,183	15,000	20,805
Superintendent of Parks	11	12,075	6,000	8,830	10,200	14,975	25,000
Recreation Director	9	9,997	5,400	....	9,924	....	15,500
Librarian	11	11,428	7,200	9,600	11,800	13,922	15,500
Superintendent of Schools	13	19,787	12,500	15,500	18,227	21,500	32,500
Purchasing Agent	16	10,740	7,500	8,508	9,906	13,441	15,000
CITIES WITH 250,000 TO 500,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (coun.-mngr. cities)	9	$ 3,744	$ 520	$	$ 3,000	$	$ 8,500
City Manager	8	18,718	15,000	....	17,386	....	27,500
City Clerk	15	6,717	4,800	5,806	6,000	8,225	9,700
Director of Finance	7	9,360	7,200	....	9,900	....	10,512
Controller	9	7,695	6,000	....	7,200	....	11,000
Auditor	8	7,766	6,000	....	7,470	....	10,800
Treasurer	10	7,416	6,000	6,445	6,810	8,529	10,800
Engineer	12	9,135	7,500	8,000	8,202	10,650	12,024
Director of Public Works	11	11,057	8,500	9,600	10,512	12,624	15,000
Superintendent of Streets	13	7,376	4,500	5,903	7,200	8,362	11,700
Fire Chief	18	8,351	5,820	7,080	8,200	9,700	11,400
Police Chief	17	8,289	6,660	7,060	8,000	9,288	11,400
Planning Director	17	8,132	5,807	7,350	7,768	8,988	10,908
Chief Personnel Officer	17	7,131	4,200	6,210	6,924	8,312	10,000
Attorney	19	10,576	6,360	8,500	10,000	12,000	17,500

TABLE VII—SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1953	Distribution of 1953 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 250,000 TO 500,000—Continued							
Health Officer	18	$10,644	$ 8,000	$ 9,900	$10,521	$11,263	$13,500
Superintendent of Parks	18	7,530	4,800	6,534	6,960	8,550	12,000
Recreation Director	12	6,629	4,800	5,660	6,300	7,899	9,000
Librarian	17	8,086	4,205	7,213	8,000	9,000	12,600
Superintendent of Schools	16	15,482	10,000	14,025	15,275	17,500	20,000
Purchasing Agent	19	6,850	5,280	6,000	6,572	8,000	8,880
CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	22	$ 9,315	$ 4,800	$ 7,250	$ 9,338	$10,100	$15,000
Mayor (commission cities)	13	7,481	5,000	6,500	7,500	8,375	10,000
Mayor (coun.-mngr. cities)	16	2,074	240	700	1,350	3,225	6,000
City Manager	17	17,034	12,000	15,000	16,000	20,000	25,000
City Clerk	47	6,080	3,300	5,148	6,000	7,000	9,500
Director of Finance	18	8,197	6,000	6,540	8,000	9,365	12,360
Controller	23	7,044	4,500	6,000	7,000	7,760	9,840
Auditor	24	6,685	4,281	5,580	6,400	8,003	9,500
Treasurer	40	6,493	4,500	5,567	6,525	7,131	9,900
Engineer	44	7,594	4,800	6,550	7,442	8,468	11,240
Director of Public Works	25	8,279	5,000	6,255	8,866	9,940	11,280
Superintendent of Streets	39	5,977	3,975	5,200	5,840	6,510	9,880
Fire Chief	50	6,621	4,061	5,828	6,600	7,515	9,420
Police Chief	49	6,795	4,061	6,030	6,600	7,520	9,900
Planning Director	39	6,521	3,216	5,400	6,420	7,488	9,000
Chief Personnel Officer	30	6,274	3,660	5,018	6,177	7,495	9,360
Attorney	52	7,789	3,600	6,163	7,960	9,435	11,500
Health Officer	38	8,164	3,600	6,315	8,450	9,942	12,720
Superintendent of Parks	45	6,028	3,850	5,050	5,808	6,899	9,360
Recreation Director	37	5,579	3,600	4,770	5,400	6,008	8,844
Librarian	37	6,762	4,140	5,867	6,735	7,750	9,840
Superintendent of Schools	24	11,964	7,800	10,000	12,375	13,455	18,000
Purchasing Agent	37	6,196	3,960	4,911	6,000	7,375	9,880
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	35	$ 6,640	$ 1,020	$ 5,000	$ 7,200	$ 8,000	$12,000
Mayor (commission cities)	23	6,183	3,000	5,000	6,150	8,000	9,000
Mayor (coun.-mngr. cities)	41	1,664	300	600	1,200	2,200	5,000
City Manager	49	12,930	6,600	11,260	13,000	15,000	22,000
City Clerk	100	5,406	2,760	4,443	5,110	6,496	9,000
Director of Finance	26	7,026	4,200	5,792	7,188	8,265	9,372
Controller	31	6,274	4,000	5,280	6,000	7,067	10,296
Auditor	48	5,734	3,600	4,607	5,480	6,638	8,500
Treasurer	67	5,488	2,600	4,500	5,226	6,484	10,000
Engineer	87	6,776	3,960	5,772	6,624	7,500	12,600
Director of Public Works	45	7,578	4,200	6,150	7,250	8,550	14,400
Superintendent of Streets	69	5,219	2,700	4,410	5,058	5,921	7,920
Fire Chief	104	6,064	4,170	5,262	5,838	6,697	9,672
Police Chief	102	6,173	3,000	5,265	6,000	6,919	9,672
Planning Director	43	6,126	3,465	5,200	6,000	7,270	8,808
Chief Personnel Officer	35	5,861	3,000	4,740	5,700	7,068	9,367
Attorney	99	6,342	2,100	4,566	5,840	8,000	15,700
Health Officer	72	7,039	2,300	4,683	7,350	9,500	12,000
Superintendent of Parks	63	5,455	3,360	4,500	5,300	6,004	8,813
Recreation Director	55	5,355	3,093	4,494	5,400	6,132	8,750

TABLE VII—SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1953	Distribution of 1953 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION—Continued							
Librarian	59	$ 5,645	$ 3,324	$ 4,802	$ 5,520	$ 6,820	$ 7,692
Superintendent of Schools	48	11,027	7,500	9,075	11,175	12,875	15,000
Purchasing Agent	58	5,115	3,000	4,200	5,118	5,803	7,176
CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	83	$ 4,469	$ 100	$ 3,500	$ 4,800	$ 5,700	$ 9,000
Mayor (commission cities)	35	4,035	150	2,500	4,000	5,250	8,400
Mayor (coun.-mngr. cities)	60	1,096	60	400	750	1,500	4,800
City Manager	80	10,499	6,160	8,715	10,258	12,000	16,092
City Clerk	180	5,086	2,160	4,200	4,887	5,920	12,000
Director of Finance	27	6,247	3,180	5,250	5,720	7,200	10,400
Controller	37	5,628	3,000	4,398	5,200	6,725	12,120
Auditor	56	5,040	3,120	4,020	4,968	5,678	8,800
Treasurer	119	4,779	2,100	4,008	4,750	5,400	8,150
Engineer	159	6,151	3,254	5,000	6,000	7,000	12,000
Director of Public Works	61	6,400	3,390	5,260	6,180	7,500	12,120
Superintendent of Streets	129	4,682	2,976	4,200	4,680	4,982	7,596
Fire Chief	194	5,250	2,940	4,504	5,040	5,983	8,520
Police Chief	200	5,364	3,000	4,666	5,177	6,037	9,600
Planning Director	27	5,490	2,700	4,300	5,000	6,288	11,100
Chief Personnel Officer	18	5,182	2,400	4,139	5,324	6,011	10,000
Attorney	181	4,615	2,100	3,580	4,200	5,406	12,420
Health Officer	117	4,889	2,100	3,404	4,364	5,588	17,964
Superintendent of Parks	118	4,605	2,975	3,918	4,500	5,205	7,500
Recreation Director	101	5,002	2,000	4,200	4,940	5,821	7,900
Librarian	112	4,434	2,100	3,681	4,505	5,002	6,600
Superintendent of Schools	95	9,465	5,372	8,100	9,480	11,000	15,000
Purchasing Agent	50	4,703	2,400	3,690	4,446	5,220	12,815
CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	242	$ 2,169	$ 60	$ 1,000	$ 1,800	$ 3,163	$ 6,667
Mayor (commission cities)	88	2,023	180	1,200	1,800	2,400	7,200
Mayor (coun.-mngr. cities)	148	803	10	245	510	960	7,800
City Manager	226	8,272	3,600	7,200	8,000	8,305	18,265
City Clerk	499	4,514	2,040	3,708	4,440	5,200	12,800
Director of Finance	30	5,231	2,548	4,200	4,868	5,856	10,500
Controller	35	4,921	2,200	4,200	4,848	5,688	8,760
Auditor	100	4,172	2,100	3,345	4,020	4,800	8,500
Treasurer	224	4,204	2,100	3,417	4,098	4,974	10,142
Engineer	343	5,645	2,100	4,680	5,500	6,500	10,500
Director of Public Works	137	5,564	2,400	4,320	5,350	6,600	12,800
Superintendent of Streets	384	4,291	2,400	3,600	4,200	4,800	7,659
Fire Chief	454	4,475	2,230	3,863	4,326	5,040	9,300
Police Chief	579	4,620	2,040	3,960	4,478	5,220	7,601
Planning Director	22	5,031	3,600	4,470	5,064	5,762	6,384
Chief Personnel Officer	15	4,821	3,096	3,900	4,862	5,328	8,250
Attorney	357	3,555	2,000	2,500	3,180	4,200	12,500
Health Officer	144	3,809	2,100	2,572	3,530	4,415	10,000
Superintendent of Parks	227	3,905	2,000	3,240	3,720	4,650	6,750
Recreation Director	152	4,378	2,000	3,960	4,300	4,872	7,100
Librarian	260	3,511	2,040	2,900	3,500	4,000	6,900
Superintendent of Schools	157	7,572	2,448	6,600	7,500	8,600	12,750
Purchasing Agent	57	4,197	2,100	3,638	4,200	4,800	8,400

Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs

CHIEF municipal administrators are concerned with the problem of maintaining adequate pay rates and one of the factors to consider is the amount paid for similar work by other cities in the region. To secure up-to-date information the International City Managers' Association in January, 1953, sent an inquiry to a group of cities under 100,000 selected on the basis of size and geographical location. At the same time, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada sent a questionnaire to selected cities over 100,000 and made the returns available to ICMA. Information reported by 90 cities for 14 jobs is set forth in Table VIII. Not all cities reported on each job because officials were requested to report pay rates only if they had jobs comparable to the job descriptions which accompanied the questionnaire (see below).

In determining the adequacy of a given pay rate in a particular city it is more important to know what other cities of comparable size in the same general area are paying than it is to compare the rate with an average rate paid by cities unlike in size, type, and geographic location. For this reason no attempt is made here to present average pay rates for cities reporting in the survey.

In making salary comparisons officials should consider the vacation and sick leave policy, number of hours in the work week, type of retirement plan in effect, and other related matters. Data on working conditions for administrative and clerical employees are given in Table IX, for firemen in Tables XIV and XV, and for policemen in Table XVI. Salaries of mayors, city managers, and department heads are shown in Table VII. Entrance and maximum salaries for firemen and policemen are shown for individual cities in Tables XIV, XV, and XVI.

For comparison with salaries reported in 1952, see pages 121 to 125 of the 1952 Municipal Year Book. Although some variation exists from one city to another, the 14 jobs shown in Table VIII are among the most standardized jobs in local government. Job descriptions for the jobs for which pay rates are reported in Table VIII follow:

Junior Typist-Clerk. Types reports, case records, statements, letters, charts, and other material from copy and rough drafts; performs simple clerical work, such as receiving and distributing mail, checking computations, maintaining mailing lists, operating a Mimeograph, and filing.

Junior Stenographer-Clerk. Takes and transcribes routine dictation; does general typing and simple clerical work; prepares simple tabulations; keeps time records; occasionally operates duplicating machines and other office appliances.

Bookkeeping Machine Operator. Operates a bookkeeping machine and performs related clerical work involved in keeping accounts and preparing financial statements and accounting reports; posts classified financial data to detail and controlling accounts, ledgers, and journals and proves operations and balances ledgers; prepares recapitulations and other routine statistical accounting reports.

Junior Accountant. Does professional-level accounting work, such as preparing financial statements and balance sheets; setting up new accounts and ledgers; auditing accounts; and preparing budgets. Sometimes supervises group of clerical workers operating accounting system.

Laborer. Does simple manual labor, usually under close supervision; digs ditches; cuts grass and weeds; moves heavy materials such as lumber, pipes, sand and gravel; picks up trash and removes debris.

Labor Foreman. Directs a small crew of laborers, performing such work as excavating or moving lumber, gravel or dirt; may work with crew assisting personally in performance of work.

Truck Driver. Drives a panel or other light or medium truck in carrying materials or in making collections or deliveries; may supervise a small number of unskilled workers who make collections or deliveries; may service but does not repair equipment; keeps simple records.

Automobile Mechanic. Does skilled automotive equipment repair work of a journeyman level; inspects and locates mechanical defects; overhauls, repairs, and adjusts automobiles, trucks, and other automotive equipment.

Junior Draftsman. Makes tracings and drawings of engineering plans and designs (structural, mechanical, civil, etc.); reduces field party notes; prepares maps, charts, and other drawings from engineering or architectural work; does difficult engineering clerical work.

Junior Civil Engineer. Performs beginning level professional office and field civil engineering work, including the performance of instrument work in surveying property and building sites; performs simple engineering work in inspecting and testing on construction and maintenance projects; prepares designs, plans, specifications, and estimates requiring the use of limited independent judgment.

Playleader. Organizes and directs the recreational activities of a small summer playground or play center; or assists in directing such activities at a large recreation center. Does occasional clerical work issuing permits, and makes routine reports.

Policeman. Does general duty police work in the prevention of crimes and enforcement of laws; serves as a patrolman in an assigned area; handles traffic control, either on foot or as motorcycle patrolman; makes investigations of crime either in uniform or in plain clothes.

Fireman. Does skilled work in fighting fires of all types and in the maintenance of fire-fighting equipment; engages in such fire prevention activities as locating and securing the abatement of fire hazards in commercial, industrial, residential and other structures and properties.

Building Inspector. Inspects new construction and alterations for possession of permits and conformity with building code requirements in regard to such features as soil conditions for piling, size of excavations, set-backs, foundations, vents, structural columns and beams, materials and the like; secures evidence of violations and makes arrests.

TABLE VIII

PAY RATES FOR SELECTED CITY JOBS: JANUARY, 1953

Data were secured from city officials in January, 1953, by the International City Managers' Association and the Civil Service Assembly among cities selected on the basis of population and geographical location. The starting and top pay rates are shown for each job. Rates are given on a monthly basis except for "Laborer," "Labor Foreman," and "Truck Driver" where all rates are shown on an hourly basis. A double dagger (‡) in any of these three columns indicates rates have been converted from weekly or monthly amounts on the basis of the hours in the work week reported by individual cities. See preceding article for job descriptions. Leaders (. . .) indicate city does not have comparable jobs or data not reported.

City and Population	Junior Typist Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Automobile Mechanic	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Playleader	Policeman	Fireman	Building Inspector
North East Region														
Auburn, Me. 23	...-...	$130-173	$...-182	...-...	$ .95-1.05	$1.30 -...	$... -1.10	$...-258	...-...	...-...	...-...	$217-234	$217-234	...-...
Brattleboro, Vt. 12	$152-184	...-...	182-217	...-...	1.00-1.00	... -1.30	1.05 -1.05	...-257	...-...	...-...	$183-213	227-282	238-260	...-...
Bridgeport, Conn. 159	179-200	175-200	205-248	$248-311	1.01-1.07	1.30 -1.55‡	1.17 -1.27	280-290	$226-258	$279-327	263-293	243-306	243-306	$327-375
Cambridge, Mass. 121	170-220	175-225	204-250	196-242	1.25-1.50‡	1.56 -1.83‡	1.40 -1.65‡	251-295	...-...	275-308	221-263	263-326	263-326	258-342
Hartford, Conn. 177	169-203	182-216	216-251	227-329	1.22-1.43‡	1.58 -1.88‡	1.40 -1.60‡	260-294	...-...	338-390	216-251	277-316	277-316	333-385
New London, Conn. 31	210-230	215-235	...-...	...-...	1.43-1.52	1.66 -2.09‡	1.43 -1.54	291-306	...-...	...-...	...-352	302-322	302-322	...-435
Portland, Me. 98	129-141	147-162	162-178	280-306	1.12-1.17	1.28 -1.34	1.07 -1.12	267-280	234-256	280-306	102-125	223-245	223-245	245-267
Portsmouth, N. H. 19	130-174	...-...	...-...	...-...	1.20-1.38	1.44 -1.83‡	1.25 -1.44	250-288	...-...	250-317	138-175	267-285	233-285	...-...
Rockland, Me. 9	...-...	108-155	...-...	...-...	.75- .87	.95 -1.08	.80 - .93	187-208	...-...	...-...	104-108	173-212	173-212	...-...
Middle Atlantic Region														
Buffalo, N. Y. 580	246-263	246-263	246-271	263-288	... -1.31‡	1.39‡-...	1.31‡-...	308-...	275-300	342-375	275-300	308-333	308-333	308-333
Carlisle, Pa. 17	...-...	...-...	...-...	...-166	.90-...	1.10 -...	1.00 -...	203-...	...-...	...-...	...-...	...-185	...-...	308-333
Elmira, N. Y. 50	...-...	250-...	311-...	...-...	1.23-...	1.28 -...	1.61 -1.84	271-...	...-...	...-...	139-165	291-307	291-307	308-...
Mamaroneck, N. Y. 15	...-...	110-160	...-...	...-...	.95-1.22‡	1.23 -1.49‡	... -...	237-287	...-...	238-288	...-...	250-306	...-...	277-327
Northampton, Pa. 9	...-...	175-200	...-...	...-...	1.20-...	1.30 -1.35	1.19 -1.23‡	...-...	...-...	...-...	...-...	265-275	255-265	...-...
Philadelphia, Pa. 2,072	180-227	198-249	207-261	358-450	1.37-1.57‡	1.58 -1.81‡	1.58 -1.81‡	249-342	273-342	358-450	285-358	300-375	299-375	359-450
Sewickley, Pa. 6	150-175	175-210	...-...	...-...	1.18-1.60	1.59‡-...	1.35 -1.50	255-286	...-...	250-...	...-...	260-315	...-...	...-...
Teaneck, N. J. 34	199-247	199-247	...-...	...-...	1.29-1.62‡	1.87 -2.15‡	1.35 -1.68‡	271-341	234-295	...-...	...-...	275-354	275-354	366-391
Watertown, N. Y. 34	182-202	182-202	207-237	275-300	1.23-1.33	1.44 -1.55	1.39 -1.50	262-294	219-252	259-292	178-221	265-292	265-292	340-383
South Atlantic Region														
Atlanta, Ga. 331	191-234	216-265	...-...	300-370	... -...	1.13 -1.45‡	.97 -1.18‡	254-313	...-...	254-313	170-207	244-300	244-300	288-355
Cedartown, Ga. 9	150-180	...-...	...-...	...-...	.75- .90	1.16 -1.46‡	.80 - .90	210-230	200-225	...-...	...-...	180-210	180-210	...-...
Charlotte, N. C. 134	175-236	184-234	225-280	375-415	.84- .95‡	1.36 -1.55‡	1.03 -1.24‡	250-336	288-375	370-425	...-...	247-299	247-299	400-460
Clarksburg, W. Va. 32	195-...	180-...	...-...	...-...	1.17-...	1.36 -...	1.25 -...	270-...	...-...	...-...	250-250	255-280	255-280	...-...
Columbus, Ga. 80	160-260	160-270	175-220	250-450	.75- .85	1.35 -1.50	1.05 -1.15	...-...	250-325	270-300	160-200	225-267	225-267	...-300
Durham, N. C. 71	138-237	138-237	138-255	...-...	.84- .99	.85 -1.41‡	.99 -1.28	209-279	192-231	275-357	94-132	230-289	190-263	275-575
High Point, N. C. 40	160-210	160-210	230-300	245-310	.75-1.00	.88 -1.02	.78 -1.02	...-293	...-...	235-275	250-...	225-275	215-275	...-375
Lakeland, Fla. 31	145-195	145-195	145-195	200-220	.95-...	1.15 -...	1.00 -...	289-...	400-...	345-355	...-...	245-275	225-255	390-400
Miami, Fla. 249	186-225	193-234	217-263	297-363	1.10-1.10‡	1.42 -1.74‡	1.09 -1.32‡	274-335	243-297	381-468	...-...	253-309	253-309	381-468

TABLE VIII—PAY RATES FOR SELECTED CITY JOBS—Continued

City and Population	Junior Typist Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Auto-mobile Mechanic	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Play-leader	Police-man	Fireman	Building Inspector
South Atlantic—Continued														
Norfolk, Va. 214	$150-180	$157-188	$206-247	$216-259	$ .85- .95	$1.19 -1.42‡	$ .95 -1.05	$248-286	$197-236	$372-447	$197-236	$216-283	$216-283	$283-340
Roanoke, Va. 92	180-...	190-...	280-...	335-...	1.12-...	1.27 -...	1.20 -...	271-...	285-...	...-...	225-...	275-...	275-...	408-...
Rock Hill, S. C. 25	175-215	175-195	175-200	...-...	.88- .88	... -1.25‡	... -1.22‡	215-280	...-...	...-335	175-189	228-275	228-275	...-325
St. Petersburg, Fla. 97	160-204	167-217	217-271	260-332	.88-1.02	1.18 -1.36	.97 -1.12	...-...	176-228	...-...	158-206	228-284	217-271	260-332
Sarasota, Fla. 19	140-200	140-200	150-190	160-240	.75- .86	.80 -1.14	.78 - .94	142-200	160-240	200-290	...-...	234-244	224-234	200-265
Tampa, Fla. 125	158-206	160-204	...-...	...-...	1.07-1.10‡	... -1.57‡	... -1.19‡	232-240	255-270	...-...	180-215	225-255	225-255	...-376
East North Central Region														
Akron, Ohio 275	182-200	182-200	206-224	339-375	1.43-1.53	1.93 -2.12	1.56 -1.67	311-347	321-357	375-411	...-...	315-351	315-351	345-381
Albert Lea, Minn. 14	171-188	...-...	...-...	276-317	1.24-1.36	1.47 -1.69	... -...	...-...	...-...	350-403	...-...	249-274	249-274	295-339
Ashtabula, Ohio 24	...-...	...-...	...-...	...-...	1.25-...	1.75 -1.95	... -...	293-331	...-...	250-...	...-...	263-329	263-329	368-...
Beloit, Wis. 30	185-210	190-220	260-290	...-...	1.32-1.42	1.53 -1.67‡	1.35 -1.48	269-362	290-320	...-...	...-...	300-325	300-325	330-365
Columbus, Ohio 376	200-220	210-230	220-240	...-...	1.31-1.46	1.62 -1.73‡	1.50 -1.56	...-...	270-290	305-320	180-200	300-320	275-295	345-365
Detroit, Mich. 1,850	229-248	237-256	302-345	335-373	1.69-1.74	1.93 -1.98	1.77 -1.82	354-370	315-354	340-380	283-294	337-400	337-400	436-465
Flint, Mich. 163	193-218	193-218	254-284	360-396	1.38-1.53‡	1.59 -1.77‡	1.44 -1.58‡	318-351	...-...	234-262	262-291	303-337	303-337	318-351
Kalamazoo, Mich. 58	189-239	208-256	...-...	282-325	1.24-1.43	1.62 -1.91	1.49 -1.72	325-375	282-325	...-...	...-...	298-342	298-342	400-488
Madison, Wis. 96	202-232	211-241	289-339	...-...	1.40-1.60‡	1.67 -1.96‡	1.53 -1.76‡	289-339	277-322	373-438	...-...	311-346	311-346	395-458
Marquette, Mich. 17	180-220	180-220	...-...	200-240	1.20-1.20	1.25 -1.25	1.25 -1.35	276-305	250-300	300-345	300-345	250-270	240-270	200-270
Milwaukee, Wis. 637	225-272	225-272	314-340	373-425	1.77-1.82‡	1.87 -1.99‡	1.87 -1.99‡	352-373	242-373	373-425	...-...	352-383	352-383	404-425
Painesville, Ohio 14	179-233	210-253	210-253	...-...	1.56-1.70	1.73 -2.08	1.67 -1.79	326-375	280-296	296-364	...-...	318-342	318-342	...-...
Pontiac, Mich. 74	208-234	221-247	208-234	273-299	1.56-1.66	1.86 -1.96	1.71 -1.81	329-346	273-299	345-397	234-286	319-345	319-345	384-462
St. Paul, Minn. 311	180-210	193-223	...-...	315-359	1.82-...	... -...	1.94 -...	400-...	290-327	248-401	276-...	296-335	296-335	...-...
Traverse City, Mich. 17	150-200	150-200	195-240	...-...	1.05-1.18‡	1.31 -1.78‡	1.21 -1.36‡	245-275	...-...	300-400	...-...	240-275	240-275	...-...
Winnetka, Ill. 12	...-...	204-245	...-...	292-373	1.50-1.94‡	1.95 -2.36‡	1.50 -1.73‡	281-347	...-...	309-399	...-...	295-355	285-345	331-422
East South Central Region														
Kingsport, Tenn. 20	130-190	135-225	135-225	...-...	.84-1.10	1.35 -1.55	1.20 -1.38	234-269	225-250	225-275	...-...	225-288	225-288	300-400
Louisville, Ky. 369	135-164	152-182	188-222	170-201	.79-1.14‡	1.19 -1.36‡	.93 -1.10‡	170-201	222-259	217-363	...-...	237-277	237-277	267-308
Murfreesboro, Tenn. 13	...-...	...-...	...-...	...-385	...- .75	... -1.57‡	... - .80	...-...	...-...	...-...	...-...	...-325	...-325	...-...
Paducah, Ky. 33	210-...	220-...	240-...	...-...	1.18-1.25	... -1.62‡	1.23 -...	...-...	240-...	340-...	...-...	245-265	245-265	355-...
West North Central Region														
Ames, Ia. 23	...-...	...-...	170-230	250-350	1.10-1.26	1.31 -1.55	1.20 -1.32	...-...	259-295	325-380	...-...	263-305	263-305	335-400
Atchison, Kan. 13	...-...	...-180	...-...	...-...	...-1.00	... -1.29‡	... -1.00	...-300	...-...	...-...	...-...	...-238	...-238	...-...
Fargo, N. D. 39	168-202	174-210	195-234	312-374	1.10-1.32‡	1.53 -1.84‡	1.19 -1.43‡	282-358	262-314	302-362	...-...	243-292	243-292	352-422
Kansas City, Mo. 457	170-210	180-220	180-220	240-295	.94-1.19‡	1.44 -1.75‡	1.25 -1.50‡	240-295	230-280	355-435	160-200	250-310	250-310	265-325
St. Louis, Mo. 857	219-241	225-247	...-...	371-422	1.14-1.26‡	1.52 -1.65‡	1.36 -1.49‡	299-330	275-302	322-354	208-230	305-320	298-331	322-354
University City, Mo. 40	187-207	197-217	197-217	227-247	1.19-1.31‡	1.42 -1.59‡	1.25 -1.37‡	253-283	...-...	248-273	...-...	273-303	273-303	243-273
West South Central Region														
Alexandria, La. 35	125-225	150-250	190-275	...-...	.80-1.25	1.00 -1.75	.90 -1.50	...-...	225-375	250-375	...-...	225-240	200-220	400-550
Amarillo, Tex. 74	170-220	180-275	185-235	300-...	1.13-1.23‡	1.36 -1.59‡	1.26 -1.33‡	275-305	275-325	325-500	210-210	250-300	235-285	250-275

Table VIII—Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs—Continued

City and Population	Junior Typist Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Automobile Mechanic	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Playleader	Policeman	Fireman	Building Inspector
West South Central—Continued														
Austin, Tex. 132	$159-201	$168-216	$168-216	$271-353	$ .80-1.05	$1.42 -1.85‡	$ .97 -1.24	$205-269	$222-290	$271-353	$...-...	$250-300	$250-300	$420-531
Cushing, Okla. 8	125-190	125-215	125-200	150-265	1.00-1.20	1.26 -1.57‡	1.02 -1.26‡	195-265	...-...	300-350	150-185	210-250	210-250	260-325
Dallas, Tex. 434	156-207	168-224	...-...	288-384	...-1.10	... -1.50	... -1.30	247-329	229-305	288-384	...-...	260-290	260-290	311-415
Houston, Tex. 596	170-230	200-280	230-300	...-...	1.00-1.17‡	1.47- 1.67‡	1.19 -1.27‡	305-350	275-350	275-350	190-275	280-...	280-...	330-...
Muskogee, Okla. 37	172-207	188-240	188-229	188-229	.90-1.09‡	1.20 -1.53‡	.94- 1.14‡	207-252	188-229	218-265	...-...	218-265	185-227	240-306
New Orleans, La. 570	160-210	175-225	200-250	300-315	.92-1.21‡	1.44 -1.73‡	1.10- 1.38‡	250-300	225-275	300-375	225-275	250-300	250-300	300-375
Oklahoma City, Okla. 240	185-200	200-215	195-205	265-290	1.00-1.05‡	1.44 -1.60‡	1.15 -1.23‡	245-275	275-360	375-450	185-200	263-273	263-273	245-275
Mountain Region														
Boulder, Colo. 18	...-...	...-...	182-226	...-...	1.25-...	1.61 -2.02‡	1.23 -1.53‡	270-340	247-310	258-325	...-...	258-282	258-282	310-389
Colorado Sprgs., Colo. 45	163-219	163-219	163-188	250-300	1.13-1.36‡	1.44 -1.73‡	1.17 -1.57‡	228-290	...-...	203-272	260-375	288-334	288-334	345-420
Grand Junction, Colo. 16	...-...	...-...	...-270	...-...	1.36-1.36	1.94 -1.94‡	1.46 -1.46	307-307	...-...	370-370	...-...	270-330	270-330	...-295
Laramie, Wyo. 16	175-200	200-...	...-...	...-...	1.31-1.44‡	1.57 -1.57‡	1.42 -1.49‡	320-320	...-...	300-300	...-...	245-320	245-320	...-300
Phoenix, Ariz. 107	172-220	184-230	230-288	230-288	1.22-1.40‡	1.60 -1.84‡	1.34 -1.53‡	380-440	264-330	315-400	252-315	288-360	288-360	330-420
Tucson, Ariz. 45	216-316	216-236	261-281	261-281	1.13-1.33	1.40 -1.59‡	1.33 -1.43	371-392	311-371	....-...	...-...	276-316	276-316	383-483
Pacific Region														
Bakersfield, Calif. 35	200-256	200-256	221-282	269-343	1.34-1.71‡	... -...	1.48- 1.89‡	311-397	296-378	327-417	...-...	300-365	300-365	327-417
Bend, Ore. 11	160-250	185-250	...-...	...-...	...-1.65	... -2.09	... -1.73	...-353	...-...	...-...	...-...	312-350	312-350	...-...
Berkeley, Calif. 114	220-240	235-255	...-...	...-...	1.59-1.73‡	... -...	1.68 -1.94‡	319-386	...-...	356-441	274-310	337-368	337-368	354-437
Bremerton, Wash. 28	200-233	225-299	200-244	216-294	1.70-1.86	... -...	1.81 -1.91	367-...	280-321	...-371	...-...	313-323	313-323	...-404
Chico, Calif. 12	...-...	230-271	...-...	335-398	1.31-1.55‡	... -...	... -...	283-335	...-...	295-350	...-...	271-321	271-321	416-498
Eugene, Ore. 36	185-220	185-220	...-...	300-325	1.28-1.39‡	1.78 -1.84‡	1.39 -1.44‡	315-330	...-...	325-375	240-250	280-325	280-332	310-460
Fresno, Calif, 92	208-258	230-290	279-352	376-457	1.58-1.58‡	2.22 -2.22‡	1.90 -1.90‡	352-352	...-...	...-...	225-260	309-367	309-367	498-498
Oakland, Calif. 385	235-275	250-290	245-285	...-...	1.64‡-...	1.93 -2.16‡	1.62 -1.85‡	345-375	...-...	365-425	300-340	345-375	345-375	335-410
Pasadena, Calif. 105	201-242	...-...	...-...	...-...	1.28-1.51‡	... -...	1.44 -1.73‡	319-383	277-333	382-457	...-...	312-375	312-375	326-391
Pittsburg, Calif. 13	243-243	...-...	262-262	...-...	1.75-1.75‡	2.15 -2.15‡	1.80 -1.80‡	...-...	...-...	380-380	...-...	375-375	368-368	434-434
Portland, Ore. 374	188-235	196-245	205-255	287-354	1.36-1.53‡	1.53 -1.73‡	1.41 -1.59‡	287-326	300-368	313-384	235-287	255-313	255-313	287-354
Sacramento, Calif, 138	210-252	240-288	264-315	...-...	1.33-1.59‡	1.66 -1.99‡	1.52 -1.82‡	359-...	...-...	380-460	252-300	300-360	300-360	360-440
San Diego, Calif. 334	190-232	200-244	232-282	282-343	1.28-1.55‡	1.71 -2.08‡	... -...	...-...	256-311	278-460	282-343	296-360	296-360	360-438
San Francisco, Calif. 775	240-300	240-300	250-310	...-...	1.33-1.33‡	1.50 -1.50‡	... -...	...-...	310-370	380-440	285-335	325-375	325-375	440-500
Seattle, Wash. 468	200-225	245-270	255-280	325-350	1.47-1.56‡	... -...	1.82 -1.90‡	365-...	305-335	375-405	252-265	290-340	290-340	380-415
Stockton, Calif. 71	186-231	207-259	245-306	306-382	1.58-1.58‡	... -...	1.77 -1.77‡	382-832	361-451	404-505	323-404	297-371	297-371	382-477

Professional Organizations of Municipal Officials

TWENTY-TWO national organizations of chief municipal officials who generally are appointed are listed in this section. One of them is the American Society for Public Administration which cuts across all levels of government as well as all municipal functions. All 22 organizations hold annual conferences, most of them carry on some research, and all are interested in improving the administration of municipal activities. All of the 22 organizations have full-time secretariats.

Most of these organizations have individual memberships, and several also have agency, institutional, or service memberships or fees. The latter type of membership is based on the population of the jurisdiction in three instances (city attorneys, municipal finance officers, and public works directors), and on the annual revenue of the agency in two other organizations (librarians and utility directors). The agency memberships of several other organizations have varied bases, such as number of permanent dwelling units managed (housing officials), annual purchasing volume (purchasing agents), and administrative costs of the agency (welfare officials).

Individual membership dues are inadequate in most instances to finance the cost of specialized individual service requested by cities. The Civil Service Assembly has a service fee, in addition to individual memberships, based on the number of employees under the jurisdiction of the personnel agency. The American Society of Planning Officials and the International City Managers' Association provide information services with fees based on the population of the municipality.

The advisory aids available through the secretariats of their national organizations give local officials an excellent method of obtaining quickly expert advice and factual information on a given problem. The information secured in this way enables local officials to improve local administration organization and practice and thus improve the quality of the service rendered to the people of their city. The organizations housed at 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, together with the National Municipal League, are represented on the governing board of Public Administration Service which provides a field consulting service for governments on a cost basis.

These voluntary associations of public officials provide many of the services which in other countries would be the responsibility of the central government. They arrange annual and regional conferences, publish newsletters and magazines, answer inquiries, conduct in-service training courses, provide a placement service for members, and formulate service and cost standards for various municipal activities.

All of these national organizations perform a useful service in keeping their members in touch with progressive developments in their respective professions. In a small or medium-sized town there are few if any persons with whom local officials can "talk shop." The opportunity to meet and exchange ideas and experiences with other men in the same profession is of value not only to the individual but also to the municipality he serves.

The 22 organizations are listed in the order of their establishment with the name of the secretary or director and address. Periodicals and special reports and books issued by each organization are listed in the "Sources of Information" at the end of each section of this Year Book. It is significant that eight of the 22 organizations described below are 50 or more years old. Four others were organized between 1900 and 1930, seven during the decade from 1930 to 1940, and only three since 1940.

American Association of School Administrators (1865). Worth McClure, executive secretary, 1201 16 Street, N.W. Washington 6, D.C.

American Public Health Association (1872). Reginald M. Atwater, executive secretary, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

International Association of Fire Chiefs (1873). James F. Jagger, general manager, 11 East 38 Street, New York 16.

American Library Association (1876). David H. Clift, executive secretary, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11.

American Water Works Association (1881). Harry E. Jordan, secretary, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 18.

International Association of Chiefs of Police (1893). Edward J. Kelly, executive secretary, 1424 K Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

American Public Works Association (1894). Donald F. Herrick, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Institute of Park Executives (1898). Emile Mardfin, executive secretary, 30 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 2.

Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada (1906). Kenneth O. Warner, director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Municipal Finance Officers Association (1906). Joseph F. Clark, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Recreation Association (1906). Joseph Prendergast, executive director, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10.

International City Managers' Association (1914). Clarence E. Ridley, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Public Welfare Association (1930). Loula Dunn, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Institute of Traffic Engineers (1930). Fred W. Hurd, executive secretary, 212 Strathcona Hall, New Haven 11, Connecticut.

National Association of Housing Officials (1933). John B. Lange, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Society of Planning Officials (1934). Walter H. Blucher, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Association of Assessing Officers (1934). Albert W. Noonan, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (1934). Charles S. Rhyne, general counsel, 730 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D.C.

American Society for Public Administration (1939). Laverne Burchfield, secretary-treasurer, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Public Power Association (1941). Alex Radin, general manager, 1757 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, Inc. (1944). Albert H. Hall, executive director, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

National Institute of Municipal Clerks (1947), 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Municipal Personnel Data

THE typical city over 10,000 in 1952 in personnel administration has one or more civil service boards composed of three members appointed by the mayor or the council covering all employees. City hall employees work 40 hours per week and a half-day on Saturdays. Overtime is compensated by equal time off for administrative and clerical employees and by straight-time pay for skilled workers. The city grants two weeks paid vacation per year which may be increased with length of service and allows 12 to 15 days sick leave with pay per year cumulative to 60 days. Employees generally are covered by a retirement plan and are organized in either a nationally affiliated union of public employees or in an unaffiliated local employee organization. This article and accompanying tables summarize personnel practices in cities over 10,000 population, and Table IX presents individual city data.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNT OF MONTHLY PAYROLL BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT: OCTOBER, 1952

	Total Employees (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total	Pay Rolls (in millions)	Per Cent of Total
Federal civilian	2,592	36.8	857.1	43.2
Public education	1,834	26.1	503.9	25.5
State	774	11.0	193.7	9.8
City	1,132	16.1	282.3	14.3
County and other	706	10.0	141.9	7.2
Total public employment	7,038	100.0	1,978.9	100.0

Ninety-six per cent of the cities over 10,000 population provided information for the 1953 Municipal Year Book on some phase of their personnel administration. Table IX lists 1,280 of these 1,347 cities and shows specific data on number of employees, payroll volume, personnel management, personnel policies and practices, and employee organizations reported by the cities (employees of local school systems are excluded).

Employment and Payrolls. Table 1 shows United States Bureau of the Census estimates of the distribution of total public employment and payrolls among different levels of government for October, 1952. When city data are compared with the corresponding employment data in the 1952 Municipal Year Book, they show an approximate 3 per cent rise in number of employees and an increase in payroll volume of 11.2 per cent between October, 1951 and October, 1952.

Table 2 shows the trends in municipal employment and payrolls for all incorporated urban places for the years 1946 through 1952. Index figures in Table 2 compare changes in the average monthly earnings in October each year for city employees, with changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index for the corresponding dates. The table and the graph show that salaries have tended to rise more rapidly than prices since the war. These indexes do not reflect the relative adequacy or inadequacy of city employee earnings but show only changes in the average monthly earnings of all city employees. Both indexes are based on the average figure for the years 1947, 1948, and 1949 equals 100.

School employees are excluded from the employment and payroll figures shown for individual cities in Table IX, even where schools are operated as a part of the city government. All other paid municipal employees and officials (including those on a part-time basis) are counted under "Total Number of Employees." All figures, including those for individual cities in Table IX, cover employees and payrolls for city-operated utilities as well as personnel engaged in nonschool "general government" activities.

TABLE 2

MUNICIPAL NONSCHOOL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL: MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1946-1952

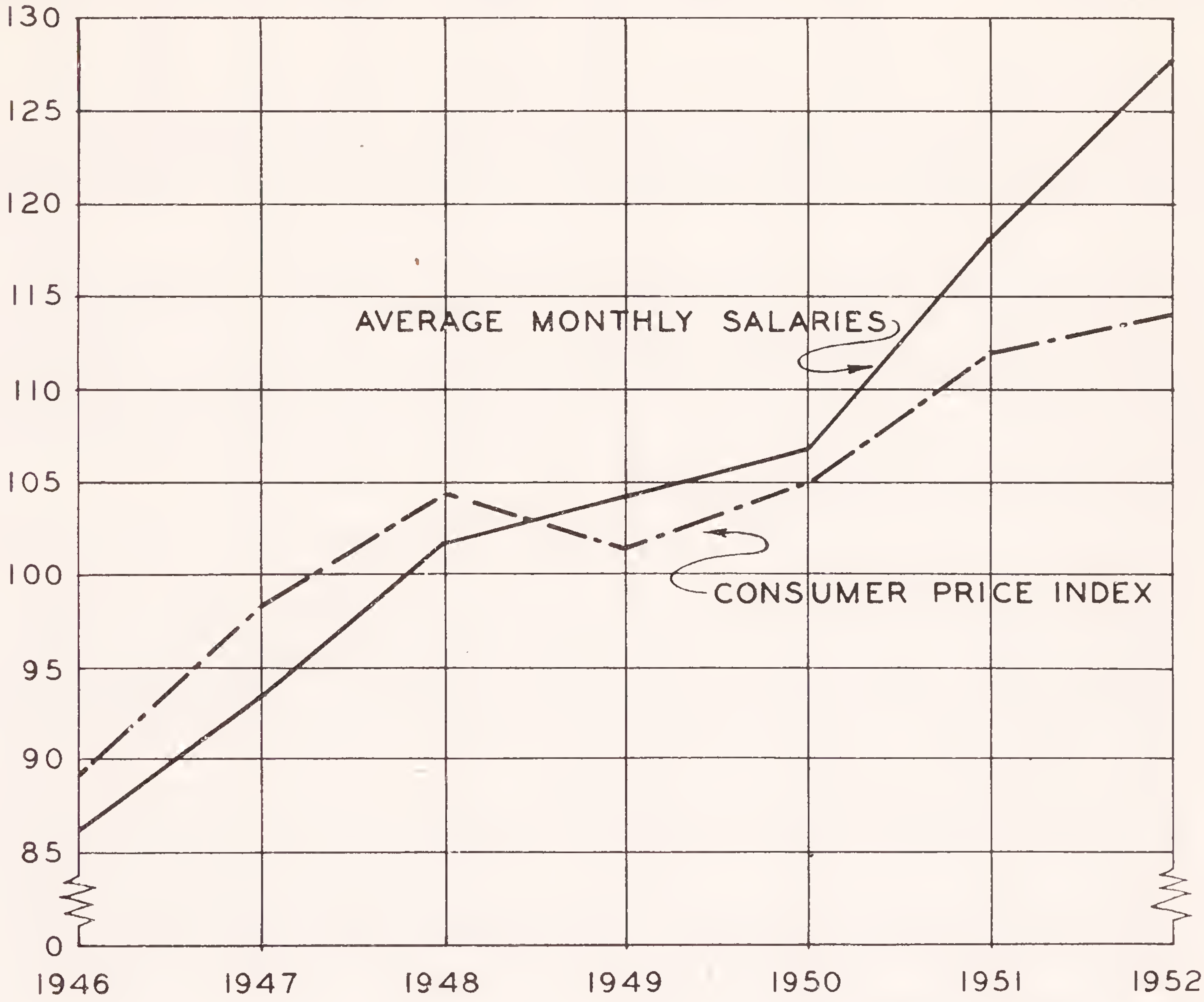
Year	Employment (in thousands)	Payrolls (in millions)	Average Monthly Earnings		BLS Consumer Price Index (1947-49 = 100)
			Amount	Index (1947-49 = 100)	
1946	955	160.0	168	86.3	89.1
1947	996	181.2	182	93.4	98.3
1948	1,039	206.2	198	101.7	104.3
1949	1,082	219.7	203	104.2	101.5
1950	1,106	230.2	208	106.8	105.0
1951	1,102	253.9	230	118.1	112.1
1952	1,132	282.3	249	127.8	114.2

Civil Service Organization. Formal civil service commissions, the size of the board, and employees covered are shown for individual cities in Table IX, and summarized in Table 3. The term "civil service" has the traditional meaning in this section and in Table IX of a semiautonomous lay board responsible for recruiting and examining potential employees, certifying them for appointment, and hearing appeals from suspension, dismissal, and other administrative acts. Table 3 shows the number of cities in which there is some kind of formal civil service and the proportion in which all classes of employees are covered. It also shows classes of employees for which a formal civil service system most commonly exists. From the table it can be seen that while two-thirds of the cities have formal civil service systems, only about one-third cover all employees; nearly 44 per cent of the reporting cities under 25,000 population have no formal civil service system.

The statutes of several states require that the city shall provide a civil service system for certain groups of their employees. Iowa and Ohio require cities to have a three-member civil service board appointed by the mayor to serve all the employees. New York requires each city to provide a three-member civil service commission appointed by the mayor to serve all employees or to make use of the county civil service commission.

In either case the city may have a full-time personnel department. New Jersey cities may operate under the state civil service commission which provides state-wide recruitment, examination, certification, classification, and specific rules regarding veteran's preference, promotion, pay, and political activity.

In Massachusetts state law requires that all cities over 100,000 population operate under the state civil service commission. Cities under 100,000 may elect to use the state system. All Wisconsin cities over



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of the Census

Consumer Price Index and Municipal Salary Index: 1946 to 1952

The Consumer Price Index is a statistical measure of changes in prices of goods and services bought by families of city wage earners and clerical workers, compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (average of 1947 - 1949 = 100). The Municipal Salary Index was obtained by dividing the total monthly non-school payrolls for all incorporated urban places by their non-school employment for the month of October each year—both figures were obtained from the Bureau of the Census survey of public employment—and converting the resulting average monthly earning amounts to a basis of the average of October 1947, 1948, and 1949 equals 100. The resulting index is thus affected by changes in the composition of total employment (which includes part-time and temporary help), length of working periods, and actual rates of pay. The indexes in the chart are based on October 15 figures for each year.

TABLE 3

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE

Population Group	No. Cities in Group	No. Cities with Civil Service	Employee Groups Covered by Civil Service						No Civil Service System
			All Employees[1]						
			No.	% Cities With Civil Service	Fire and Police	Fire	Police	Other Combinations	
Cities over 500,000	18	18	17	94.5	1	0	0	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	19	82.5	4	0	0	0	0
100,000 to 250,000	65	55	48	87.3	4	0	1	2	9
50,000 to 100,000	129	103	61	59.4	33	1	0	8	24
25,000 to 50,000	276	198	107	54.0	73	5	3	10	60
10,000 to 25,000	836	417	166	39.8	171	10	42	24	320
All cities over 10,000 . .	1,347	814	418	51.2	286	16	46	44	413

[1] Includes cities coded as ALL, FG, PG, and FPG in Table IX and may exclude day laborers, employees under elected officers, temporary employees, and employees of library, health, and welfare departments.

4,000 population must provide a five-member police and fire commission appointed by the mayor. In addition to personnel matters, the commission may also have certain administrative duties. In Alabama a personnel board appointed by the officials of the county and its largest city handle personnel functions for all cities over 5,000 in the larger counties of the state. Other states, for example Minnesota and New York, provide services to cities on a contractual basis.

A total of 691 cities shown in Table IX operate under civil service boards or commissions and an additional 123 operate under state or county systems. Of these, 545 have three-member boards, 123 have five-member boards, and 23 have boards of other sizes ranging from two to nine members. State systems are used by 44 cities in Massachusetts and 44 in New Jersey. County systems are used by 19 cities in New York, nine in California, and seven in Alabama.

Civil service boards are appointed by the mayor in 272 cities and by the city council in 293. The city manager appoints the civil service board in 12 cities. Other officials or combinations of officials and private citizens appoint the board in 73 cities; 41 cities did not report how their board is appointed. In cities over 250,000 the mayor is more often the appointing

TABLE 4

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	No. of Cities in which Chief Executive Has Primary Responsibility			No. of Cities in which Responsibility is in:			
		Mayor	City Mgr.	Full-Time Officer Apt'd. By Mayor or Mgr.	Dept. Heads	City Council	Full Time Officer Apt'd. by Council or CS Board	City Clerk or Other Official
Cities over 500,000	15	0	0	3	0	0	11	1
250,000 to 500,000	22	0	0	9	1	0	12	2
100,000 to 250,000	52	3	1	18	10	1	14	3
50,000 to 100,000	113	10	16	24	29	3	12	19
25,000 to 50,000	205	15	61	7	47	15	13	47
10,000 to 25,000	577	62	195	5	104	53	10	148
All cities over 10,000	984	90	273	66	191	72	72	220

official, while the council appoints the board in the majority of cities under 250,000.

Personnel Management. Officials serving as chief personnel officers and the employees served for individual cities are shown in Table IX. Table 4 shows where the responsibility for personnel administration lies and gives an additional key to merit system operation. In 429 cities (44 per cent of the cities reporting), the chief executive has the primary responsibility for personnel administration. This illustrates continuation of the trend toward uniting civil service, as a merit system, with the chief executive's responsibility for effective administration.

TABLE 5
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Reporting Cities Having Work Week of:									
		37½ Hrs. or Less		38-39½ Hrs.		40 Hrs.		40½-43½ Hrs.		44 Hrs. and Over	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cities over 500,000 . . .	18	4	22.2	4	22.2	10	55.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	23	4	17.4	3	13.1	13	56.5	2	8.7	1	4.3
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	65	18	27.7	4	6.1	32	49.3	2	3.0	9	13.9
50,000 to 100,000	124	40	32.2	12	9.7	40	32.2	11	8.9	21	17.0
25,000 to 50,000	267	54	20.3	35	13.2	100	37.5	22	8.3	56	20.7
10,000 to 25,000	763	99	13.0	82	10.6	280	36.7	47	6.2	255	33.5
All cities over 10,000. .	1,260	219	17.3	140	11.1	475	37.6	84	6.8	342	27.2

Table 4 shows 140 full-time personnel officers, 66 of whom are appointed by the mayor or city manager. (Clifton, New Jersey and Reading, Pennsylvania have full-time personnel officers but did not report how they are appointed; these two cities are not included in Table 4.) While this represents an increase of seven cities with such officials, 483 cities continue to handle personnel matters through the council, department heads, or other officials without central guidance or assistance from a personnel officer or the chief executive

Cities which have appointed full-time personnel officers during 1952 are: Alhambra, California; Norwich, Connecticut; Schenectady and White Plains, New York; Reading, Pennsylvania; Midland, San Antonia, Waco, and Wichita Falls, Texas; and Vancouver, Washington. Three cities listed last year as having full-time personnel officers report that another city official now handles personnel matters: the assistant to the city manager in Medford, Massachusetts, and Albuquerque, New Mexico, and the city manager in Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan. Other cities which have full-time personnel officers are listed in footnote 1 on page 133 of the 1952 Year Book.

Hours Worked Per Week. The length of the regular work week for city hall office personnel in 1,260 cities is summarized in Table 5. The median hours per week for all cities is 40 hours; the shortest work week reported is 30 hours and the longest is 49. Employees in 66 per cent of the cities have weekly schedules of 40 hours or less, but 27 per cent work 44 hours or more. Inspection of Table 5 shows that nearly 80 per cent of the cities over 50,000 population work 40 hours or less per week, while approximately 62 per cent of the 1,030 cities under 50,000 work 40 hours or less.

Data in Table 5 while not strictly comparable to data reported in the 1952 Year Book indicate that no radical change took place during 1952 in city hall work schedules. Of the 342 cities with a work week of 44 hours or more, 303 have a 44-hour week. Thirty-five cities reported a reduction in work week for city hall employees during 1952. Hours of work for policemen and firemen are reported in the police and fire sections of the Year Book.

TABLE 6

SATURDAY WORK SCHEDULE FOR CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Full Staff				Skeleton Staff				No Saturday Work	
			All Day		Half Day		All Day		Half Day			
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cities over 500,000 . .	18	18	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	39.0	11	61.0
250,000 to 500,000 . .	23	23	0	0.0	2	8.7	0	0.0	15	65.2	6	26.0
100,000 to 250,000 . .	65	65	0	0.0	15	23.1	0	0.0	17	26.2	33	50.7
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	129	126	0	0.0	47	37.3	0	0.0	33	26.1	46	36.6
25,000 to 50,000	276	267	2	0.8	106	39.7	0	0.0	58	21.6	101	37.9
10,000 to 25,000	836	765	4	0.5	403	52.7	3	0.4	165	21.5	190	24.9
All cities over 10,000.	1,347	1,264	6	0.5	573	45.3	3	0.2	295	23.3	387	30.7

Saturday Working Schedules. Table 6 shows the pattern of Saturday work for city hall administrative and clerical employees. In 45 per cent of the cities reporting a full staff works a half-day on Saturday. This compares with over 50 per cent of the cities working Saturday mornings in 1952. The most significant change in Saturday work schedules appears in the 10,000-25,000 population group where 25 per cent of the cities report no Saturday work compared with 19 per cent reporting no Saturday work in 1952. Over 21 per cent of the cities in the 10,000-25,000 population group work a skeleton staff on Saturday morning. Only 6 cities (all under 50,000 population) reported that they work a full staff all day on Saturday.

Over-time Pay. Table 7 compares the methods of over-time payment in cities and contrasts the practice for administrative and clerical workers with that for labor and trades workers. Fifty-five per cent of the cities over 10,000 population have some plan for paying over-time for office workers, while 94 per cent have some plan for skilled nonoffice workers. Nearly one-half of the cities under 25,000 population have no plan for paying over-time for administrative and clerical workers. This contrasts with only 7 per cent in the same population group with no plan for payment of over-time for skilled workers. Approximately 51 per cent of the 682 cities that report some plan for paying over-time for administrative and clerical employees compensate by giving time off, and an additional 36 per cent pay straight time for over-time.

Of the 1,142 cities reporting that they have some plan for paying labor and trades workers over-time, 48 per cent pay straight time while 29 per cent pay time and one-half. Only 6 per cent of the cities reported that they have no plan for paying over-time to labor and trades workers. Seattle, Washington, pays double-time for all over-time work for all city employees.

Paid Vacation and Sick Leave. All but four of the 1,265 reporting cities grant vacations with pay to city hall administrative and clerical employees. Nearly 93 per cent (1,171) grant two weeks per year, and 41 cities grant three weeks. Forty-nine cities allow a single week, but 10 of the 49 increase the allowance to two weeks after five years service.

Vacation allowances for individual cities are shown in Table IX. Footnotes 1-7, 13, and 14 show the 225 cities which authorize extra vacation allowances based on length of service. One city grants three weeks vacation after three years service, 24 after five years, 49 after 10 years, 87 after 15 years, 50 after 20 years, and 12 after 25 years. Two cities allow four weeks vacation after 20 years service.

Two weeks with pay is the usual sick leave allowance in cities over 10,000. Of the 1,128 cities reporting in Table IX, 868 have a formal sick leave policy with 619 of the 868 cities granting 12 to 15 days per year; 219 have no definite policies but generally grant employees time off during sickness without loss of pay; and 41 cities do not allow sick leave with pay. Sick leave usually can be accumulated over a period of years to provide a form of insurance against extended illness. The average (median) accu-

TABLE 7

METHODS OF PAYING FOR OVERTIME

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities With Some Plan		Compensatory Time Off	Straight Time	Time and One-Half	Double Time	One and one-half and Double[1]	No Plan For Paying Overtime	
		No.	%						No.	%
A. ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL										
Cities over 500,000	17	17	100.0	6	7	3	0	1	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	23	19	82.5	9	7	2	1	0	4	17.4
100,000 to 250,000	64	48	75.0	31	10	3	0	4	16	25.0
50,000 to 100,000	128	77	60.0	46	13	14	0	4	51	40.0
25,000 to 50,000	262	146	55.7	84	44	11	0	7	116	44.3
10,000 to 25,000	749	375	50.1	174	166	29	0	6	374	49.9
All cities over 10,000	1,243	682	54.8	350	247	62	1	22	561	45.2
B. LABOR AND TRADES										
Cities over 500,000	17	17	100.0	0	7	3	0	7	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	23	22	95.6	0	11	9	1	1	1	4.4
100,000 to 250,000	63	62	98.4	2	25	26	0	9	1	1.6
50,000 to 100,000	123	119	96.8	11	44	40	0	24	4	3.2
25,000 to 50,000	263	250	95.0	19	115	77	0	39	13	5.0
10,000 to 25,000	725	672	92.7	66	349	180	0	77	53	7.3
All cities over 10,000	1,214	1,142	94.1	98	551	335	1	157	72	5.9

[1] Cities in this column pay time and one-half on week days and double time on Sundays and holidays.

mulation allowed is 90 days in cities over 100,000, 60 days in cities of 25,000 to 100,000, and 30 days in cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

Paid Holidays. Information on the number of paid holidays granted city employees is shown for individual cities in Table IX. Not included in the table are religious holidays (unless granted to all city employees) and election days. Some cities have a less liberal holiday plan for hourly-paid employees; the number of holidays shown in the table applies to general salaried city employees.

TABLE 8

PAID HOLIDAYS GIVEN CITY EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	New Year's Day	Washington's Birthday	Memorial Day	Independence Day	Labor Day	Armistice Day	Thanksgiving	Christmas	Other Holidays
Cities over 500,000	18	18	15	17	18	18	15	18	18	15
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	16	18	23	23	20	23	23	16
100,000 to 250,000	57	57	44	51	57	57	47	57	57	36
50,000 to 100,000	120	119	82	107	120	120	98	120	120	64
25,000 to 50,000	243	238	153	214	243	237	183	243	243	100
10,000 to 25,000	633	603	340	545	625	604	437	627	631	209
All cities over 10,000 . .	1,094	1,058	650	952	1,086	1,059	800	1,088	1,092	440

The median number of holidays granted is eight, and 246 of the 1,094 cities reporting grant that number. One city reported that it grants no paid holidays to city employees and three cities grant 13 days per year. The median ranges up to 10 paid holidays per year in cities over 100,000 population. Nearly 80 per cent (869) of the reporting cities grant six to 10 days per year.

Table 8 shows which holidays are granted to city employees. New Year's Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas are given by almost all cities. Nearly 60 per cent grant Washington's Birthday, 73 per cent grant Armistice Day, and 87 per cent grant Memorial Day. "Other Holidays" includes state admission days, Easter Monday, Lincoln's Birthday, Patriot's Day, Flag Day, Arbor Day, Good Friday, Columbus Day, and other holidays.

Personnel Activities. Information was obtained for the Year Book on certain personnel activities in cities over 10,000: specifically, position classification plans, pay plans, and use of entrance and promotional examinations. A total of 1,105 cities (82 per cent of those over 10,000) reported with 465 cities having position-classification plans and 629 pay plans.

A total of 381 cities use entrance examinations for all or most positions, and an additional 126 have such examinations for police and fire jobs only. A total of 370 cities use promotional examinations for all city employees competing for higher paying jobs, and 86 additional cities use them for policemen and firemen only.

Cities which have formal written rules for sick leave and vacation were shown in the 1952 Year Book. A total of 720 cities have such rules and 49 cities have formal rules governing vacations only. All of these activities are more prevalent in cities over 100,000 population.

Group Insurance. Information has been obtained on cities which make some form of hospital and surgical insurance available to their employees. Table IX shows the individual cities which have such insurance for all or most employees. The few cities which have insurance only for such special groups as safety or utility employees have been excluded where known. Table 9 summarizes these data and shows that 70 per cent of the reporting cities have made these forms of insurance available to most city employees under city sponsorship.

In addition to hospital and surgical insurance, 77 cities have one or more other forms of group insurance for most employees—life insurance in 61 cities, health and accident insurance in 36 cities, and polio insurance in six cities. Seventy-five of these cities have hospital and surgical insurance as well.

TABLE 9
GROUP INSURANCE IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	No. Cities in Group	No. Cities Reporting	Hospital and Surgical Insurance		Hosp. Ins. Only	Other Types Ins.	No Group Insurance
			No. Cities	No. Contributing			
Cities over 500,000	18	16	12	2	0	0	4
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	11	1	0	4	12
100,000 to 250,000	65	62	40	6	2	8	19
50,000 to 100,000	129	126	81	11	8	6	36
25,000 to 50,000	276	254	185	26	4	11	65
10,000 to 25,000	836	687	485	112	31	48	171
All cities over 10,000 . .	1,347	1,168	814	158	45	77	307

Of the 814 cities that have group hospital and surgical coverage, 158 pay all or a part of the premium. These 158 cities are indicated by footnotes 15 through 19 in Table IX: 36 pay 100 per cent of the premium for city employees, 22 pay between 55 and 75 per cent, 64 pay 50 per cent, 20 pay from 26 to 45 per cent, and 16 from 10 to 25 per cent. A total of 53 cities pay all or a part of life insurance premiums, 21 pay all or part of health and accident premiums, and five pay all or part of polio insurance premiums.

Employee Credit Unions. Information on city employee credit unions was obtained for the 1952 Year Book and was supplied by the Credit Union National Organization. Credit unions are cooperative organizations set up under state or federal statutes to encourage personal savings and to provide small loans at favorable interest rates. They are controlled entirely by the membership although they may be sponsored by the city government. Only members can make deposits for savings or take out loans.

A total of 227 cities have either state- or federally-chartered credit unions open to all employees; 24 additional cities have credit unions for fire and police employees only.

Retirement Systems. Table 10 shows the number of cities over 10,000 population that provide old-age insurance for their employees. A total of 1,265 of the 1,302 cities reporting have retirement or pension plans covering some or all of their employees. Of these 1,265 cities, 1,158 (91.5 per cent) cover all city employees. Fire and police employees of Washington, D.C. are covered by a local system and all other employees are covered by the federal employees' retirement system. Thus, all cities over 250,000 population have all their employees covered by retirement systems.

TABLE 10

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR CITY EMPLOYEES

Population Group	Total Cities With Some Employees Covered	No. Cities With Systems Covering:				No Cities With:		
		All Employees[1]		Fire and/ or Police only[2]	Other Combinations[3]	Local Systems	State-Administered Systems	Federal Social Security
		No. Cities	Per Cent of Total					
Cities over 500,000	18	17	94.4	1	0	17	2	2
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	100.0	0	0	20	12	4
100,000 to 250,000	65	61	93.8	3	1	55	22	9
50,000 to 100,000	129	126	97.7	3	0	96	68	21
25,000 to 50,000	270	256	94.8	10	4	194	141	50
10,000 to 25,000	760	675	88.8	79	6	453	422	314
All cities over 10,000 . .	1,265	1,158	91.5	96	11	835	667	400

[1] Includes cities coded as All, FG, GP, or FPG in Table IX. May exclude day laborers, elected officers, and temporary employees.

[2] Includes only cities coded as F, P, and FP in Table IX.

[3] Includes only cities coded as O, FO, PO, and FPO in Table IX.

A total of 835 cities have local retirement plans and 400 are under federal social security compared with 179 under social security in 1951. A total of 667 cities are members of state-administered systems which are set up on an actuarial basis to provide the broad membership base essential to solvency which small cities can not provide by themselves.

By February 1, 1953, 38 states had completed agreements with the Federal Security Administration for coverage of their state and local employees under federal old age and survivor's insurance (social security). Two other states (Illinois and South Carolina) had passed enabling legislation but had not made coverage agreements. Iowa and New York were working on legislation. The other six states with no agreement were Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Ohio.

Employee Organizations. Data on affiliated employee organizations were gathered from national organizations of public employees and are shown on Table IX as of January 1, 1953. Information on locals of the United Public Workers was taken from the 1952 Year Book since this organization did not report in 1953. Data on unaffiliated organizations were obtained directly from city officials. In many cities skilled trade workers belong to craft unions which are not included in this discussion. The data are summarized in Table 11 for all cities over 10,000.

TABLE 11

ORGANIZATIONS OF LOCAL EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	Cities With Employees in One or More Organizations		No. Cities Having Employees in Affiliated Organizations[1]				No. of Cities With Nonaffil. Org'ns
		No.	Per Cent	AFSCME	GCEOC	IAFF	UPW	
Cities over 500,000	18	18	100.0	16	15	18	12	12
250,000 to 500,000	23	20	87.1	15	8	19	7	9
100,000 to 250,000	65	64	98.5	44	11	54	11	23
50,000 to 100,000	129	121	93.8	65	18	108	17	37
25,000 to 50,000	276	222	80.4	106	22	175	23	68
10,000 to 25,000	836	367	43.9	107	21	242	20	93
All cities over 10,000 . .	1,347	812	60.3	353	95	616	90	242

[1] The total number of cities with employees in the several affiliated organizations exceeds the total number of cities having one or more organizations because there are many cities having employees in two or more organizations. AFSCME indicates American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFL); GCEOC, Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee (CIO); IAFF, International Association of Fire Fighters (AFL); UPW, United Public Workers of America (independent).

One or more employee organizations is found in each of the 18 cities over 500,000 population, and all but 12 of the cities over 50,000. Nearly 52 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 50,000 have one or more organizations for local employees. Data presented in Table 11 can not be used to determine the number of locals in any one union, since the national organizations can have several locals in one city composed of employees in various departments. The AFSCME at the end of 1952 had locals in 58 cities composed entirely of police officers.[1]

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[1] Cities in which the AFSCME has locals composed exclusively of police officers: Tuscaloosa and Mobile, Alabama; Hot Springs, Little Rock, North Little Rock, and Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Denver and Pueblo, Colorado; Bridgeport, Hartford, Middletown, New Britain, and New Haven, Connecticut; Augusta, Georgia; Aurora, East St. Louis, Joliet, Kankakee, La Salle, Ottawa, Springfield, and Streator, Illinois; Fort Madison and Keokuk, Iowa; Hutchinson, Kansas; Alexandria, Bogalusa, Monroe and Shreveport, Louisiana; Baltimore, Maryland; Duluth and St. Paul, Minnesota; Meridian, Mississippi; Hastings and Omaha, Nebraska; Irvington, New Jersey; Asheville and Durham, North Carolina; Massillon and Youngstown, Ohio; Portland and Salem, Oregon; Columbia, South Carolina; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Portsmouth, Virginia; Bremerton, Pasco, Port Angeles, Puyallup, Renton, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Vancouver, and Yakima, Washington; LaCrosse and Madison, Wisconsin; and Sheridan, Wyoming.

TABLE IX

PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953

This table includes all cities over 25,000 population and 772 of the 836 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, according to the 1950 census. City employment and payroll data are for October, 1952, and were obtained from an unpublished tabulation of the Bureau of the Census. Data on state-administered retirement systems were obtained from state officials, and on locals of national organizations of governmental employees from headquarters of those organizations. All other data were obtained direct from city officials. "Number of Employees" includes both general government functions and city government enterprises. An asterisk (*) after the name of a city indicates that payroll figures exclude payrolls for utility employees. Explanation of all code letters is shown below. Under PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, the first column shows the kind of formal civil service organization (if any); cities with two or more civil service boards are shown by footnote 8. The second column shows the employee groups under formal civil service; code letter "G" means all employees except those not separately covered, and "O" means health, library, utilities, or other limited groups of employees. In the third column the letter to the left of the dash (-) shows the person serving as chief personnel officer; the letter to the right shows employee groups served by the personnel officer. "Work Hours per Week; Saturdays" applies only to administrative and clerical employees. Under "Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled," the first letter refers to administrative and clerical employees, the second to skilled non-office workers. When two or more methods of over-time pay were reported, the most liberal play is shown. The next two columns show annual vacation and sick leave allowances granted administrative and clerical employees. The second figure under sick leave shows the maximum number of days that can be accumulated; zero (0) shows that no sick leave with pay is granted, and an "N" indicates city has no set policies on sick leave. The next column shows the number of paid holidays granted each year to general city employees. "Hospital and Surgical Insurance" shows the kinds of insurance available to city employees under city sponsorship; cities that pay all or part of employees' premiums are shown by footnotes 15-19. Under "Retirement Systems" the first group of letters shows employees covered by locally-administered plans, the next group shows employees covered by state-administered plans, and the last group shows employees covered by federal social security. The last column shows locals of national labor organizations of governmental employees as well as local unaffiliated organizations. Leaders (. . .) denote information not reported; superior numerals (1) refer to footnotes at end of table.

CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM

B—Formal civil service board
County—County provides personnel services
State—State provides personnel services
None—No civil service board

OFFICIAL SERVING AS CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER

C—Council or council committee
D—Individual department heads
K—City Clerk
P—Full-time personnel officer appointed by City Manager (PA); Civil Service Commission (PB); City Council (PC); Mayor (PM); Other Official (PX)
S—Other official
X—Several officials

OVERTIME PAY POLICY

H—Time and one-half
N—No plan for paying overtime
S—Straight time
T—Compensatory time off
X—Time and one-half week days, double time Sundays and holidays

EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS

A—American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFL)
F—International Association of Fire Fighters (AFL)
G—Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee (CIO)
N—None
S—United Public Workers of America
U—Local unaffiliated organization

EMPLOYEES SERVED BY CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM, RETIREMENT SYSTEM, AND CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER (lower case letters)

A—All
F—Fire
P—Police

N—None
O—Others, but limited
G—All except those covered by separate systems.

APPOINTING AUTHORITY FOR CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

A—City manager
C—City Council
M—Mayor
X—Several officials and/or other citizens

HOSPITAL AND SURGICAL INSURANCE

Y—Both
H—Hospitalization only
N—None

SATURDAY SCHEDULE

S—Skeleton staff all day
Sh—Skeleton staff half day
F—Full staff all day
Fh—Full staff half day
N—No Saturday work

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	Number of Employees Other Than School: Full-Time	Payroll For October, 1952 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	No. Paid Holidays	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	3,621	30,152	26,694	$10,985.2	B3M	A	PB-a	35Sh	S-X	2[4]	15-. .	9	Y	GFP-N-N	AFGSU
Detroit, Mich.	1,850	27,770	20,556	9,756.5	B4M[8]	A	PB-g	40N	T-X	2[4]	12-200	6	Y[17]	ALL-N-N	AFGSU
Los Angeles, Calif. . .	1,970	29,281	18,767	10,907.1	B5M	A	PB-a	40Sh	H-H	2[4]	5-45	11	Y	GFP-N-N	AFGSU
New York, N. Y.	7,892	174,018	126,250	55,978.7	B3M	A	. . . .	40Sh	T-..	2	12-. .	10	Y[17]	GFP-N-N	AFGSU
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,072	22,706	21,549	6,612.7	B3M	A	PB-a	38SH	..-X	2[3]	30-90	12	Y	GFP-N-N	AFGSU
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	950	12,966	12,130	3,877.5	B3C	A	PB-a	37½N	S-S	2[4]	12-24	11	. .	GFP-N-N	AFGSU
Boston, Mass.	801	17,683	17,187	4,336.8	State	A	X-a	35N	H-H	2[3]	15-90	12	N	All-N-N	AFGU
Buffalo, N. Y.	580	6,105	5,755	1,914.3	B3M	A	. . . .	38½Sh	S-S	2[2]	15-300	10	N	N-All-N	AFGSU
Cincinnati, Ohio	504	6,171	5,476	1,820.2	B3X	A	PA-a	40N	S-S	2[5]	15-90	10	Y	GFP-N-N	AFGU
Cleveland, Ohio	915	15,771	10,285	4,975.1	B3M	A	PX-a	40N	S-S	2[4]	15-60	6	Y	FP-G-N	AFGSU
Houston, Tex.	596	5,842	5,231	1,510.7	B3M[8]	A	. . . .	40N	S-S	2[4]	15-60	6	N	GFP-N-N	F
Milwaukee, Wis.	637	8,267	7,817	2,752.1	B5M[8]	FPG	PB-g	40N	T-S	2	15-90	10	Y	All-N-N	AFGSU
Minneapolis, Minn. . .	522	5,727	5,192	1,686.8	B3M	A	PB-a	40N	T-..	2[3]	12-90	11	N	GFP-N-N	AFGS
New Orleans, La. . . .	570	6,675	5,585	1,642.5	B3X	A	PB-a	35N	S-H	3	24-. .	13	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
Pittsburgh, Pa.	677	6,813	6,330	2,158.4	B3M	FP	PM-a	38½Sh	T-X	2	14-42	11	. .	GFP-N-N	AFGS
St. Louis, Mo.	857	12,291	11,319	3,361.1	B3M	A	PM-a	38Sh	T-S	3	24-90	11	Y	FP-N-G	AF
San Francisco, Calif. .	775	14,849	10,575	5,256.9	B3M	A	PB-a	40N	H-X	2[2]	10-130	11	Y	All-N-N	AFGSU
Washington, D. C. . . .	802	14,718	14,171	4,337.0	B7. .[9]	A	PC-a	40N	X-X	3	13-. .	8	Y	FP-N-N[21]	FG
250,000 to 500,000															
Akron, Ohio	275	1,789	1,551	519.4	B3M	A	PB-a	39Sh	T-H	2[4]	15-90	10	Y	FP-G-N	FGSU
Atlanta, Ga.	331	4,048	3,614	1,068.7	B3M	A	PB-a	41½Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	7	Y	GFP-N-N	AFGS
Birmingham, Ala. . . .	326	1,738	1,724	454.6	County	A	PB-a	40Sh	N-S	2	12-60	6	Y	All-N-N	FGSU
Columbus, Ohio	376	3,122	2,568	871.3	B3M	A	S-a	40Sh	T-H	2	12-90	6	N	FP-G-N	AFGS
Dallas, Tex.	434	5,127	4,472	1,361.9	B3C	A	PA-a	40SH	T-S	2	12-150	6	N	All-N-N	N
Denver, Colo.	416	6,047	5,425	1,594.4	B3X	FP	PM-g	40N	T-H	2	12-100	11	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
Fort Worth, Tex.	279	2,889	2,601	770.8	B3C	FP	PC-g	40Sh	S-S	2	15-90	5	Y	G-F-N	FU
Indianapolis, Ind.	427	4,077	4,077	972.1	B5M	FP	PM-g	40Fh	T-H	3	7-30	10	N	FP-G-O	AFS
Jersey City, N. J. . . .	299	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	State	A	PC-a	44Sh	H-H	2	15-. .	8	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Kansas City, Mo. . . .	457	4,955	4,483	1,170.9	B3M[8]	PG	PA-g	41Sh	S-H	2	10-60	8	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Long Beach, Calif. . . .	251	3,260	2,720	1,078.3	B5C	A	PA-a	40N	T-H	2	12-60	11	Y	N-All-N	AFU
Louisville, Ky.	369	4,682	4,053	985.8	B3M	A	PB-a	39Sh	N-H	2[3]	N-. .	13	N	FP-N-G	AFGS
Memphis, Tenn.	396	7,372	4,619	1,628.2	B3C	A	PC-a	40Sh	T-S	2	N-. .	6	Y	All-N-N	N
Newark, N. J.	439	6,892	6,560	1,981.5	State	A	D-. .	30Sh	T-X	2[5]	15-. .	11	N	G-FP-N	AFGU
Oakland, Calif.	385	3,596	3,596	1,254.6	B3M	A	PB-a	37½N	S-S	2[2]	12-96	10	N	GFP-N-N	FSU
Omaha, Neb.	251	1,360	1,360	366.6	B3M	A	PM-. .	38½Fh	N-N	2[3]	36-36	9	N	GFP-N-N	AFG
Portland, Ore.	374	3,809	3,387	1,104.2	B3M	A	PB-a	40N	H-H	2	15-90	9	N	FP-G-N	AFGU

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1952 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	No. Paid Holidays	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
250,000 to 500,000—continued															
Rochester, N. Y.	332	4,045	3,885	$1,007.0	B3A	A	PA-a	35½ Sh	T-S	2[13]	12-120	10	Y	N-All-N	FU
St. Paul, Minn.	311	2,573	2,240	791.3	B3X	A	X-. .	35Sh	S-S	3	15-300	11	Y	N-FPG-N	AF
San Antonio, Tex. . . .	408	4,721	3,007	1,141.7	B3C[10]	A	PA-a	40Sh	S-S	. .[14]	15-90	7	N	FP-G-N	N
San Diego, Calif.	334	3,170	2,751	1,021.4	B3M	A	PB-a	40N	S-S	3	15-90	11	N	All-N-N	AFU
Seattle, Wash.	468	7,607	3,640	2,570.9	B3M	A	PB-a	40N	. .-. .[12]	2[3]	12-90	10	N	GFP-N-N	AF
Toledo, Ohio	304	2,704	2,405	898.3	B3M	FP	PA-g	40Sh	S-S	2	12-120	10	N	FP-G-N	AF
100,000 to 250,000															
Albany, N. Y.	135	1,928	1,563	329.0	B3M	A	. . . .	30½ Sh	T-S	2	N-. .	9	Y	N-All-N	AFS
Allentown, Pa.	107	659	573	157.5	B3C	FP	. . . .	39SH	T-S	2	30-90	11	Y[16]	All-N-N	AFU
Austin, Tex.	132	2,217	1,824	497.6	B3A	FP	PA-a	44N	S-H	2	12-N	8	Y[15]	F-G-N	F
Baton Rouge, La.	126	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3C[8]	FPG	PM-g	40Sh	T-S	2[2]	12-90	7	N	GFP-N-N	AFU
Berkeley, Calif.	114	838	838	267.7	B5C	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	2[3]	12-180	11	Y	FP-G-N	S
Bridgeport, Conn. . . .	159	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B5M	A	PB-a	35½ Fh	T-S	2[3]	14-. .	11	Y	FP-G-N	AFU
Cambridge, Mass. . . .	121	2,210	2,095	545.2	State	A	PA-a	37½ N	S-H	2[2]	15-150	11	Y	All-N-N	AFU
Camden, N. J.	125	1,214	1,137	292.9	State	A	. . . .	33Fh	N-S	2[4]	15-. .	11	N	N-FP-N	FG
Canton, Ohio	117	881	777	221.8	B3M	A	. . . .	40Fh	T-H	3	. .-. .	. .	. .	FP-G-N	FS
Charlotte, N. C.	134	1,289	1,193	332.1	B3C	A	PA-a	40Sh	T-S	2	12-60	. .	N	F-G-N	AF
Chattanooga, Tenn. . .	131	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	D-. .	40Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	6	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
Corpus Christi, Tex. .	108	1,169	882	270.7	B3A	A	PB-a	40N	T-H	2	15-60	8	Y	F-PO-N	F
Dayton, Ohio	244	2,329	2,155	667.0	B3C	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	2[3]	15-90	7	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Des Moines, Iowa	178	1,557	1,375	435.6	B3M	A	PA-a	40N	X-X	2	12-90	7	Y	N-All-N	AFU
Duluth, Minn.	105	1,137	901	325.7	B3C	A	PB-a	37½ N	T-H	2	30-120	11	Y	FP-G-N	AFGS
Elizabeth, N. J.	113	1,027	973	314.4	State	A	D-a	33N	N-H	2[5]	15-. .	10	Y	N-FPG-N	AF
El Paso, Tex.	130	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B5C	A	S-a	44Fh	T-H	2	15-30	6	N	All-N-N	AF
Erie, Pa.	131	998	842	283.0	B3C	FPO	. . . .	37½ Fh	N-H	2	10-10	12	Y	All-N-N	F
Evansville, Ind.	129	1,006	. . . .	233.6	None	N	S-. .	44Sh	S-S	2	10-. .	10	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Fall River, Mass. . . .	112	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	D-. .	35½ N	N-H	2	0-0	10	Y	All-N-N	G
Flint, Mich.	163	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3X	A	PB-a	40N	X-X	2	12-. .	6	N	All-N-N	FGS
Fort Wayne, Ind.	134	1,325	. . . .	382.5	None	N	. . . .	40Sh	N-X	2	N-. .	6	N	FP-G-N	AF
Gary, Ind.	134	890	859	264.1	B3X	P	M-. .	38Fh	S-H	2	. .-. .	. .	N	FP-N-N	FU
Grand Rapids, Mich. .	177	1,585	1,460	430.5	B5C	A	PB-a	40N	S-S	2[4]	10-. .	7	Y	GFP-N-N	FGU
Hartford, Conn.	177	2,276	2,276	629.9	B3C	A	PA-a	37½ N	S-S	2	15-90	9	Y	All-N-N	AFG
Jacksonville, Fla. . . .	205	3,703	2,824	973.3	B3C	A	PB-a	40N	T-S	2[3]	N-. .	8	N	GFP-N-N	AU
Kansas City, Kan. . . .	130	695	695	182.7	B3C	A	K-a	44Sh	S-N	2	4-15	. .	Y	All-N-N	F
Knoxville, Tenn.	125	2,042	1,194	526.1	B5. .	A	. . . .	40N	T-S	2	12-60	8	H	GFP-N-N	FU
Little Rock, Ark.	102	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B5C	A	PB-a	40N	N-S	2	N-. .	8	H	FP-N-G	AF

Miami, Fla.	249	3,516	3,147	$ 960.0	B5X	A	PB-a	41N	T-S	2[5]	12-60	7	Y[18]	All-N-N	AFU
Mobile, Ala.	129	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	County	A	PB-a	44Fh	N-T	2	14-28	6	N	GFP-N-N	AFS
Montgomery, Ala. . . .	107	746	640	160.3	County	A	PB-a	40Fh	T-S	2	12-90	13	N	GFP-N-N	N
Nashville, Tenn.	174	2,743	1,841	657.7	B5X	A	PB-a	40N	T-H	2	60-60	11	N	All-N-N	AFG
New Bedford, Mass. . .	109	1,346	1,258	300.5	State	A	D-..	30N	S-S	2	12-60	10	N	All-N-N	AF
New Haven, Conn. . . .	164	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	A	PM-a	40N	N-S	2	N-. .	10	Y	All-N-N	AFU
Norfolk, Va.	214	2,388	2,188	570.1	B3C	A	PA-a	40Sh	T-H	2	12-96	9	N	All-N-N	AGS
Oklahoma City, Okla. .	244	2,015	. . . .	443.6	B3C	A	PA-a	42Sh	T-H	2	15-15	7	Y	FP-N-G	A
Pasadena, Calif.	105	1,597	1,167	539.1	None	N	PA-a	40N	H-H	2[4]	10-60	11	Y	FP-G-N	AFU
Paterson, N. J.	139	1,120	1,085	273.8	State	A	D-..	44Sh	N-T	2[5]	14-. .	. .	. .	G-FP-N	AF
Peoria, Ill.	112	761	761	163.7	None	N	. . . .	40Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	8	Y	FP-G-N	F
Phoenix, Ariz.	107	1,449	. . . .	479.2	B3C	A	PA-a	40Fh	T-H	3	15-60	11	Y	GFP-N-N	AFGS
Providence, R. I.	249	3,270	3,061	778.0	None	N	PX-a	35N	T-X	2	15-90	10	Y	All-N-N	AF
Reading, Pa.	109	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	PO	P..-..	35N	T-X	2	30-90	12	Y[15]	GP-N-N	A
Richmond, Va.	230	3,271	3,028	882.4	B5C[10]	A	PA-a	40N	T-H	2[2]	12-90	9	Y	N-N-All	FS
Sacramento, Calif. . . .	138	1,507	1,414	499.2	B3C	A	PA-a	40N	T-H	3	15-. .	9	Y	All-N-N	AFU
Salt Lake City, Utah . .	182	1,628	1,449	432.4	B3M	FP	D-..	33Fh	N-H	2	15-30	12	Y[17]	P-N-G	GSU
Savannah, Ga.	120	1,237	1,128	267.5	B3C	A	PB-a	45Sh	N-S	2	15-. .	8	. .	All-N-N	AF
Scranton, Pa.	126	780	780	212.4	B3M	A	. . . .	40FH	T-S	2	N-. .	11	N	All-N-N	FU
Shreveport, La.	127	1,217	977	248.5	B5X	FP	PM-g	44Fh	S-H	2	N-. .	5	N	GFP-N-N	AF
Somerville, Mass. . . .	102	1,021	984	269.0	State	A	D-a	40N	N-H	3	25-. .	10	N	All-N-N	A
South Bend, Ind.	116	905	759	254.7	None	N	. . . .	38½Fh	T-S	2	14-. .	10	Y	N-FP-G	AF
Spokane, Wash.	162	1,387	1,244	399.6	B3C	A	C-a	40N	N-H	2	10-90	9	Y	GFP-N-N	AFU
Springfield, Mass. . . .	162	2,751	2,588	733.4	State	A	PM-a	37½N	T-S	2[4]	12-. .	10	Y	All-N-N	AFU
Syracuse, N. Y.	221	2,660	2,478	672.2	County	A	. . . .	37½N	N-H	2	7-140	10	Y	N-All-N	AFU
Tacoma, Wash.	144	2,177	1,155	784.6	B3M	A	PB-a	40N	T-X	2	12-90	10	Y	GFP-N-N	AFU
Tampa, Fla.	125	2,140	1,949	432.5	B3M	A	M-a	40N	S-S	2	10-10	6	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
Trenton, N. J.	128	1,654	1,442	459.4	State	A	D-..	40Sh	T-H	2[5]	15-. .	10	Y	N-FP-N	AU
Tulsa, Okla.	183	1,740	1,406	345.4	None	N	D-a	40N	T-X	2	N-. .	7	N	FP-N-G	AF
Utica, N. Y.	102	1,007	920	247.4	B3M	A	D-a	36Sh	T-H	2	18-. .	8	N	N-All-N	F
Waterbury, Conn. . . .	104	1,340	1,273	346.8	None	N	M-. .	32½Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	10	Y	All-N-N	AFG
Wichita, Kan.	168	1,312	1,296	367.3	B5X[10]	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-X	2[3]	12-90	7	Y	FP-N-G	F
Wilmington, Del.	110	1,338	1,187	356.3	. . . .	. .	. . . .	40N	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	GFP-N-N	A
Worcester, Mass. . . .	203	315	286	58.3	State	A	PA-a	37¼N	X-X	2	15-90	10	N	All-N-N	FU
Yonkers, N. Y.	153	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	A	PB-a	38Sh	T-X	3	12-90	10	Y[17]	N-All-N	FU
Youngstown, Ohio	168	1,171	1,026	327.8	B3M	A	. . . .	40Fh	T-S	2	30-60	10	Y	FP-G-N	AFSU

50,000 to 100,000

Alameda, Calif.	64	476	412	150.7	B5C	A	PB-a	38N	T-H	2[3]	14-60	11	Y	GFP-N-N	FU
Albuquerque, N. M. . .	97	880	. . . .	222.4	B5X	A	S-a	40Sh	S-S	2	12-90	7	N	N-All-N	N
Alexandria, Va.	62	758	758	163.0	None	N	Mgr-..	40N	S-S	2	N-. .	8	N	N-N-All	N
Alhambra, Calif.	51	370	344	115.9	B5M	A	PA-a	40N	T-T	2[4]	10-40	11	Y	N-All-N	AU
Altoona, Pa.	77	531	453	131.5	B3M	FPO	. . . .	40Fh	N-S	2	12-. .	. .	Y	All-N-N	AF
Amarillo, Tex.	74	720	659	192.4	B3C	A	PB-a	42Fh	H-H	3	15-90	6	Y	F-G-N	AF
Asheville, N. C.	53	675	580	126.3	B3X	A	D-g	41Sh	N-x	2	30-120	5	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Atlantic City, N. J. . .	62	1,170	1,108	269.5	State	A	D-..	33Fh	T-T	2[5]	15-. .	10	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Augusta, Ga.	72	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B5..	FP	. . . .	37½Fh	N-T	2	. .-. .	. .	N	All-N-N	AF
Aurora, Ill.	51	265	227	69.9	B3C[8]	FPG	. . . .	40Fh	T-H	2	7-. .	10	Y	FP-G-N	F

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1952 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	No. Paid Holidays	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Bay City, Mich.	53	647	591	$ 172.3	None	N	S-..	40N	S-X	2	10-90	9	Y[16]	FP-G-N	ASU
Bayonne, N. J.	77	1,059	985	302.6	State	A	S-..	33Fh	N-H	2[4]	12-..	..	Y	N-FPG-N	FU
Beaumont, Tex.	94	654	567	168.2	None	N	Mgr-a	40Sh	H-H	2	12-72	7	N	F-G-N	F
Berwyn, Ill.	51	239	210	56.0	B3M	FP	X-..	44Fh	T-H	2	10-..	11	Y	FP-G-N	FU
Bethlehem, Pa.	66	421	359	108.2	B3C	FPO	D-..	35N	S-S	2	14-14	8	N	GFP-N-N	F
Binghamton, N. Y.	81	1,435	1,376	327.1	B3M	A	....	35N	T-S	2	12-..	10	N	N-All-N	AFU
Brockton, Mass.	63	....	....	....	State	A	D-..	36N	T-H	2[3]	N-..	10	N	All-N-N	AF
Brookline t, Mass.	58	....	....	....	State	A	S-a	37½N	T-H	2[2]	15-90	11	Y	All-N-N	FU
Burbank, Calif.	79	916	652	320.2	B5C	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	2[4]	10-90	11	Y	N-All-N	FU
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	72	455	398	147.0	B3C	PF	....	44Fh	X-X	2[5]	12-60	9	Y	N-All-N	AFS
Charleston, S. C.	70	757	669	163.2	None	N	PM-a	35N	N-N	2	14-14	8	Y[19]	F-G-N	F
Charleston, W. Va.	74	514	514	121.1	B3X[8]	FP	Mgr-a	38½Fh	..-S[11]	2	N-..	..	N	FP-N-N	FG
Chester, Pa.	66	292	292	62.0	B3M	FPO	M-..	34Sh	S-S	2	15-..	10	N	GP-N-N	G
Cicero, Ill.	68	425	392	121.9	....	....	....	40Fh	N-N	2	N-..	8	Y	FP-G-N	F
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	59	430	400	132.6	B3M	FP	Mgr-..	37½Sh	T-H	2	15-90	8	Y	FP-G-N	F
Clifton, N. J.	65	343	335	90.7	State	A	P-..	33Fh	N-H	2[6]	15-..	10	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Columbia, S. C.	87	692	636	150.7	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	36½Sh	T-H	2	N-..	8	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Columbus, Ga.	80	1,230	1,130	249.8	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-..	2	7-14	5	Y	All-N-N	F
Covington, Ky.	64	433	382	119.7	B3C	FP	X-a	37½Fh	H-H	2	10-40	8	N	GFP-N-N	AF
Cranston, R. I.	55	....	....	142.0	None	N	PM-..	35N	H-H	2	N-..	11	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Davenport, Iowa	75	....	....	....	B3M	A	M-a	41Fh	N-N	2	30-90	9	N	N-All-N	AF
Dearborn, Mich.	95	1,277	1,243	407.9	B3X	A	PB-a	40N	T-X	2[4]	12-60	7	Y	GFP-N-N	AFGSU
Decatur, Ill.	66	....	....	....	B3M	FP	D-g	39Fh	N-T	2	14-..	10	H	FP-G-N	F
Durham, N. C.	71	826	633	186.2	None	N	Mgr-..	37½N	N-H	2	12-..	7	Y	N-All-N	AFS
East Chicago, Ind.	54	518	445	155.9	None	N	M-a	39Sh	T-..	2	..-30	9	Y	FP-N-G	F
East Orange, N. J.	79	629	551	184.8	State	A	D-..	35N	X-X	2[5]	15-..	10	Y	N-FPG-N	F
East St. Louis, Ill.	82	341	341	83.1	B3M	FP	....	40N	N-X	2	12-60	9	H	FP-G-N	AFU
Evanston, Ill.	74	....	....	....	B3M	A	....	41½Fh	H-H	2	6-30	8	H	FP-G-N	FS
Fresno, Calif.	92	997	902	341.8	B3C	A	PB-a	40N	T-T	3	15-60	10	N	GFP-N-N	AFU
Gadsden, Ala.	56	416	365	100.5	B3C	FP	M-..	44Fh	N-H	2	N-..	5	N	FP-N-G	FG
Galveston, Tex.	67	607	532	173.1	B3M	FP	C-g	44Fh	N-X	2	14-..	6	N	F-G-N	AF
Glendale, Calif.	96	1,002	761	348.5	B5C	A	PB-a	40N	H-H	2[4]	10-..	11	Y	N-All-N	FU
Green Bay, Wis.	53	569	545	151.3	B6M	FP	D-g	39N	T-X	2	10-60	8	N	N-All-N	AF
Greensboro, N. C.	74	697	612	172.1	None	N	Mgr-..	40N	T-S	2	12-60	7	Y	N-All-N	F
Greenville, S. C.	58	1,114	1,018	227.2	B3C	FP	K-g	44Fh	S-H	2	10-..	5	Y	F-GP-N	N
Hamilton, Ohio	58	566	369	166.9	B3X	A	PB-a	40Sh	N-X	2[5]	15-90	7	Y	FP-G-N	FG
Hammond, Ind.	88	644	564	194.7	None	N	M-..	38½Fh	N-X	2	N-..	7	N	N-FP-G	F

Hampton, Va.	61	286	286	$ 60.9	None	N	S-a	44Fh	N-S	2	15-90	7	Y[15]	N-N-All	N
Harrisburg, Pa.	90	686	623	160.1	B3C	FP	D-..	40Sh	N-S	2	14-28	11	Y	All-N-N	F
Hoboken, N. J.	51	703	675	211.7	State	A	D-..	30Sh	N-S	2[5]	15-. .	8	H	N-FPG-N	FU
Holyoke, Mass.	55	820	611	193.8	State	A	D-..	35N	N-H	2	N-. .	8	N	All-N-N	F
Huntington, W. Va. . . .	86	482	482	121.3	B3X	FP	M-g	44Fh	N-S	2	12-12	9	N	FP-N-G	FG
Irvington, N. J.	59	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	. . . .	. . . .	S-S	2[5]	15-. .	10	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Jackson, Mich.	51	751	714	172.0	B3C	A	PA-a	41Sh	N-H	2[4]	12-90	9	Y	GFP-N-N	AGSU
Jackson, Miss.	98	1,005	896	195.0	B3C	FPO	D-..	44Fh	N-S	2	7-. .	4	Y[19]	FP-N-N	FU
Johnstown, Pa.	63	449	449	115.0	B3C[8]	FPO	D-..	44Sh	T-S	2	21-21	8	N	FP-N-G	F
Joliet, Ill.	52	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	D-..	40Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	N	FP-G-N	AF
Kalamazoo, Mich. . . .	58	575	. . . .	157.6	B3C	A	Mgr-a	41½Sh	N-H	2	12-30	6	Y	All-N-N	AF
Kenosha, Wis.	54	466	409	161.3	B3A[8]	FPG	Mgr-g	40Sh	T-X	2	12-52	8	Y[18]	N-All-N	AF
Lakewood, Ohio	68	830	810	223.7	B3M	A	M-a	. . . .	N-X	2	N-. .	. .	Y	FP-G-N	FG
Lancaster, Pa.	64	389	323	98.1	B3M[8]	FPO	D-..	40Sh	N-S	1[1]	N-. .	12	N	FP-N-G	F
Lansing, Mich.	92	1,453	830	528.4	None	N	D-..	40N	T-X	2	12-65	7	Y	GFPO-N-N	AF
Laredo, Tex.	52	426	360	72.0	None	N	M-..	44. .	S-..	2	15-. .	. .	. .	F-N-N	F
Lawrence, Mass.	81	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	D-..	35N	N-X	2	12-60	8	N	All-N-N	AF
Lexington, Ky.	56	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	FP	Mgr-a	39Fh	T-S	2	15-30	8	N	GFP-N-N	AFU
Lima, Ohio	50	342	281	94.1	B3X	A	M-a	40Sh	S-S	2	30-90	10	Y	FP-G-N	AFGS
Lincoln, Neb.	99	887	773	233.2	None	N	PC-a	41½Fh	T-S	2[5]	12-120	6	Y	FP-N-G	AFU
Lorain, Ohio	51	410	353	114.9	B3M	A	X-a	38½Sh	T-H	2	15-90	8	Y	FP-G-N	FS
Lowell, Mass.	97	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	D-..	30Sh	T-H	2	10-60	8	N	All-N-N	AF
Lubbock, Tex.	72	835	610	219.2	B3M	FP	PA-a	44Fh	T-S	2	12-90	6	Y	F-G-N	F
Lynn, Mass.	100	1,030	946	213.9	State	A	D-..	35N	N-..	2[3]	. .-. .	10	N	All-N-N	AF
McKeesport, Pa.	52	345	295	101.2	B3C	FP	C-a	35Fh	N-S	2	12-. .	8	N	GFP-N-N	FGS
Macon, Ga.	70	1,072	991	220.0	None	N	D-..	40Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	5	H	GFP-N-N	AFU
Madison, Wis.	96	1,030	957	310.7	B5M	FPG	PC-g	38¾N	T-S	2[3]	12-60	6	Y	N-All-N	A
Malden, Mass.	60	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	D-..	32½N	T-X	2[4]	N-. .	10	Y	All-N-N	AF
Manchester, N. H. . . .	83	1,130	1,054	254.3	None	N	D-..	34½N	T-H	2	15-60	8	Y	G-FP-N	AF
Medford, Mass.	66	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	S-a	35N	T-H	2[2]	15-. .	10	Y	All-N-N	AF
Mount Vernon, N. Y. .	72	694	671	213.7	B3M	A	. . . .	38½Sh	T-S	3	N-. .	8	N	N-All-N	FS
Muncie, Ind.	58	305	305	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	36Fh	T-T	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	FP-N-N	AG
New Britain, Conn. . .	74	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B5M	A	PB-a	36¼Sh	S-S	2	12-90	11	Y	FP-G-N	F
New Rochelle, N. Y. . .	60	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	A	PB-a	40N	S-S	3	12-180	10	Y	N-All-N	AFU
Newton, Mass.	82	1,302	1,219	362.8	State	A	D-a	37½N	T-H	3	15-100	10	Y	All-N-N	AF
Niagara Falls, N. Y. .	91	1,274	1,183	397.8	B3C	A	PA-a	35½Sh	T-H	2[3]	12-120	10	Y	N-All-N	AFU
Oak Park, Ill.	64	392	366	115.6	B3C	FP	X-g	41Sh	N-X	2[4]	N-. .	10	H	FP-G-N	N
Ogden, Utah	57	317	291	90.1	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40Fh	N-S	2	12-60	10	Y[17]	P-N-G	U
Orlando, Fla.	52	1,013	762	232.8	B5C	FP	D-..	35Sh	H-H	2	14-60	5	Y	N-N-All	N
Passaic, N. J.	58	466	466	139.6	State	A	S-..	33Sh	H-H	2	15-. .	10	Y	N-FPG-N	FU
Pawtucket, R. I.	81	752	663	169.6	None	N	D-a	40N	N-S	2	N-. .	10	Y	FP-N-G	G
Pittsfield, Mass.	53	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	PM-a	35N	N-X	2	15-90	9	Y	All-N-N	A
Pontiac, Mich.	74	1,067	1,008	268.0	B3C[8]	F	PA-g	40Sh	H-H	2[3]	12-90	7	Y	All-N-N	AFGSU
Port Arthur, Tex. . . .	58	433	365	122.1	B3C	FP	PA-a	40Fh	X-X	2[4]	15-90	6	H[15]	F-G-N	F
Portland, Me.	78	887	887	189.5	B3C	FP	PA-g	40Fh	T-H	2	12-60	9	Y	N-All-N	AFU
Portsmouth, Va.	80	659	. . . .	156.8	B3X	FP	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-H	2	5-30	7	N	FP-N-G	AF
Pueblo, Colo.	64	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3X	A	S-a	40Sh	H-H	2[4]	12-90	8	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Quincy, Mass.	84	1,705	1,621	409.2	State	A	PA-a	35N	T-H	2	N-. .	10	Y	All-N-N	FU

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1952 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	No. Paid Holidays	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Racine, Wis.	71	767	713	$ 217.2	B5M	FP	S-..	40¾Sh	N-X	2^{5}	12-120	7	Y^{15}	FP-G-N	AFS
Raleigh, N. C.	66	620	543	129.8	B3X	FP	Mgr-g	40N	T-S	2	10-60	7	Y	N-All-N	F
Richmond, Calif.	100	706	706	232.4	B5C	A	PA-a	37½N	H-H	3	30-30	11	Y	All-N-N	AFU
Roanoke, Va.	92	1,043	924	252.5	None	N	PA-a	41Fh	N-S	3	15-90	8	Y	All-N-N	GSU
Rockford, Ill.	93	689	611	190.3	$B3M^{8}$	FPG	PB-g	40½Fh	T-S	2	10-30	8	N	FP-G-N	AF
Saginaw, Mich.	93	751	683	224.1	$B3X^{8}$	FP	PA-g	40Sh	T-X	2	10-120	9	Y	FP-G-N	AFG
St. Joseph, Mo.	79	532	532	104.3	None	N	S-..	40Fh	T-S	2	14-. .	8	N	FP-N-G	F
St. Petersburg, Fla. . .	97	1,956	1,654	389.8	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40Sh	T-S	2	12-60	8	Y	GFP-N-N	AFU
San Angelo, Tex.	52	444	371	98.7	B3C	FP	PA-g	44Fh	N-S	2	15-90	6	Y^{15}	F-G-N	F
San Bernardino, Calif.	63	665	576	188.9	B3M	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-S	2	12-60	7	Y	N-All-N	AFU
San Jose, Calif.	95	783	783	257.7	B5C	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	2	10-150	11	Y	GFP-N-N	FSU
Santa Monica, Calif. . .	72	977	731	332.8	B5X	A	PA-a	37½N	T-T	2^{3}	14-180	11	Y	N-All-N	FU
Schenectady, N. Y. . . .	92	1,050	1,015	313.8	County	A	PA-a	35N	T-H	2^{5}	12-60	10	N	N-All-N	AFSU
Sioux City, Iowa	84	713	625	171.4	B3M	A	. . . .	40N	N-H	2	18-90	7	N	FP-G-N	AF
Sioux Falls, S. D. . . .	53	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	A	D-..	40N	T-T	2	12-60	7	Y^{17}	All-N-N	AFU
South Gate, Calif. . . .	51	302	284	98.3	County	A	K-..	40N	T-S	2	. .-. .	8	Y	N-All-N	F
Springfield, Ill.	82	944	654	213.3	B3M	A	. . . .	35Fh	N-H	2	14-30	9	N	FP-G-N	AF
Springfield, Mo.	67	916	543	208.1	B5M	FP	D-g	44Fh	S-S	2	30-60	7	N	FP-N-G	FGU
Springfield, Ohio	79	944	892	228.9	B3C	A	X-g	44Fh	N-X	2	15-90	6	Y	FP-G-N	AFGS
Stamford, Conn.	74	877	877	235.6	B3M	A	PB-a	37½N	T-S	2^{3}	15-30	11	Y	FP-N-G	AFU
Stockton, Calif.	71	700	700	229.5	B3C	A	PA-a	37½N	T-X	2	12-100	11	Y	FP-G-N	AU
Terre Haute, Ind. . . .	64	385	385	92.2	None	N	PM-..	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	8	N	FP-N-G	F
Topeka, Kan.	79	655	551	163.4	B3C	FP	D-g	44Fh	T-T	2	. .-. .	9	Y	FP-N-G	AFU
Troy, N. Y.	72	813	759	198.6	B4M	A	D-..	40Sh	N-X	2	10-30	9	Y	N-All-N	AF
Union City, N. J.	56	549	549	118.7	State	A	M-..	30N	N-T	2^{5}	12-240	10	Y	N-GFP-N	AU
Upper Darby tp, Pa. . .	85	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	36Sh	N-S	2^{5}	. .-. .	8	Y	PG-N-N	N
Waco, Tex.	85	580	496	125.2	B3C	FP	PA-..	44Fh	X-X	2	12-25	6	Y	F-G-N	AF
Waterloo, Iowa	65	405	369	116.9	B3M	FP	K-..	44Fh	N-T	2	14-14	8	Y	FP-G-N	F
Wheeling, W. Va.	59	426	351	104.8	$B3C^{8}$	FPO	K-a	38Sh	N-S	2	15-60	9	Y	GFP-N-O	FG
Wichita Falls, Tex. . .	68	799	701	180.1	B3M	FP	PA-a	44Fh	T-S	2	12-90	6	Y	F-G-N	AF
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . .	77	527	527	115.6	B3C	FPO	. . . .	38Sh	N-S	2	60-. .	11	N	GFP-N-N	F
Winston-Salem, N. C. .	88	1,477	1,463	332.1	None	N	PA-a	40N	T-S	2	12-90	6	N	N-All-N	S
Woonsocket, R. I. . . .	50	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	D-a	40N	N-S	2	N-. .	. .	. .	FP-N-N	F
York, Pa.	60	289	289	101.3	$B3C^{8}$	FP	C-a	40Fh	N-S	2	12-. .	9	H	All-N-N	AF
25,000 to 50,000															
Abilene, Tex.	46	451	360	113.9	B3A	FP	PA-a	44Fh	T-T	2	15-90	6	Y^{19}	F-G-N	FU

Abington,tp, Pa.	29	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3C	P	. . . .	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	. .	N	P-N-N	N
Albany, Ga.	31	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	X-g	39Sh	N-S	2	16-90	5	Y[18]	All-N-N	N
Alexandria, La.	35	673	450	$ 178.9	B5X[8]	FGP	PB-g	40N	N-S	2	14-180	8	Y	All-N-N	AF
Aliquippa, Pa.	26	185	183	37.1	B3C	FP	. . . .	44Sh	T-H	2	30-. .	5	Y	P-N-G	FGS
Alliance, Ohio	26	180	161	43.5	B3M	A	. . . .	40Fh	N-S	2	15-15	8	Y	FP-G-N	F
Alton, Ill.	33	161	161	36.7	B4M	FPO	S-..	44Fh	S-S	2	0-0	10	N	FP-G-N	N
Amsterdam, N. Y. . . .	32	252	218	65.5	B3M	A	M-a	30Sh	N-H	2	N-. .	10	Y	N-All-N	N
Anderson, Ind.	47	559	302	128.4	None	N	S-..	44Fh	S-T	2	15-. .	10	N	FPO-N-N	GU
Ann Arbor, Mich. . . .	48	529	487	108.7	None	N	K-a	40Sh	T-S	2[4]	12-72	8	Y	All-N-N	AF
Anniston, Ala.	31	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3G	FP	. . . .	44Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	5	. .	FP-N-G	F
Appelton, Wis.	34	268	. . . .	67.6	B5M	FP	K-g	38Sh	S-S	2	5-60	10	Y[17]	N-All-N	AF
Arlington t, Mass. . . .	44	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	PB-a	35N	H-X	2	N-. .	10	Y	All-N-N	AU
Ashland, Ky.	31	. . . .	150	. . . .	B3M	FPO	S-..	40Fh	N-S	2	12-12	6	Y	FP-N-G	FU
Athens, Ga.	28	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B5M	FP	M-g	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	5	Y[18]	FPG-N-N	N
Auburn, N. Y.	37	427	367	102.0	B3M	A	Mgr-..	35½Fh	T-S	2	12-. .	10	. .	N-All-N	N
Bakersfield, Calif. . . .	35	405	405	141.3	B5C[8]	FGP	X-a	40N	T-S	2	12-48	11	Y	F-G-N	U
Bangor, Me.	32	376	332	99.3	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	37½N	T-X	2[4]	15-120	9	Y	N-All-N	AU
Barberton, Ohio	28	199	156	54.2	B3M	A	X-a	40Fh	N-T	2	15-90	6	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Battle Creek, Mich. . .	49	433	389	128.8	None	N	PM-a	41Sh	S-S	2	12-30	8	N	FP-N-G	AFU
Belleville, Ill.	33	138	138	31.1	B3M	FP	4M-g	40Fh	N-T	2	15-90	8	N	FP-G-N	F
Belleville, N. J.	32	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	35N	. . . .	2[5]	. .-. .	. .	. .	FP-G-N	F
Bellingham, Wash. . . .	34	272	232	74.0	B3M	A	X-a	40N	T-T	2	0-0	10	N	FP-G-N	AFU
Belmont t, Mass.	27	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	FP	D-g	40N	S-H	2[4]	15-. .	8	Y	All-N-N	N
Beloit, Wis.	30	424	424	113.1	B5M	FP	Mgr-g	40Sh	N-..	2[6]	10-30	6	Y	N-All-N	FGSU
Bessemer, Ala.	28	239	177	47.1	County	A	PB-a	40N	N-..	2	12-60	6	Y	N-N-All	AFG
Beverly, Mass.	29	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	. . . .	37½N	N-S	2	N-. .	8	N	All-N-N	A
Beverly Hills, Calif. .	29	419	381	133.6	B3C	A	K-a	40N	H-H	2	5-30	5	Y	N-All-N	AU
Billings, Mont.	32	313	257	77.4	None	N	. . . .	38Fh	N-S	2	12-60	7	N	N-FPG-N	FU
Biloxi, Miss.	37	242	210	42.3	B3M	FP	. . . .	44Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	8	N	GFP-N-N	N
Bloomfield, N. J.	49	355	335	103.0	State	A	C-..	35N	T-X	2[3]	12-. .	8	Y	N-FPG-N	U
Bloomington, Ill.	34	246	189	70.7	B3M	FP	M-g	44Sh	T-H	2	30-30	7	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Bloomington, Ind. . . .	28	180	145	41.5	None	N	D-..	40Fh	T-S	2	6-. .	11	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Boise City, Idaho	34	331	331	81.5	B3M	FP	D-g	38Fh	N-S	2	30-. .	7	Y[15]	F-G-O	F
Bremerton, Wash. . . .	28	288	217	82.8	B3M	A	PB-a	40N	X-X	3	10-32	8	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
Bristol, Conn.	36	361	330	109.0	B3M	F	D-g	37½Sh	T-X	3	12-120	11	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
Brownsville, Tex. . . .	36	483	355	78.7	B3C	FP	X-a	44Fh	S-S	2	14-14	5	N	N-N-N	F
Burlington, Iowa.	31	. . . .	178	49.3	B3C	FP	. . . .	38½Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	9	Y	FP-G-N	F
Burlington, Vt.	33	454	361	78.9	None	N	C-..	40Sh	N-N	2	. .-. .	9	N	All-N-N	N
Butte, Mont.	33	151	145	47.9	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	. .	N	FP-G-N	F
Champaign, Ill.	40	212	212	. . . .	B3..	FP	D-g	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	9	Y	FP-G-N	N
Charlottesville, Va. . .	26	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	Mgr-..	42N	N-S	2	N-. .	8	N	N-N-All	N
Chelsea, Mass.	39	463	440	110.9	State	A	. . . .	40N	N-H	3	15-45	10	N	All-N-N	AFU
Cheyenne, Wyo.	32	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	FP	D-..	38Fh	H-S	2	12-15	9	Y	FP-N-G	F
Chicopee, Mass.	49	629	. . . .	153.1	None	N	. . . .	35N	N-S	2	15-45	8	N	All-N-N	N
Clarksburg, W. Va. . .	32	214	156	53.7	B3X[8]	FP	Mgr-g	44Fh	S-X	2	0-0	6	N	N-N-All	AFG
Clinton, Iowa	30	129	129	34.3	B3M	FP	D-a	44Fh	N-H	2	15-30	8	Y	N-All-N	AF
Colo. Springs, Colo. . .	45	892	560	225.1	B3C	FP	X-a	44Fh	T-H	2	12-. .	8	Y[18]	FP-G-N	F
Columbia, Mo.	32	263	192	54.7	B3C[10]	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	X-X	2	12-90	6	Y[17]	N-N-All	F

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1952 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick-Leave—Cumulation	No. Paid Holidays	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Compton, Calif.	48	232	201	$ 75.4	B5C	A	Mgr -a	40N	T-S	2[4]	12-90	10	Y	N-All-N	U
Concord, N. H.	28	455	422	80.0	B3X[10]	A	Mgr -a	37½N	T-H	2	12-60	10	Y	N-GFP-N	AF
Council Bluffs, Iowa . .	45	284	231	72.5	B3M	A	Mgr -a	44Fh	N-H	2	12-90	8	N	FP-G-N	AF
Cumberland, Md.	38	....	...	...	B3C	A	....	40N	T-H	2	15-60	6	Y	P-FG-N	F
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio .	29	241	154	76.1	B3M	A	S-a	40N	T-S	2	15-90	6	Y	FP-G-N	F
Danville, Ill.	38	170	170	42.5	B3M	FP	C-g	40Sh	N-H	2	14-..	9	Y	FP-G-N	AFU
Danville, Va.	35	...	...	...	None	N	D-..	38½Fh	N-H	2	N-..	5	N	All-N-N	N
Daytona Beach, Fla. . .	30	446	386	93.8	B5C	A	PB-a	40N	S-S	3	12-90	6	Y[16]	FP-N-G	N
Dubuque, Iowa	50	306	269	85.1	B3C	A	K-a	44Fh	T-H	2	15-60	7	Y	FP-G-N	AF
East Cleveland, Ohio. .	40	...	...	...	B3C	FP	Mgr -a	44Sh	T-S	2	15-90	6	Y	FP-G-N	F
East Hartford t, Conn.	30	...	...	...	None	N	S-..	37½N	T-H	2[4]	N-..	11	Y	All-N-N	AU
Easton, Pa.	36	300	254	76.4	B3C[8]	FP	D-..	38½Sh	T-S	2	15-45	9	Y	GFP-N-N	F
E. Providence t, R. I. .	36	...	...	...	None	N	C-a	32½N	N-H	2	0-0	11	N	FP-N-G	AF
Eau Claire, Wis.	36	389	364	90.7	B5M	FP	PA-g	40N	T-H	2[4]	12-60	6	Y	FP-G-N	AFU
Elgin, Ill.	44	181	147	56.3	B3M[8]	FPO	C-a	41Fh	N-X	2	14-14	8	Y	FP-G-N	F
Elkhart, Ind.	36	307	274	78.1	None	N	D-..	40Fh	S-S	2	..-30	8	Y	N-FPG-N	AF
Elmira, N. Y.	50	522	457	143.5	B3C	A	Mgr -a	35N	T-H	2	15-90	9	Y	N-All-N	AFU
Elyria, Ohio	30	...	...	...	B3M	A	X-a	44Fh	N-S	2	15-90	..	N	FP-G-N	F
Enid, Okla.	36	241	200	55.1	B5A[8]	FP	Mgr -a	44Fh	N-N	2	15-..	7	Y	N-N-All	N
Euclid, Ohio	41	329	289	101.3	B3M	A	D-..	40N	S-S	2	..-..	7	Y[16]	FP-G-N	F
Eugene, Ore.	36	521	237	165.0	B3C	FP	Mgr -a	44Sh	T-H	2	12-24	9	Y	N-All-N	F
Everett, Mass.	46	...	...	...	....	...	....	....	...	..	..-..	..	..	All-N-N	AF
Everett, Wash.	34	330	248	103.6	B3C	A	....	40N	T-T	2	N-..	10	N	GFP-N-N	AF
Fairfield t, Conn. . . .	30	...	...	...	....	P	....	38Sh	N-H	2	14-..	11	Y	P-N-N	A
Fairmont, W. Va. . . .	29	221	153	55.0	B3X	FP	D-..	40Sh	N-H	3	15-15	8	Y	FP-N-G	F
Fargo, N. D.	38	265	239	71.7	B3C	A	X-a	40N	S-S	2	12-12	7	Y	All-N-N	AF
Fayetteville, N. C. . . .	35	390	256	96.4	B5X	FP	Mgr -a	43Fh	N-S	2	14-60	4	Y	All-N-N	N
Ferndale, Mich.	30	217	203	68.6	B3C	A	Mgr -a	40N	T-X	2[3]	15-30	6	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
Fitchburg, Mass.	43	986	945	175.2	State	A	D-..	35N	N-H	2	15-30	10	Y	All-N-N	F
Fond du Lac, Wis. . . .	30	344	312	83.1	B5M	FP	X-a	40Fh	T-H	2[6]	15-30	9	Y	N-All-N	F
Fort Dodge, Iowa	25	177	143	46.5	B3M	FP	D-g	44Fh	T-H	2	15-..	7	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	36	771	693	164.4	B3C	A	PA-a	40N	S-S	2	12-60	7	N	F-N-G	F
Fort Smith, Ark.	48	299	244	66.2	B3..	FP	D-g	44Fh	..-S	2	..-..	..	..	FP-N-N	F
Framingham t, Mass. .	28	...	...	...	B5X	A	....	39Sh	N-H	2[4]	0-0	9	N	All-N-N	U
Gainesville, Fla.	27	319	220	69.5	None	N	D-..	41½Fh	N-S	2[5]	N-..	6	Y	All-N-N	N
Galesburg, Ill.	31	...	...	...	B3M	FP	....	41½Fh	N-N	2	24-..	7	Y	FP-G-N	F
Garfield, N. J.	28	139	125	29.9	None	N	C-a	40N	N-S	2	N-..	8	H	N-FPG-N	N

Gloucester, Mass. . . .	25	325	295	$ 66.5	State	A	. . . .	40N	S-H	2	14-. .	8	Y	All-N-N	AF
Grand Forks, N. D. . .	27	197	174	44.2	B3A	X	X-a	38Fh	T-H	2	14-70	8	Y[16]	All-N-N	AF
Granite City, Ill.	29	101	101	25.8	None	N	D-..	40Sh	H-H	2	N-. .	8	N	FP-G-N	F
Great Falls, Mont. . . .	39	277	233	89.9	None	N	. . . .	40Sh	N-H	3	N-. .	8	Y	FP-G-N	F
Greenville, Miss. . . .	30	234	214	46.2	None	N	M-..	40Fh	T-S	2	. .-90	4	Y	FP-N-G	N
Greenwich t, Conn. . .	41	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	S-..	38Sh	S-X	2[3]	12-90	11	Y	GP-N-N	FU
Hackensack, N. J. . . .	29	359	359	95.0	State	A	Mgr-a	35N	X-X	2[5]	15-. .	10	Y	N-FPG-N	SU
Hagerstown, Md.	36	351	232	91.5	None	N	PM-a	40Fh	T-S	2	7-21	7	N	FP-G-N	SU
Hamden t, Conn.	30	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	38N	S-H	2[6]	12-60	8	Y[16]	All-N-N	U
Hamilton tp, N. J. . . .	41	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	. . . .	40N	S-S	2[5]	15-. .	11	Y	N-FGP-N	A
Hamtramck, Mich. . . .	43	652	620	173.0	B5X	A	PB-a	40Sh	T-X	2[2]	15-90	7	Y[17]	FP-G-N	FGS
Hattiesburg, Miss. . . .	29	272	236	48.9	B3C	A	K-a	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	5	Y	GFP-N-N	F
Haverford tp, Pa. . . .	40	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	. . . .	35N	N-X	2[3]	12-100	8	Y[15]	P-N-G	N
Haverhill, Mass.	47	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	D-a	38N	S-S	2	12-36	. .	. .	All-N-N	AF
Hazleton, Pa.	35	227	174	42.1	B3C	FP	D-..	33Sh	N-S	2	7-21	10	Y[16]	FP-N-N	F
Hempstead, N. Y. . . .	29	286	253	86.8	County	A	D-..	33¾N	T-H	2[3]	15-30	10	Y	N-All-N	U
Highland Park, Mich. .	46	1,104	1,072	331.4	B5C[8]	FG	PC-a	40N	X-X	2[2]	18-36	6	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
High Point, N. C.	40	490	415	105.6	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-S	1[2]	12-60	6	Y	P-F-G	FSU
Hot Springs, Ark. . . .	29	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	FP-N-N	FA
Huntington Pk., Calif. .	29	208	194	68.8	B3C	A	. . . .	40N	N-S	3	15-15	11	Y	N-All-N	U
Hutchinson, Kan.	34	212	212	40.7	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	41Fh	T-S	2	12-60	6	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Independence, Mo. . . .	37	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	M-..	44Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	8	Y[15]	N-N-All	F
Inglewood, Calif.	46	332	290	101.5	County	A	Mgr-a	40N	S-S	2[4]	10-120	10	Y	N-All-N	U
Iowa City, Iowa	27	106	106	31.0	B3M	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-N	2	15-90	8	Y	FP-G-N	AFU
Ithaca, N. Y.	29	235	198	66.5	B3M	A	. . . .	43Fh	N-S	2	14-112	9	Y	N-All-N	F
Jackson, Tenn.	30	260	183	59.9	B3..	A	D-..	40Fh	N-T	2	N-. .	7	Y	FP-N-G	A
Jamestown, N. Y. . . .	43	769	623	204.5	B3M	A	. . . .	38½Fh	T-H	2	12-60	10	Y	N-All-N	SU
Jefferson City, Mo. . .	25	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	D-a	40Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	8	N	F-N-G	F
Johnson City, Tenn. . .	28	270	165	47.4	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	40N	N-S	2	5-15	5	Y	N-All-N	F
Joplin, Mo.	39	282	282	52.1	B3M	A	D-..	38Sh	N-S	2	14-. .	. .	N	FP-N-G	N
Kankakee, Ill.	26	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FP	. . . .	43Fh	N-X	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Kearny, N. J.	40	427	394	128.9	State	A	. . . .	30N	N-X	2[5]	15-. .	10	Y	FP-G-N	FU
Key West, Fla.	26	340	191	60.4	B3C	A	K-a	40N	S-S	2	15-. .	8	Y	G-F-N	N
Kingston, N. Y.	29	333	305	79.3	B3M	A	. . . .	38Sh	N-H	2	N-. .	9	Y	N-All-N	AF
Kokomo, Ind.	39	217	205	33.7	None	N	D-..	36Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	8	. .	FP-N-N	AF
Lackawanna, N. Y. . . .	28	481	481	121.5	B3M	A	S-a	44Sh	T-S	2	12-. .	8	Y	N-All-N	S
La Crosse, Wis.	48	415	382	116.5	B5M	FP	D-g	38½Fh	N-S	2	30-60	10	Y	N-All-N	AF
Lafayette, Ind.	36	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	M-..	39Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	9	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Lafayette, La.	34	335	244	62.7	B5X	FP	. . . .	40N	S-S	2	N-. .	6	N	FP-N-G	F
La Grange, Ga.	25	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-H	2	10-. .	5	Y[17]	N-N-N	N
Lake Charles, La. . . .	41	193	193	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	FP-N-N	F
Lakeland, Fla.	31	720	548	173.4	B3X	A	PB-a	44Fh	S-X	2	12-45	7	Y[19]	All-N-N	A
Laurel, Miss.	25	141	119	27.8	B3..	FP	. . . .	44Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	6	N	FP-N-N	F
Lawton, Okla.	35	200	163	46.5	None	N	D-a	44Fh	N-S	2	30-30	7	N	FP-N-G	N
Lebanon, Pa.	28	133	119	28.8	B3C	P	C-..	39Fh	N-S	1[1]	. .-30	11	N	P-N-G	N
Lewiston, Me.	41	302	284	69.6	None	N	D-..	43F	N-S	2	14-. .	8	N	N-All-N	AF
Lincoln Park, Mich. . .	29	150	125	43.8	B3M[8]	A	X-g	37N	T-T	2	10-30	9	Y	GFP-N-N	AS
Linden, N. J.	31	418	418	108.2	State	A	. . . .	35N	N-S	2[7]	12-. .		. .	N-FPG-N	N

Table IX—Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1952 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	No. Paid Holidays	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Lockport, N. Y.	25	504	474	$ 100.6	B3M	A	PB-a	35N	N-H	2	15-120	10	Y	N-All-N	FU
Lower Merion tp, Pa. .	49	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	38½ Sh	T-H	2	30-180	11	Y	PG-N-N	N
Lynchburg, Va.	48	489	466	105.6	None	N	. . . .	44Sh	N-H	2	N-. .	3	N	All-N-N	N
Lynwood, Calif.	26	121	110	35.6	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2	12-30	11	Y	N-All-N	U
Manchester t, Conn. . .	34	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	Mgr-a	36N	N-S	2	14-14	11	Y	All-N-N	A
Manitowoc, Wis.	28	390	309	104.2	B5M	FP	. . . .	41N	N-X	2[6]	10-60	6	Y	N-All-N	AF
Mansfield, Ohio	44	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A	S-..	40Sh	N-S	2	15-90	8	N	FP-G-N	F
Maplewood tp, N. J. . .	25	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	K-a	36N	T-H	2[4]	. .-90	8	Y	N-All-N	N
Marion, Ind.	30	254	215	51.0	None	N	D-a	44Fh	S-S	2	. .-30	7	. .	FP-N-G	AF
Marion, Ohio	34	366	366	79.0	B3M	FP	X-..	44Fh	N-T	2	15-90	8	Y	FP-G-N	FGS
Mason City, Iowa	28	223	190	58.1	B3M	FP	K-g	40N	..-X	2[5]	12-. .	8	Y	FP-G-N	F
Massillon, Ohio	30	182	182	34.5	B3M	A	X-a	40Fh	N-H	2	30-. .	5	H	FP-G-N	AF
Maywood, Ill.	27	124	104	36.0	B3M	FP	S-a	40Fh	T-X	2	N-. .	6	H	FP-G-N	F
Melrose, Mass.	27	350	350	80.6	State	A	X-a	37½N	N-X	2[5]	15-. .	10	Y	All-N-N	U
Meriden, Conn.	44	398	337	101.4	None	N	D-..	40Sh	N-H	2	N-. .	7	Y	FP-N-G	N
Meridian, Miss.	42	319	259	68.7	B3C	A	Mgr-a	41Fh	N-N	2	12-180	6	N	N-FGP-N	AF
Miami Beach, Fla. . . .	46	965	859	339.1	B5C	A	PC-a	42N	N-S	2[3]	8-. .	7	Y[17]	GFPN-N	U
Michigan City, Ind. . .	28	274	237	59.1	None	N	D-a	44Fh	N-X	2	N-. .	11	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Middletown, Conn. . . .	30	287	268	58.2	None	N	D-a	38Sh	N-S	2	14-. .	11	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
Middletown, Ohio	34	201	176	67.0	B3C	FPO	Mgr-..	40N	T-S	2[5]	15-90	6	Y	FP-G-N	F
Milford t, Conn.	27	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	41Fh	T-S	2	12-24	11	Y	All-N-N	FU
Mishawaka, Ind.	33	319	242	75.8	None	N	D-..	40Fh	T-X	2[5]	15-30	8	Y	FPO-N-N	F
Moline, Ill.	37	419	392	95.6	B3M	FP	. . . .	40Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	10	N	FP-G-N	AF
Monroe, La.	39	608	. . .	132.1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	40N	S-X	2	60-. .	6	Y	FP-N-N	AF
Montclair, N. J.	44	477	454	140.3	None	N	. . . .	40Sh	T-H	2	15-. .	. .	. .	N-FPO-N	N
Morgantown, W. Va. . .	26	180	153	43.1	B3X[8]	FP	Mgr-g	41Fh	N-S	2	30-90	6	N	GFP-N-N	FG
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa. . .	27	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FP	Mgr-a	40Sh	T-S	2[5]	12-90	8	Y	All-N-N	N
Muskegon, Mich.	48	462	409	132.4	B3C	A	PA-a	44Fh	N-H	2[3]	30-60	6	Y	All-N-N	AFGU
Muskogee, Okla.	37	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3X[8]	FG	X-a	44Fh	X-X	2	12-90	9	Y	FP-N-G	AFU
Nashua, N. H.	35	390	390	67.2	None	N	. . . .	34N	N-H	2[4]	15-15	9	Y	O-FP-N	AFU
New Albany, Ind.	29	147	147	28.7	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	FP-N-N	AFU
Newark, Ohio.	34	193	165	46.9	B3M	A	M-..	40Sh	N-H	2	15-60	8	N	FP-G-N	F
New Brunswick, N. J. .	39	435	390	124.7	None	N	S-..	35N	X-X	2	N-. .	11	Y	FP-G-N	FG
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3A	A	Mgr-a	35N	N-S	2	N-. .	10	Y	N-All-N	FU
New Castle, Pa.	49	301	301	72.7	B3C[8]	FPO	C-a	38½Fh	N-S	2	30-90	9	N	GFP-N-N	FGU
New Kensington, Pa. .	25	107	107	26.9	B3C	P	M-g	40Fh	N-T	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N-N-N	GS
New London, Conn. . .	31	362	341	100.8	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	T-H	2	10-60	11	Y	GFP-N-N	A

Newport, Ky.	31	222	189	$ 62.0	B4A	A	Mgr-a	40Sh	N-X	2	14-. .	11	N	GFP-N-P	AF
Newport, R. I.	38	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	D-a	38N	H-H	2	N-. .	9	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Newport News, Va. . .	42	575	461	153.6	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	S-S	2	30-30	7	N	All-N-N	F
Norman, Okla.	27	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-S	2	14-. .	6	Y	F-G-N	N
Norristown, Pa.	38	135	129	31.7	B3C	A	S-..	38½Sh	N-..	2	6-. .	8	N	P-N-N	N
Northampton, Mass. . .	29	262	242	54.3	State	FPO	S-..	35N	N-H	2^{3}	15-45	9	Y	All-N-N	F
North Bergen tp, N. J.	42	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . -. .	. .	. .	N-FGP-N	. . .
N. Little Rock, Ark. . .	44	251	207	60.9	B5M	A	M-a	40N	H-H	3	15-15	9	Y	FP-N-G	AFGU
Norwalk, Conn.	49	359	359	112.2	B3M	FP	M-g	38Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	8	Y	N-FP-G	AF
Norwood, Ohio	35	289	277	75.2	B5M	A	X-a	40Sh	..-H	2	. . -. .	. .	N	FP-G-N	FU
Nutley, N. J.	27	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	D-..	40N	N-H	2^{5}	15-15	9	Y	N-GFP-N	N
Odessa, Tex.	29	269	226	. . .	None	N	D-..	44Fh	T-S	2	15-30	6	Y	F-G-N	N
Orange, N. J.	38	307	258	80.6	State	A	D-..	37½N	N-N	2^{5}	12-. .	11	Y	N-GFP-N	F
Oshkosh, Wis.	41	536	512	114.1	B5M	FP	D-g	37½N	T-H	2	10-. .	9	Y	FP-G-N	AFU
Ottumwa, Iowa	34	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	C-a	40Fh	T-H	2	10-60	8	Y	FP-G-N	FGS
Owensboro, Ky.	34	. . .	. . .	. . .	B6C^{8}	FPO	C-a	44Fh	..-H	2	12-60	. .	. .	All-N-N	F
Paducah, Ky.	33	464	415	103.0	B3M	FPO	Mgr-a	41Fh	T-H	2	18-30	7	Y	GFP-N-O	AF
Palo Alto, Calif.	25	407	318	124.1	B5C^{10}	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	2^{4}	12-130	9	Y	N-All-N	S
Panama City, Fla. . . .	26	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3X	FP	Mgr-g	45Fh	N-N	2	N-. .	6	Y	N-N-All	N
Parkersburg, W. Va. .	30	384	352	64.7	B3X^{8}	FPO	D-a	38½Fh	N-H	2	10-30	8	Y	FP-N-G	FG
Parma, Ohio	29	155	155	43.5	B3M	FP	D-a	44Sh	S-X	2^{4}	15-90	8	Y	FP-G-N	F
Penn tp, Pa.	25	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	. . . .	40Sh	T-S	2	12-. .	7	Y	N-P-G	N
Pensacola, Fla.	43	469	367	110.4	B3X	A	X-a	40Sh	T-H	2	10-60	7	Y^{17}	All-N-N	F
Perth Amboy, N. J. . .	41	464	402	133.3	None	N	. . . .	35N	N-S	2	N-. .	. .	N	N-GFP-N	F
Petersburg, Va.	35	344	321	66.7	None	N	Mgr-..	40N	N-S	2	10-100	9	N	N-N-All	N
Pine Bluff, Ark.	37	234	234	43.8	B5C	FP	D-g	44Fh	T-H	2	N-. .	. .	. .	FP-N-G	AF
Plainfield, N. J.	42	318	318	90.6	State	A	K-..	36N	T-H	2^{3}	15-. .	11	Y	N-GFP-N	AU
Pocatello, Idaho	26	195	156	46.3	B5C	FP	. . . .	39Fh	T-S	2	12-75	7	Y^{18}	P-F-G	F
Pomona, Calif.	35	369	318	99.1	B7C	A	Mgr-a	40Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	8	Y	N-All-N	N
Port Huron, Mich. . . .	36	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40Sh	N-X	2^{4}	12-90	8	Y	GFP-N-N	AFS
Portsmouth, Ohio	37	374	340	85.9	B3C	A	Mgr-a	41½Fh	T-S	2	15-90	6	Y	FP-G-N	FGS
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . .	41	. . .	. . .	. . .	County	A	. . . .	37½N	T-S	3	N-. .	10	Y	N-All-N	AF
Provo, Utah	29	241	163	60.3	B3C	FP	C-a	40N	T-H	2	10-. .	11	Y^{15}	P-N-G	AFU
Quincy, Ill.	41	261	213	56.4	B3..	FP	M-g	36Fh	S-S	2	15-15	8	Y	FP-G-N	F
Rapid City, S. D.	25	220	197	52.0	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-S	2	14-60	8	Y^{17}	N-N-All	F
Redondo Beach, Calif. .	25	183	183	52.8	County	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-S	2	12-30	8	Y	N-All-N	U
Redwood City, Calif. .	26	247	219	71.5	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-X	2	12-90	11	Y	N-All-N	GU
Reno, Nev.	32	398	398	103.9	B3M	A	Mgr-a	37½Sh	S-S	2	N-. .	9	Y	All-N-N	AFU
Revere, Mass.	37	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	S-..	35N	T-H	2^{2}	15-90	11	Y	All-N-N	AF
Richmond, Ind.	40	428	253	117.0	None	N	. . . .	40Fh	S-..	2	. . -. .	. .	. .	FP-N-N	A
Riverside, Calif.	47	661	482	185.2	None	N	. . . .	40N	T-T	1	18-90	11	Y	N-All-N	AU
Rochester, Minn.	30	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C^{8}	FP	C-g	40Sh	N-H	2	12-60	6	N	F-G-N	AFS
Rock Island, Ill.	49	224	186	57.2	B3M	FP	D-g	44Fh	T-S	2	N-. .	9	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Rocky Mount, N. C. . .	28	424	281	90.3	None	N	Mgr-a	41½Fh	S-S	2	12-60	7	Y	G-FP-N	N
Rome, Ga.	30	250	201	58.8	B3X	FP	Mgr-g	40Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	5	Y^{16}	All-N-N	F
Rome, N. Y.	42	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	. . .	. . . .	36N	N-X	2	N-. .	6	N	N-All-N	AFU
Roswell, N. M.*	26	. . .	192	44.9	None	N	Mgr-..	41Fh	T-S	2	12-12	7	Y	All-N-N	N
Royal Oak, Mich.	47	436	399	125.8	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-H	2^{4}	12-60	9	Y	All-N-N	AFU

Table IX—Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1952 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	No. Paid Holidays	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
St. Cloud, Minn.	28	286	261	$ 40.7	B3C	A	M-..	40Sh	S-S	2	..-..	6	N	FP-G-N	AF
Salem, Mass.	42	...	...	...	...	...	....	37½N	S-S	2	..-..	..	N	All-N-N	A
Salem, Ore.	43	381	327	125.0	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Sh	N-H	2	10-..	8	N	F-G-N	AFU
Salina, Kan.	26	170	139	49.6	None	N	Mgr-a	48F	S-S	2	12-12	6	N	FP-N-G	FU
Sandusky, Ohio	29	203	171	60.9	...[20]	FP	Mgr-..	38½Sh	N-S	2	15-90	6	Y	FP-G-N	FG
San Leandro, Calif.	28	205	205	...	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2[4]	12-90	11	Y	N-All-N	U
San Mateo, Calif.	42	313	313	96.1	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-S	2[4]	12-60	10	Y	N-All-N	U
Santa Ana, Calif.	46	497	497	131.2	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-S	2	12-100	11	Y	N-All-N	FU
Santa Barbara, Calif.	45	555	479	145.1	B5M	FP	K-g	40N	S-S	2	14-14	7	Y	FP-G-N	A
Santa Fe, N. M.	28	119	119	25.3	None	N	M-a	44Fh	S-S	2	30-..	9	N	N-All-N	N
Shaker Heights, Ohio	28	400	269	128.5	B3M	A	....	37½Sh	T-H	2	15-90	7	Y	FP-G-N	F
Sharon, Pa.	26	147	147	43.0	B3C	FPO	....	38Fh	T-H	2	8-180	6	Y	N-FPG-N	AF
Sheboygan, Wis.	42	460	428	193.0	B3M[8]	FPG	....	40Sh	N-T	2	12-60	10	Y	N-All-N	AFGSU
Spartanburg, S. C.	37	334	281	78.1	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	45Fh	N-S	2	N-..	4	Y	F-P-N	FU
Steubenville, Ohio	36	267	223	67.9	B3M	A	....	40Fh	N-N	2	15-90	..	N	FP-G-N	AF
Stratford t, Conn.	33	...	...	...	None	N	....	40N	N-H	2	18-90	10	Y	FPG-N-N	FU
Superior, Wis.	35	369	369	95.4	B5M	FP	Mgr-g	37½N	T-S	2	10-30	9	N	N-All-N	F
Tallahassee, Fla.	27	...	...	...	None	N	Mgr-..	40N	S-S	2	N-..	6	Y	All-N-N	N
Taunton, Mass.	40	...	...	...	State	A	D-a	33Fh	N-H	2	0-..	..	Y	All-N-N	U
Teaneck tp, N. J.	34	...	...	...	State	A	Mgr-..	40N	H-H	2[5]	15-..	11	N	N-FGP-N	N
Temple, Tex.	25	...	...	...	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	12-12	5	N	F-G-N	F
Torrington, Conn.	28	225	225	58.3	None	N	C-..	38Fh	T-H	..[1]	N-..	9	Y	FPG-N-N	G
Tucson, Ariz.	45	684	593	193.2	B3M	A	PB-a	39Fh	S-H	3	15-60	9	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	46	628	573	119.7	B3G	A	K-..	40Fh	..-X	2	15-45	5	Y	FP-G-O	AFG
Tyler, Tex.	39	421	329	94.0	B3C	FP	X-a	44Fh	H-H	2	12-90	5	Y	F-G-N	F
Union tp, N. J.	38	...	...	...	State	A	....	35N	N-N	2[5]	15-..	8	Y	N-FGP-N	N
University City, Mo.	40	210	210	54.4	B3..	A	Mgr-a	40¾Sh	T-T	2	12-60	8	Y	FP-N-G	N
Vallejo, Calif.	26	432	386	133.2	B5M	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	3	15-45	11	Y	All-N-N	N
Valley Stream, N. Y.	27	144	144	35.0	...	...	....	....	...	..	..-..	..	..	N-All-N	U
Vancouver, Wash.	42	291	256	78.2	B3M	FP	PA-a	40N	T-T	2	10-90	10	N	F-G-N	A
Vicksburg, Miss.	28	...	...	...	B4..	FP	D-g	40Sh	N-T	2	N-..	7	Y	GFP-N-N	N
Waltham, Mass.	47	598	510	147,3	...	...	....	35N	S-X	3	N-..	11	N	All-N-N	F
Warren, Ohio	50	...	...	...	B3M	A	....	37½Fh	N-S	2[4]	15-90	9	Y	FP-G-N	FU
Warwick, R. I.	43	...	...	...	None	N	D-a	35N	H-H	2	30-..	9	Y	P-N-G	N
Warwick, Va.	40	...	...	...	None	N	S-..	44Sh	N-S	2	12-30	7	Y	N-N-All	N
Washington, Pa.	26	136	136	38.8	B3M	FP	....	40Fh	S-S	2	10-30	11	Y[16]	FP-N-N	FG
Watertown t, Mass.	37	...	...	...	State	A	....	37½N	N-X	2[4]	15-90	10	Y	All-N-N	A

Watertown, N. Y. . . .	34	415	332	$ 100.6	B3C	A	Mgr-..	35½Fh	S-X	2	12-180	10	N	N-All-N	AFU
Waukegan, Ill.	39	233	207	58.9	B3M	FP	M-a	38Fh	N-H	2	15-15	. .	. .	FP-G-N	AFS
Wausau, Wis.	30	308	263	76.5	None	N	D-a	41½Fh	T-S	2	12-30	6	H	N-All-N	AFS
Wauwatosa, Wis.	33	347	331	101.3	B3M[8]	FPG	S-..	40Sh	S-H	2[4]	10-30	6	Y	N-All-N	ASU
West Allis, Wis.	43	522	505	157.3	B5M[8]	FPG	PB-g	40Sh	T-H	2[3]	12-60	10	Y[15]	N-All-N	AF
W. Hartford t, Conn. .	44	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	S-..	35N	T-S	2	. .-. .	11	Y	All-N-N	N
West Haven t, Conn. . .	32	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	40N	N-N	2	14-. .	8	N	N-N-N	A
West New York, N. J. .	38	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	. . . .	40N	N-N	2	6-12	8	Y	N-GFP-N	FU
West Orange, N. J. . .	29	230	230	62.9	State	A	. . . .	35N	S-H	2[5]	15-. .	9	Y	N-GFP-N	AF
W. Palm Beach, Fla. .	43	407	407	100.2	B5X	A	X-a	41N	X-X	2	21-21	7	Y	GFP-N-N	AFU
Weymouth t, Mass. . .	33	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	. . . .	37N	T-S	2	15-90	6	N	All-N-N	A
White Plains, N. Y. . .	43	617	591	187.4	B3M	A	PC-a	38½Sh	T-T	2[2]	12-60	9	Y	N-All-N	SU
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	31	153	153	35.2	B3C	FP	. . . .	39Fh	N-X	2[6]	24-. .	. .	Y[17]	All-N-N	FU
Williamsport, Pa. . . .	45	215	215	47.4	B3C	FP	D-g	35½Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	Y[16]	GFP-N-N	F
Wilmington, N. C. . . .	45	593	526	123.7	B3M	F	. . . .	37½N	N-S	2	10-120	. .	N	GFP-N-N	F
Winona, Minn.	25	196	182	47.7	B. .	FP	C-g	44Sh	H-X	2	0-0	9	N	FG-G-N	AF
Woodbridge tp, N. J. .	36	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	. . . .	F
Wyandotte, Mich.	37	760	675	200.0	B3M	F	K-..	44Sh	T-X	2	12-60	8	N	All-N-N	AFS
Yakima, Wash.	38	303	271	88.8	B3C	FP	C-g	39Sh	T-X	2	N-. .	9	N	FP-G-N	AF
Zanesville, Ohio	41	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	. . .	S-..	44Fh	N-S	1[1]	30-. .	. .	. .	FP-G-N	F
10,000 to 25,000															
Aberdeen, S. D.	21	135	119	34.4	B3C	FP	D-..	41Fh	N-..	2	14-. .	7	N	All-N-N	AFU
Aberdeen, Wash.	20	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	40N	T-X	2	8-24	10	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Ada, Okla.	16	132	114	23.9	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-T	2	15-. .	7	Y	F-N-G	N
Adrian, Mich.	18	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	F	D-a	38½Fh	N-X	2	N-. .	5	Y	N-All-N	AGU
Albany, Calif.	18	96	96	25.1	B5C	FP	X-a	37½N	N-H	2[3]	12-90	11	Y	FP-N-G	N
Albany, Ore.	10	103	103	18.1	B3..	FP	Mgr-g	40Sh	N-..	2	12-30	8	Y	N-All-N	F
Albemarle, N. C.	12	142	104	24.7	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-N	1	N-. .	4	Y[18]	N-FP-N	U
Albert Lea, Minn. . . .	14	104	100	25.2	None	N	Mgr-a	44Sh	T-S	2	12-60	10	Y	FP-G-N	F
Albion, Mich.	10	191	186	28.2	None	N	M-a	44Fh	N-S	2	0-0	6	Y	N-All-N	AF
Alice, Tex.	16	134	92	27.5	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	T-S	2	N-. .	6	N	N-N-N	N
Allen Park, Mich. . . .	12	93	77	28.7	None	N	D-a	40N	N-X	2[4]	12-100	9	. .	All-N-N	A
Alpena, Mich.	13	284	253	52.6	B3X	A	Mgr-a	38Fh	N-S	2	15-30	0	Y	All-N-N	AFS
Ambridge, Pa.	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	K-g	44Fh	N-S	2	30-30	7	Y	P-N-G	G
Ames, Iowa	23	310	231	66.9	B3M	FP	Mgr-g	44Sh	T-S	2	12-90	7	Y	FP-G-N	F
Amesbury t, Mass. . .	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	. . . .	40Sh	S-S	2	15-. .	10	Y	All-N-N	F
Amherst t, Mass. . . .	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	C-a	37½N	N-N	2	15-60	10	Y	All-N-N	N
Anaconda, Mont.	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	M-a	40Fh	N-X	3	N-. .	. .	. .	FP-G-N	F
Anaheim, Calif.	15	262	232	56.0	None	N	K-a	40Sh	X-X	2	12-30	10	Y	N-All-N	U
Anderson, S. C.	20	181	181	41.3	None	N	C-..	40Fh	N-S	2	10-30	. .	Y[18]	F-P-N	N
Andover t, Mass.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	FP	. . . .	. .Sh	N-H	2	15-30	8	Y	All-N-N	N
Annapolis, Md.	10	183	159	37.4	None	N	. . . .	33Fh	N-S	3	15-90	10	Y	FP-G-N	N
Ansonia, Conn.	19	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	M-a	35Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	11	Y	P-N-G	N
Antioch, Calif.	11	79	73	22.1	B3..	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2	12-. .	6	Y	N-FP-G	A
Arcadia, Calif.	23	184	157	53.9	B5C	A	K-a	40N	S-S	2	12-90	11	N	N-All-N	N
Ardmore, Okla.	18	163	124	27.9	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	S-S	2	15-15	7	Y	FP-N-G	U
Arkansas City, Kan. . .	13	199	187	35.3	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	6	N	N-N-All	N

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1952 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	No. Paid Holidays	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Arnold, Pa.	10	32	32	$ 6.2	B3C	FPO	. . . .	40Fh	N-..	2	..-..	. .	Y[17]	GP-N-N	N
Asbury Park, N. J.	17	265	256	72.4	State	A	Mgr-a	37Sh	T-H	2[5]	15-..	11	Y	N-FPG-N	FU
Ashland, Ohio	14	81	71	21.1	B3M	FP	Mgr-g	39Fh	N-S	2	15-90	7	Y	FP-G-N	N
Ashland, Wis.	11	130	106	28.9	B5M	FP	Mgr-g	38½Fh	T-X	2	N-..	6	Y	N-All-N	AF
Ashtabula, Ohio	24	170	153	51.4	B3C	FP	S-g	44Fh	N-S	2	15-90	6	Y	FP-G-N	F
Astoria, Ore.	12	125	105	36.6	B3C	F	Mgr-g	40Fh	H-H	2	12-30	. .	Y	. . . .	AF
Atchison, Kan.	13	67	67	13.9	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	15-..	8	N	FP-N-G	F
Athens, Ohio	12	85	63	16.8	B3M	FP	S-..	44Fh	T-S	2	0-0	6	N	FP-G-N	F
Athol t, Mass.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3X[10]	A	. . . .	40Sh	H-H	2	15-45	10	Y	All-N-N	N
Attleboro, Mass.	24	294	275	59.7	State	A	D-..	35N	T-..	2	..-..	. .	. .	All-N-N	AF
Auburn, Ala.	13	68	68	10.2	None	N	S-..	44Fh	N-H	2	15-..	4	Y[17]	All-N-N	N
Auburn, Me.	23	160	160	30.8	B3X	FP	Mgr-..	40Sh	T-X	2	15-..	8	N	FP-G-N	AF
Augusta, Me.	21	259	259	29.8	B3M	P	D-g	33N	T-S	2	N-..	9	N	N-All-N	F
Aurora, Colo.	11	56	50	11.8	None	N	K-..	44Sh	T-S	2	12-60	8	N	FP-N-G	N
Austin, Minn.	23	273	188	81.4	B3M	FP	D-g	40Sh	T-X	2[4]	10-30	8	Y	FP-G-N	FU
Azusa, Calif.	11	103	82	25.5	B5X	A	PB-a	40N	H-H	2[4]	12-..	11	Y	N-All-N	U
Barre, Vt.	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	D-..	38½Fh	N-H	2	14-28	8	Y[18]	N-N-All	F
Bartlesville, Okla.	19	179	127	35.7	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	N-T	2	12-60	7	N	F-N-G	N
Bastrop, La.	13	76	76	12.7	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-..	2	N-..	5	H	P-N-N	N
Batavia, N. Y.	18	137	120	34.3	B3C	A	. . . .	38Sh	T-S	2	12-90	6	H	N-All-N	F
Bath, Me.	11	95	95	14.6	B3C	FPO	Mgr-g	38Fh	N-S	2	10-..	8	N	N-N-All	N
Baytown, Tex.	23	132	114	34.4	B3C	FP	S-..	44Fh	H-H	2	15-90	7	Y	N-All-N	N
Beacon, N. Y.	14	102	95	26.0	County	A	. . . .	35N	T-H	2	12-60	10	Y	N-All-N	N
Beatrice, Neb.	12	117	80	21.6	B4M	F	D-..	44Fh	T-T	2	N-..	11	. .	N-P-G	AF
Beaver Dam, Wis.	12	185	171	25.0	B5M[8]	FP	M-g	44Fh	N-S	1[1]	N-..	6	Y	N-All-N	AF
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	111	52	33.4	B3C	FP	D-..	35N	N-H	2	10-30	11	Y[16]	FP-N-G	N
Beckley, W. Va.	19	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3X	FP	K-..	43Sh	S-S	2	N-..	6	N	FP-N-G	F
Bedford, Ind.	13	109	89	23.6	. . .	. . .	M-..	40Fh	N-N	2	..-..	. .	. .	FP-N-N	F
Bell, Calif.	15	65	65	19.8	County	A	K-a	40N	T-H	2	6-..	10	Y	N-All-N	U
Bellaire, Ohio	13	102	86	14.1	B3M	A	. . . .	38Fh	N-S	2	14-30	6	H	FP-G-N	N
Bellaire, Tex.	10	117	100	34.1	None	N	Mgr-a	42Sh	N-X	2	N-..	7	N	N-N-N	N
Bellefontaine, Ohio	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A	X-a	44..	S-S	. .	..-..	. .	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Bellevue, Pa.	12	52	52	10.5	B3C	P	S-..	44Fh	N-T	2[4]	10-30	7	Y	P-N-G	N
Bemidji, Minn.	10	. . .	. . .	17.3	B3C	FP	. . . .	..Fh	N-S	2	N-..	6	Y	N-All-N	N
Bend, Ore.	11	73	56	24.2	B3C	F	Mgr-a	40Fh	T-S	2	12-60	9	Y	N-All-N	F
Benton Harbor, Mich.	19	207	191	62.3	B3C	A	Mgr-a	38Fh	N-S	2	12-..	6	Y	FPG-N-N	AF
Berea, Ohio*	12	. . .	91	21.8	B3M	FPO	X-..	44Sh	N-S	2	..-..	6	Y	FP-G-N	N

Bergenfield, N. J. . . .	18	116	116	$ 23.4	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N-FPG-N	N
Berkley, Mich.	18	94	. . .	28.8	B3C[10]	FPO	Mgr-a	38N	T-X	2[3]	14-70	8	Y[15]	N-All-N	F
Berlin, N. H.	17	224	207	47.1	None	N	D-..	35N	N-X	2[4]	15-. .	9	Y[16]	N-All-N	AF
Berwick, Pa.	14	59	59	8.1	B3C	P	C-..	44Fh	N-T	2	6-18	7	N	P-N-G	N
Bethel, Pa.	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	C-a	44N	S-H	2	15-. .	7	N	P-N-N	N
Bexley, Ohio	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3..	P	M-a	44Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	FP-G-N	N
Big Spring, Tex.	17	183	155	42.6	None	N	Mgr-a	45Fh	T-S	2	30-30	6	Y	F-G-N	N
Birmingham, Mich. . .	15	194	. . .	53.6	None	N	S-a	40N	T-H	2[4]	10-60	6	Y[19]	All-N-N	A
Bismarck, N. D.	19	185	173	37.6	B3C	A	X-a	40Sh	S-S	2	12-30	10	Y	All-N-N	N
Bloomsburg, Pa.	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3..	P	. . . .	40Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	P-N-N	N
Blue Island, Ill.	18	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FP	. . . .	44Fh	N-N	2	0-0	8	Y	FP-G-N	N
Bluefield, W. Va.	22	116	116	29.8	B3X	FP	Mgr-a	43Sh	N-H	2	30-30	10	N	FP-N-G	FG
Blytheville, Ark.	16	87	87	15.2	None	N	C-..	45Sh	T-S	2	30-30	4	N	F-N-G	U
Bogalusa, La.	18	159	155	33.1	B5C	FP	. . . .	44Fh	N-H	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	FP-N-N	AF
Boone, Iowa	12	70	54	15.4	B3M	FP	X-g	40Sh	T-H	2	10-30	7	N	FP-G-N	AF
Borger, Tex.	18	120	104	26.6	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	14-14	7	N	N-All-N	F
Bossier City, La. . . .	15	87	76	17.7	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	S-..	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	. . . .	F
Boulder, Colo.	20	145	126	34.6	None	N	S-a	40N	T-H	2	12-60	6	Y	N-All-N	FU
Bowling Green, Ky. . .	18	242	178	41.4	B..M	FP	M-..	40Fh	N-..	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	FP-N-N	F
Bowling Green, Ohio . .	12	71	42	16.8	B3M	FP	. . . .	44Fh	..-..	. .	15-. .	. .	. .	FP-G-N	N
Bozeman, Mont.	11	81	71	22.1	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	14-. .	10	Y	FP-G-N	F
Braddock, Pa.	16	120	102	20.8	B3C	FP	. . . .	44Fh	N-S	2	12-12	8	Y[16]	FP-N-N	F
Bradenton, Fla.	14	149	127	33.2	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	T-H	2	30-. .	. .	. .	All-N-N	N
Bradford, Pa.	17	164	142	35.9	B3C	FP	D-..	38½Fh	N-S	2	14-14	6	Y	FPG-N-N	AF
Brainerd, Minn.	13	141	97	29.1	B3C[8]	FP	C-g	40Sh	S-H	2	12-30	6	Y	N-All-N	A
Braintree t, Mass. . . .	23	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	FPO	C-a	40N	N-N	2	N-. .	8	Y	All-N-N	F
Brattleboro t, Vt. . . .	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	S-..	38Sh	T-H	2	14-. .	11	Y[19]	N-N-All	N
Brawley, Calif.*	12	. . .	94	24.7	None	N	D-..	44Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	7	Y[17]	N-N-O	N
Bridgeton, N. J.	18	123	117	19.8	None	N	S-..	38Fh	T-T	2	15-. .	. .	. .	N-GFP-N	N
Bristol, Pa.	13	84	62	15.5	B3..	FP	. . . .	44Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	FP-N-N	N
Bristol t, R. I.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	. . . .	30N	N-S	2	. .-. .	10	N	P-N-G	N
Bristol, Tenn.	17	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3..	FP	. . . .	41Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	7	. .	N-All-N	N
Bristol, Va.	16	175	109	42.0	None	N	Mgr-..	40Fh	T-S	2[2]	12-45	7	Y[17]	N-N-All	N
Brookfield, Ill.	15	92	88	16.9	B3M	FP	Mgr-g	35Sh	T-..[11]	2	N-. .	6	H	FP-G-N	N
Brownwood, Tex.	13	149	134	28.7	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	44Sh	..-..[11]	2	15-60	6	Y	F-G-N	F
Brunswick, Ga.	18	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	Mgr-a	37½N	N-H	2	N-. .	7	Y[17]	All-N-N	S
Brunswick t, Me.	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	40Sh	S-H	2	14-14	7	Y[17]	N-All-N	N
Bryan, Tex.	18	219	169	49.0	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-N	2	N-. .	5	N	F-G-N	N
Bucyrus, Ohio	10	166	154	29.2	B3M	FP	D-g	38Fh	N-S	2[2]	10-. .	8	Y	FP-G-N	N
Burlingame, Calif. . . .	20	185	. . .	48.3	B5C	A	K-a	38Sh	T-T	2[4]	30-. .	9	Y	N-All-N	N
Burlington, N. J.	12	118	108	26.7	State	A	D-..	38Sh	H-H	2[5]	20-. .	8	N	N-FPG-N	N
Burlington, N. C. . . .	25	218	168	49.6	None	N	Mgr-..	40N	T-S	2	12-225	4	Y[17]	P-N-G	N
Butler, Pa.	23	130	130	21.0	B3C	FP	K-a	44Fh	S-S	2	0-0	8	Y[16]	All-N-N	F
Cadillac, Mich.	10	75	71	17.0	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	6	Y[16]	N-N-All	F
Cairo, Ill.	12	97	63	19.4	None	N	D-..	41Fh	N-S	. .	N-. .	. .	H	FP-G-N	N
Caldwell, Idaho	10	103	91	21.0	None	N	. . . .	40Fh	S-S	2	0-0	8	Y[15]	N-F-G	F
Calumet City, Ill. . . .	16	117	108	18.5	B3..	FP	M-..	40Fh	N-H	2	14-. .	7	N	FP-G-N	U
Cambridge, Ohio	15	93	66	17.9	B3M	A	X-a	40S	S-H	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	FP-G-N	AF

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	Number of Employees Other Than School: Full-Time	Payroll For October, 1952 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	No. Paid Holidays	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Camden, Ark.	11	114	100	$ 17.0	B5M	FP	M-..	44Fh	N-S	2	0-0	5	N	FP-N-G	U
Campbell, Ohio	13	101	86	17.2	B3M	A	X-a	. .Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	N	FP-G-N	N
Canton, Ill.	12	70	61	15.0	B3..	FP	M-g	44Fh	S-X	2	10-. .	7	N	FP-G-N	N
Cape Girardeau, Mo. .	22	127	127	22.7	. . .	. . .	. . . .	40Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	8	N	N-N-All	F
Carbondale, Ill.	11	71	34	11.1	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-H	2	14-. .	8	N	FP-G-N	A
Carbondale, Pa.	16	89	89	16.9	. . .	. . .	. . . .	40Fh	..-S	2	N-. .	6	Y^{15}	FP-N-N	N
Carlisle, Pa.	17	76	64	14.4	B3C	P	Mgr-g	45Fh	T-H	2	5-. .	8	H	P-N-G	N
Carlsbad, N. M.	18	172	135	35.7	None	N	S-..	44Sh	N-S	2	0-0	. .	Y^{19}	N-N-N	N
Carnegie, Pa.	12	60	60	12.0	B3C	FP	C-g	40Fh	S-H	2	15-45	7	Y	FP-N-N	F
Carteret, N. J.	13	135	135	25.2	None	N	M-..	38Sh	N-H	2^{4}	0-0	7	H	N-FPG-N	F
Carthage, Mo.	11	187	142	31.1	None	N	D-a	41Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	8	Y^{17}	N-N-All	N
Casper, Wyo.	24	189	156	57.5	B3M	FP	M-a	38Fh	N-S	2	6-6	10	Y	P-F-G	AF
Cedar Falls, Iowa . . .	14	231	144	47.5	B3M	FP	C-a	44Fh	N-H	2	6-12	6	Y	FP-G-N	F
Central Falls, R. I. . .	24	149	149	29.2	None	N	. . . .	35N	N-S	2	N-. .	. .	. .	FP-N-G	N
Centralia, Ill.	14	84	67	20.1	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-X	2	10-20	7	Y	FP-G-N	F
Chambersburg, Pa. . .	17	176	118	44.4	B3C	P	D-..	40Sh	S-S	2	15-30	8	Y	P-N-G	N
Chanute, Kan.	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	10-30	6	Y	N-N-All	N
Charles City, Iowa . . .	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FP	D-g	44Fh	N-..	2	10-30	. .	Y	FP-G-N	F
Cheltenham tp, Pa. . .	23	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	Mgr-..	33Sh	N-S	2	14-70	. .	Y	FG-N-N	N
Chicago Hgts., Ill. . . .	25	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FP	C-..	38Fh	N-X	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	FP-G-N	F
Chickasha, Okla.	16	108	95	20.1	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-N	2	6-6	7	Y	F-N-N	N
Chico, Calif.	12	141	141	29.4	B5C^{10}	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2	12-60	11	Y^{17}	N-N-All	F
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	138	118	35.6	B3M	A	. . . .	40Fh	N-..	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	FP-G-N	FG
Chippewa Falls, Wis. .	11	115	106	25.0	B5M	FP	. . . .	38½Fh	S-S	2	10-60	. .	Y	N-FP-G	A
Chula Vista, Calif. . .	16	104	104	33.3	B3C	A	PC-a	40N	T-T	3	12-45	11	Y^{17}	N-All-N	U
Clairton, Pa.	20	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5C	FPO	. . . .	40Fh	S-H	2^{4}	14-42	7	Y	FP-N-N	FGS
Claremont, N. H.	13	187	180	27.5	None	N	Mgr-..	36½Sh	T-H	2^{6}	12-30	7	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Clarksdale, Miss. . . .	17	242	182	50.4	None	N	K-..	44Fh	N-S	2	30-30	6	Y	FP-N-G	N
Clarksville, Tenn. . . .	16	158	107	23.2	None	N	D-..	44S	N-S	2	30-60	6	H	N-N-All	N
Clayton, Mo.	16	134	134	30.1	None	N	X-a	41Fh	N-H	2	15-90	10	Y	N-N-All	N
Clearwater, Fla.	16	285	260	61.7	B5X	A	PB-a	40Fh	S-N	3	15-60	. .	Y	All-N-N	N
Cleburne, Tex.	13	92	70	17.3	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-S	1	7-. .	. .	N	F-G-N	N
Cleveland, Tenn.	13	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	S-..	48F	N-..	1	7-21	. .	. .	N-N-All	N
Cliffside Park, N. J. .	17	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	S-..	40N	S-S	2	. .-. .	8	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Clovis, N. M.	17	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	44Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N-N-N	N
Coatesville, Pa.	14	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	K-..	33Fh	N-S	2	12-. .	5	H^{15}	GP-N-N	U
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho .	12	69	69	15.3	None	N	C-a	40Fh	N-S	2	15-15	7	Y^{15}	N-F-G	F

Coffeyville, Kan.	17	288	234	$ 56.1	None	N	D-..	40N	N-X	2	N-..	8	H	FP-N-G	F
Cohoes, N. Y.	21	242	199	36.1	B4M	A	M-a	39Fh	N-..	2	21-..	..	..	N-All-N	N
College Park, Ga. . . .	15	112	94	24.3	B7C	A	D-..	40Sh	T-T	2	12-60	6	N	All-N-N	N
College Park, Md. . . .	11	30	30	5.5	None	N	X-..	49Fh	N-N	2	30-30	7	N	N-N-All	N
Collingswood, N. J. . .	16	116	103	23.7	None	N	D-a	35N	S-S	2	N-..	11	Y	N-GFP-N	N
Colton, Calif.	14	158	143	37.8	None	N	S-..	40N	N-S	2	12-30	11	Y	N-All-N	N
Columbia, Pa.	12	32	32	5.5	B3C	P	. . . .	44Sh	S-S	0	0-0	6	N	P-N-G	N
Columbia, Tenn.* . . .	11	. . .	80	15.5	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	48F	..-..	2	12-..	..	H	N-All-N	N
Columbus, Ind.	18	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	M-..	40Fh	N-N	2	..-..	..	..	FP-N-N	N
Columbus, Miss.	17	168	96	35.0	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-S	2	10-..	..	..	FP-N-N	A
Concord, N. C.	16	140	95	333.5	None	N	D-..	40Fh	N-N	2	N-..	3	Y[17]	N-GFP-N	N
Conneaut, Ohio	10	86	69	19.0	B3M	FPO	. . . .	40Fh	N-S	2	..-..	..	..	FP-G-N	F
Connellsville, Pa. . . .	13	83	83	16.4	B3C	FP	C-..	44Fh	N-N	2	..-..	..	..	FP-N-N	N
Connersville, Ind. . . .	16	105	88	22.3	None	N	S-..	38Fh	S-S	2	15-15	10	Y	FP-N-N	G
Coral Gables, Fla. . . .	20	435	391	110.1	B5X	A	Mgr-a	41N	T-S	2[5]	12-60	7	Y	N-All-N	F
Coraopolis, Pa.	10	83	73	16.1	B3C	P	K-a	38½N	N-S	2[5]	10-10	4	H	P-N-G	G
Corning, N. Y.	18	220	190	44.4	B3M	. . .	. . . .	44N	N-H	2	7-..	7	Y	N-All-N	AF
Corona, Calif.	10	126	126	24.4	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	S-S	2	12-60	7	Y	N-N-All	A
Coronado, Calif.	13	95	95	29.6	B3C	A	S-a	40N	N-T	3	12-120	8	Y	N-All-N	N
Corsicana, Tex.	19	147	125	25.4	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-S	2	N-..	..	Y	F-G-N	N
Cortland, N. Y.	18	114	102	27.0	County	A	. . . .	38Fh	N-N	2	12-60	9	N	N-All-N	U
Corvallis, Ore.	16	98	78	24.5	None	N	D-..	44Fh	S-S	2	12-90	7	Y	N-All-N	N
Coshocton, Ohio	12	93	83	19.0	B3M	FP	X-..	44Fh	S-S	2	15-..	8	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Cranford tp, N. J. . . .	19	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	D-a	37½N	N-X	2[4]	10-..	8	N	N-FGP-N	N
Crawfordsville, Ind. . .	13	174	122	38.5	None	N	D-..	40Sh	N-X	2	N-..	8	..	FP-G-N	N
Crowley, La.	13	97	97	16.4	None	N	M-a	38Fh	N-S	2	30-30	7	Y[17]	N-N-N	N
Cudahy, Wis.	12	81	79	22.5	B5M[8]	FPO	. . . .	40N	N-S	2	10-30	..	..	FP-G-N	AU
Culver City, Calif. . . .	20	241	208	78.5	B5..	A	K-a	40N	T-S	2	12-12	9	Y	N-All-N	N
Dalton, Ga.	16	135	96	29.0	None	N	. . . .	40Sh	S-S	2	10-..	4	..	All-N-N	S
Daly City, Calif.	15	160	148	26.1	B3C	A	S-a	37½Sh	H-H	2	12-90	..	Y[15]	N-All-N	U
Danbury, Conn.	22	163	143	48.5	None	N	. . . .	35Sh	S-S	2	N-..	8	Y	FP-N-G	F
Danvers t, Mass.	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	Mgr-..	40N	N-H	2	15-75	10	Y	All-N-N	N
Darien t, Conn.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	40Fh	N-N	2	N-..	9	N	N-All-N	N
Decatur, Ala.	20	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	C-..	40Fh	S-S	2	N-..	5	Y	N-N-All	N
Decatur, Ga.	22	191	191	45.8	None	N	Mgr-..	40N	S-S	2[5]	N-..	7	Y[18]	All-N-N	N
Defiance, Ohio	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FP	X-..	44Fh	S-N	2	..-..	..	..	FP-G-N	F
De Kalb, Ill.	12	125	120	22.2	None	N	. . . .	45Sh	N-N	2	30-..	6	N	FP-G-N	A
Delaware tp, N. J. . . .	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	. . . .	37..	N-X	2	N-..	10	Y	N-P-N	N
Delaware, Ohio	12	88	75	18.0	B3M	A	. . . .	44Sh	S-S	2	15-90	8	Y	FP-G-N	FU
Del Rio, Tex.	14	69	45	10.5	B3C	FP	K-g	40Sh	N-S	2	N-..	4	N	F-N-N	N
Denison, Tex.	18	136	104	27.0	B3C	FP	S-..	44½Fh	N-S	2	N-..	5	Y	F-G-N	F
Denton, Tex.	21	181	136	41.2	B5M	FP	M-a	44Fh	S-S	2	15-45	5	Y	F-G-N	N
Derby, Conn.	10	85	85	14.0	None	N	D-..	40Sh	S-S	2	N-..	..	..	N-N-N	N
Des Plaines, Ill.	15	87	72	21.9	B3C	A	. . . .	40Fh	S-H	2	30-..	10	..	FP-G-N	N
Dixon, Ill.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	. . . .	41Sh	S-S	2	..-..	9	..	FP-G-N	N
Dodge City, Kan.	11	99	87	23.1	None	N	D-..	45Fh	N-T	2	N-..	6	Y	F-N-G	F
Donora, Pa.	12	96	96	14.5	B4C	P	. . . .	40Sh	N-H	1[1]	15-..	6	Y	P-N-N	G
Dormont, Pa.	13	62	62	13.2	B9X	FP	Mgr-g	38Fh	N-H	2[6]	14-..	8	H	P-N-G	N

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1952 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	No. Paid Holidays	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Dothan, Ala.	22	263	200	$ 61.6	B3X	A	X-a	40Sh	T-H	2	12-45	3	Y[15]	N-All-N	N
Dover, N. H.	16	222	209	48.8	B..[10]	A	....	35N	S-S	2	12-60	9	Y	N-GFP-N	U
Dover, N. J.	11	84	67	20.9	None	N	....	40N	..-..	2	..-..	..	..	N-GFP-N	U
Downers Grove, Ill.	12	91	85	15.5	B3C	FP	D-..	40Fh	T-S	2	N-..	6	Y	FP-G-N	N
Dumont, N. J.	13	80	80	13.6	None	N	M-a	35N	..-..[11]	2[4]	5-25	11	Y	N-GFP-N	N
Duncan, Okla.	15	132	107	29.9	None	N	Mgr-..	41Fh	N-H	2	14-..	7	Y[18]	F-N-G	N
Duquesne, Pa.	18	95	82	26.9	B3..	FP	D-..	40Fh	N-H	2[5]	14-..	..	..	FPG-N-N	GU
Durant, Okla.	11	73	56	11.2	...	...	....	45Fh	N-N	2	..-..	7	N	F-N-G	N
Dyersburg, Tenn.	11	147	91	29.7	None	N	D-a	44Fh	N-S	2	0-0	..	Y	N-N-All	N
East Detroit, Mich.	21	147	135	36.6	B3X	A	Mgr-a	38Sh	T-H	2	12-60	9	N	N-N-All	N
Easthampton t, Mass.	11	...	...	...	B5M	FPO	S-..	..N	T-H	2	N	9	Y	All-N-N	N
East Lansing, Mich.	20	99	89	28.2	None	N	D-..	40Sh	T-S	2	12-30	6	Y	N-All-N	N
East Liverpool, Ohio.	24	147	119	33.8	B3M	..	S-..	46½Fh	S-X	2	15-..	..	..	FP-G-N	AFU
East Moline, Ill.	14	...	...	...	B3M	FP	M-..	44Fh	T-T	2	N-..	8	Y	FP-G-N	F
East Point, Ga.	21	265	221	53.7	None	N	S-..	40N	N-S	2	15-30	5	Y	All-N-N	F
Ecorse, Mich.*	18	...	199	60.3	B3M	O	S-..	36Fh	T-H	2	0-0	11	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Edinburg, Tex.	12	...	...	...	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	T-S	2	N-..	8	Y	N-N-All	N
El Centro, Calif.	13	167	151	45.0	None	N	D-..	44Sh	T-T	2	15-..	10	Y[18]	N-N-N	U
El Cerrito, Calif.	18	141	141	32.1	B5C	A	....	37½N	T-H	2	14-60	8	Y	All-N-N	N
El Dorado, Ark.	23	119	119	23.1	B5C	FP	S-..	44Fh	S-S	1	10-..	6	Y[17]	FP-N-G	N
El Dorado, Kan.	11	129	101	26.8	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	T-S	2	7-48	8	Y	N-N-All	F
Elizabeth City, N. C.	13	293	245	49.4	None	N	S-..	38Fh	S-S	2	14-14	7	Y	N-N-N	N
Elizabethton, Tenn.	11	131	65	24.5	None	N	Mgr-..	44Sh	T-S	2	12-12	5	Y[17]	O-N-G	N
Ellwood City, Pa.	13	149	133	23.4	B3C	P	Mgr-g	40Fh	N-H	2	7-7	7	Y[15]	N-N-All	N
Elmhurst, Ill.	21	111	94	29.2	B3M	FP	K-g	41Fh	N-..	2[4]	N-..	8	Y	FP-G-N	N
Elmwood Park, Ill.	19	115	107	27.1	B3C	FP	C-a	40Sh	H-H	2	21-..	9	N	FP-G-N	N
El Reno, Okla.	11	89	78	16.3	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-N	2	14-..	6	Y	F-N-G	N
Elwood, Ind.	11	100	85	17.7	None	N	....	40Fh	T-T	2	N-..	8	Y	FP-N-G	S
Emporia, Kan.	16	111	97	23.2	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-H	2	15-30	7	Y	FP-N-G	F
Endicott, N. Y.	20	310	294	69.2	County	A	....	37½N	N-S	2[2]	12-150	7	Y	N-All-N	N
Enfield t, Conn.	15	...	...	...	None	N	PM-..	40N	T-S	2	..-..	8	Y	P-N-G	NU
Englewood, Colo.	17	89	70	19.9	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-S	2	12-24	6	N	FP-N-G	N
Englewood, N. J.	23	244	244	66.8	None	N	S-a	38Fh	S-S	2[4]	7-..	10	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Escanaba, Mich.	15	199	173	50.7	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40Sh	H-H	1[1]	10-90	8	Y[15]	N-All-N	AF
Eureka, Calif.	23	273	229	78.0	...	...	....	40N	S-H	2	..-..	11	Y	FP-N-G	F
Evergreen Park, Ill.*	11	...	65	7.8	None	N	....	44Fh	N-X	2	N-..	8	N	FP-G-N	N
Fairfield, Ala.	13	69	69	12.3	County	A	M-..	41½Fh	N-T	2	12-60	6	Y[19]	N-N-All	N

Fairhaven t, Mass.	13	...	...	...	None	N	D-a	40Sh	N-S	2	N-..	10	Y	All-N-N	N
Fairlawn, N. J.	24	124	112	$ 30.3	None	N	Mgr-a	37½N	X-X	2[5]	12-..	10	Y	N-GP-N	N
Faribault, Minn.	16	113	104	24.6	B3C	FP	D-g	40Fh	N-S	2	21-63	10	Y	FP-G-N	F
Farrell, Pa.	14	76	76	19.8	B3M	FP	C-a	44Fh	T-S	2	15-..	6	Y	FP-N-G	N
Fayetteville, Ark.	17	...	...	...	B5..	FP	....	44Fh	S-S	2	0-0	..	Y	FP-N-G	N
Fergus Falls, Minn.	13	133	105	29.6	B3M	P	D-g	44Fh	N-S	2	10-..	8	H	F-G-N	A
Ferguson, Mo.	12	47	47	9.6	None	N	S-..	44Fh	N-T	2	N-..	8	Y	N-N-All	N
Findlay, Ohio	24	149	122	32.7	B3M	FP	....	40Fh	N-N	2	15-90	8	N	FP-G-N	F
Floral Park, N. Y.	15	...	...	...	County	A	D-..	35N	S-S	2[3]	30-..	10	N	N-All-N	N
Florence, Ala.	24	250	126	60.1	B3C	FP	D-g	40Fh	N-S	2	15-30	5	Y[17]	N-N-All	F
Florence, S. C.	23	208	194	39.8	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	45Fh	T-S	2	12-60	5	Y	N-GP-N	N
Forest Park, Ill.	15	...	...	...	B3M	FP	....	40Fh	..-X	2	..-..	..	..	FP-G-N	N
Fort Collins, Colo.	15	...	...	...	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	15-90	8	Y[15]	FP-N-G	U
Fort Lee, N. J.	12	86	86	17.6	State	A	....	40N	N-H	2	15-..	6	Y	F-G-N	N
Fort Madison, Iowa	15	84	67	17.9	B3M	FP	M-..	44Sh	N-S	2	0-0	8	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Fort Myers, Fla.	13	184	165	34.9	B5..	FP	M-a	40N	S-S	2	14-..	5	N	F-N-G	N
Fort Pierce, Fla.	14	194	149	45.8	B3X	A	S-a	40Fh	H-H	2	14-..	..	Y[19]	All-N-N	N
Fort Scott, Kan.	10	70	55	12.4	None	N	....	44Fh	S-S	2	N-..	..	..	FP-N-G	F
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11	60	60	13.2	B3M	FP	X-g	40Sh	T-H	2	14-..	10	N	FP-N-G	N
Fostoria, Ohio	14	199	183	40.8	B3M	A	X-a	37½Fh	S-S	2	15-90	6	N	FP-G-N	F
Frankfort, Ind.	15	190	108	43.8	None	N	....	40Fh	N-X	2	..-..	..	..	FPO-N-N	FU
Franklin, Pa.	10	74	64	12.6	B3C	FP	K-a	40Fh	N-S	2	14-14	6	Y[15]	FP-N-G	N
Frederick, Md.	18	178	149	39.6	None	N	M-..	40Sh	S-H	2	..-30	8	Y	FP-N-N	N
Fredericksburg, Va.	12	...	...	...	None	N	Mgr-a	35Sh	N-S	2	N-..	7	Y[15]	N-N-All	N
Freeport, Ill.	22	155	124	33.4	None	N	M-..	40Fh	N-S	2	12-..	..	N	FP-G-N	N
Freeport, N. Y.	25	316	218	80.2	None	N	C-..	35N	T-T	2[4]	12-90	9	Y	N-All-N	AU
Fremont, Neb.	15	102	44	27.9	B3M	F	M-..	41Fh	N-..	2	10-30	8	N	F-O-G	AF
Fremont, Ohio	17	118	101	25.9	B3M	FPO	S-..	40Fh	S-..[11]	2	14-14	10	Y	FP-G-N	FS
Fullerton, Calif.	14	181	153	50.8	None	N	S-..	40N	S-S	2[4]	18-18	10	Y[17]	N-All-N	U
Fulton, Mo.	10	101	59	16.8	None	N	M-..	44Fh	S-H	2	14-90	5	N	N-N-All	N
Fulton, N. Y.	14	205	190	34.6	B3M	FP	....	40Sh	N-S	2	0-0	6	N	N-All-N	N
Gainesville, Ga.	12	...	...	...	B5X	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	H-H	2	15-45	5	Y	All-N-N	A
Gainesville, Tex.	11	79	60	17.2	B5X	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-S	1	N-..	5	Y[17]	N-N-N	N
Gardena, Calif.	14	104	70	34.5	County	A	K-a	40Sh	T-T	2	N-..	8	Y	N-All-N	U
Garden City, Kan.	14	111	96	24.1	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	T-S	2	12-30	6	N	N-N-All	N
Garden City, N. Y.	14	198	182	58.9	County	A	D-g	35N	T-S	2[4]	12-30	10	Y	N-All-N	N
Gardner, Mass.	20	...	...	...	None	N	D-a	40N	N-H	2	15-60	10	Y	All-N-N	U
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	22	106	106	27.2	B3M	FP	M-..	40N	N-H	2	N-..	8	Y	FP-G-N	F
Garland, Tex.	11	...	...	...	None	N	Mgr-a	40Fh	H-H	2[3]	12-..	5	Y[17]	F-G-N	N
Gastonia, N. C.	23	299	...	69.2	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	S-H	2	15-30	5	Y	N-All-N	N
Geneva, N. Y.	17	141	126	36.8	B3M	A	....	45Fh	N-X	2	12-30	8	..	N-All-N	N
Girard, Ohio	10	72	56	9.7	B3M	A	....	44Fh	T-S	2	15-..	10	H	FP-G-N	A
Glen Cove, N. Y.	15	...	...	...	B3M	A	D-..	44Fh	N-H	2	..-..	..	Y	N-All-N	N
Glens Falls, N. Y.	20	223	...	53.1	B3M	A	K-..	40N	S-S	2	30-30	8	N	N-All-N	N
Gloucester City, N. J.	14	78	66	16.4	State	A	....	35N	T-..	2	..-..	..	..	N-FPG-N	GSU
Gloversville, N. Y.	24	141	141	32.5	B3M	A	....	38N	N-S	3	15-30	6	Y	N-All-N	F
Goldsboro, N. C.	21	168	150	33.7	None	N	Mgr-a	40Fh	N-H	2	15-..	6	Y	N-All-N	N
Goshen, Ind.	13	123	92	30.2	None	N	D-..	40Fh	T-X	2	N-..	6	Y	FP-N-G	A

Table IX—Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	Number of Employees Other Than School: Full-Time	Payroll For October, 1952 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	No. Paid Holidays	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Grand Island, Neb.	23	308	240	$ 63.9	None	N	....	44Fh	S-H	2	10-10	7	N	F-N-G	F
Grand Junction, Colo.	15	167	152	36.7	None	N	Mgr-a	42Sh	N-X	2[4]	12-90	8	Y	FP-G-N	F
Grand Prairie, Tex.	15	126	105	31.4	None	N	S-..	44Fh	S-S	2	0-0	6	Y	F-N-N	N
Great Bend, Kan.	13	89	89	17.6	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-S	2[5]	5-5	6	Y	N-N-All	U
Greeley, Colo.	20	136	98	31.0	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	44Fh	S-S	2	12-12	7	N	FP-N-G	F
Greenfield t, Mass.	17	...	...	...	State	FP	....	40Sh	N-H	2	N-..	9	Y	All-N-N	N
Greensburg, Pa.	17	103	103	26.2	B3C	FPO	....	44Sh	T-S	2	15-..	10	N	P-N-N	G
Greenville, N. C.	17	289	141	53.9	B3C	FP	D-..	42Fh	S-..	2	14-..	7	Y[18]	N-All-N	N
Greenville, Tex.	15	176	124	38.3	B3C	FP	C-g	44Fh	T-H	2	12-12	6	Y	F-G-N	F
Greenwood, Miss.	18	...	...	...	B3C	...	M-..	40N	..-..	2	..-..	.	N	F-P-N	U
Greenwood, S. C.	14	...	...	...	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	N-..	4	Y[18]	N-GP-N	N
Gretna, La.	14	56	39	9.9	None	N	S-..	40Fh	N-S	2	..-..	5	N	N-N-All	N
Griffin, Ga.	14	...	...	...	None	N	Mgr-a	40Fh	T-H	2	N-..	4	Y	All-N-N	N
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	13	118	113	40.6	B5M	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-X	2	10-..	6	Y[15]	N-All-N	AFU
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich.*	10	...	61	19.3	None	N	Mgr-..	40Sh	T-X	2[4]	12-12	6	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Gulfport, Miss.	23	339	312	59.3	None	N	....	44Fh	N-N	2	..-..	..	..	FPG-N-N	N
Guthrie, Okla.	10	75	63	13.3	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-S	2	14-..	5	N	F-N-G	N
Haddon tp, N. J.	12	...	...	...	None	N	....	37N	S-S	2	5-30	..	N	N-FPG-N	N
Haddonfield, N. J.	10	84	76	17.1	None	N	S-..	35N	N-S	2	..-..	8	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Hanford, Calif.	10	87	87	22.3	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	N-S	2	12-96	8	Y[17]	N-All-N	N
Hannibal, Mo.	20	...	...	...	None	N	....	40Sh	N-S	2	N-..	7	N	FPO-N-G	F
Hanover, Pa.	14	62	43	10.4	B3C	P	C-g	40Sh	S-H	2	N-..	8	..	P-N-N	N
Hanover tp, Pa.	15	...	...	...	B3C	FP	K-a	40Fh	S-S	2	0-0	..	Y	FP-N-N	N
Harlingen, Tex.	23	230	198	38.6	B5C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-N	2	15-15	5	Y	F-N-N	FU
Harrisburg, Ill.	11	51	43	8.5	None	N	....	44Sh	N-N	1	0-0	7	N	FP-G-N	N
Harrison, N. J.	13	246	236	77.1	State	A	....	34Sh	T-H	3	..-..	11	Y	N-FPG-N	F
Harrison tp, Pa.	15	...	...	...	B3C	P	....	44Sh	S-S	2	6-10	5	Y[16]	P-F-N	N
Harrisonburg, Va.	11	...	...	...	None	N	....	39Fh	N-S	2	15-45	7	N	N-All-All[22]	N
Harvey, Ill.	21	100	80	26.8	B3C	A	D-a	38Sh	T-S	2[4]	15-60	8	Y	FP-G-N	FS
Hastings, Neb.	20	174	101	52.8	B3C	A	....	44Fh	S-H	2	12-30	6	N	F-N-G	AF
Hawthorne, Calif.	16	123	109	31.5	County	A	....	40N	S-S	2	12-90	8	Y	N-All-N	N
Hawthorne, N. J.	15	66	57	13.5	None	N	....	34Sh	T-S	2	N-..	9	Y[15]	P-N-N	N
Hayward, Calif.	14	191	163	54.6	B3..	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2[4]	12-90	8	Y	N-All-N	U
Hazel Park, Mich.*	18	...	107	34.1	B3X[8]	FP	Mgr-a	40Sh	T-H	2[4]	12-60	6	Y[16]	All-N-N	AU
Helena, Ark.	11	78	60	11.6	B3M	FP	M-..	40Fh	S-S	0	N-..	..	Y[18]	FP-N-N	N
Helena, Mont.	18	172	130	43.0	B5C	FP	M-..	39Sh	S-H	2	15-30	..	..	FP-G-N	AF
Henderson, Ky.	17	220	122	44.4	B3C	A	C-..	40Fh	S-S	2	12-12	..	N	All-N-N	F

Hermosa Beach, Calif.	12	81	81	$ 21.6	B5C	FP	K-..	40N	N-S	2	N-. .	6	Y	N-All-N	N
Hialeah, Fla.	20	213	185	54.3	B5X	A	K-..	37½N	T-S	2[4]	12-60	5	N	N-N-N	N
Hibbing, Minn.	16	329	208	77.0	B3C[8]	FP	C-g	39Fh	H-H	2	21-120	. .	Y	N-All-N	AFS
Hickory, N. C.	15	185	166	33.5	None	N	Mgr-..	41Fh	T-S	2	N-. .	6	Y	N-All-N	N
Highland Park, Ill. . . .	17	88	72	27.5	B3C	A	C-a	40Fh	T-T	2[2]	15-15	11	Y	FP-G-N	F
Highland Park, Tex. . .	11	92	80	26.0	None	N	K-..	44Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	5	Y	F-G-N	N
Hillside tp, N. J.	21	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	D-a	38Sh	N-T	2	. . -. .	11	Y	N-FGP-N	F
Hingham t, Mass. . . .	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	All	K-a	35N	H-X	2[3]	12-90	10	N	All-N-N	N
Hobart, Ind.	10	45	45	10.8	None	N	. . . .	40Fh	N-N	2	. . -. .	. .	N	FP-N-N	N
Hobbs, N. M.	14	112	86	29.3	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-T	2	15-15	6	Y[19]	N-N-N	N
Holland, Mich.	16	348	282	75.4	None	N	Mgr-..	40Fh	T-H	2	12-60	6	Y	N-All-N	AF
Hollywood, Fla.	14	277	253	65.9	B5C	FP	Mgr-a	40Fh	N-S	2	12-12	6	Y	F-N-G	N
Homestead, Pa.	10	79	68	20.1	B3C	FP	C-..	44Fh	T-T	2	15-. .	2	Y	P-N-G	N
Homewood, Ala.	13	73	73	12.4	County	A	PB-a	44Fh	S-S	2	12-60	. .	Y[19]	N-N-N	N
Hopewell, Va.	10	152	152	29.4	None	N	Mgr-..	38Sh	N-S	2	30-60	7	Y	N-N-All	N
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	99	86	25.2	B3M	FP	. . . .	40Sh	T-H	2	14-14	8	H	FP-G-N	AF
Hornell, N. Y.	15	113	101	24.2	B3M	A	. . . .	40N	N-H	2	12-150	8	N	N-All-N	F
Houma, La.	12	134	87	22.3	None	N	C-..	44Fh	H-H	2	7-. .	. .	Y[17]	P-N-N	N
Hudson, N. Y.	12	93	86	13.8	B3M	A	. . . .	38Fh	S-H	2	15-120	. .	N	N-All-N	N
Huntington, Ind.	15	102	81	22.6	None	N	. . . .	41Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	8	Y	FP-N-G	F
Huntsville, Ala.	16	274	164	. . .	None	N	C-..	44Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	5	N	N-All-N	N
Huron, S. D.	13	74	61	17.7	B3X	A	X-..	48..	S-S	2	14-. .	8	Y[17]	N-N-All	A
Hyattsville, Md.	12	50	50	10.1	None	N	K-a	44Sh	S-H	2[3]	6-18	7	Y	N-All-N	N
Idaho Falls, Idaho . . .	19	258	210	66.3	B3M	FP	M-..	37Fh	S-X	2	15-. .	8	Y[17]	P-F-G	A
Independence, Kan. . .	11	101	76	20.2	None	N	D-..	40N	N-H	2	. . -. .	8	N	F-N-G	N
Indiana, Pa.	12	35	35	7.9	B3C	P	C-..	44Fh	T-T	2	. . -. .	. .	. .	P-N-N	N
Inkster, Mich.	17	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	D-a	40N	T-H	2	12-50	6	Y	FP-N-O	FG
Ironton, Ohio	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	35Fh	N-S	2	15-90	8	H	FP-G-N	F
Ironwood, Mich.	11	137	118	32.2	B3X[8]	A	Mgr-a	39Fh	N-T	2	12-30	6	Y	FPG-N-N	AFS
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	125	84	24.2	None	N	. . . .	44Sh	S-S	2	. . -. .	7	N	FP-G-N	F
Jamestown, N. D. . . .	11	92	84	14.8	. . .	. . .	. . . .	48Fh	T-T	2	. . -. .	. .	N	N-All-N	A
Janesville, Wis.	25	182	161	59.7	B5M	FP	Mgr-g	40Sh	N-S	2[4]	15-60	10	Y[15]	N-All-N	FGS
Jeannette, Pa.	16	68	68	20.3	FP	FP	K-a	40Sh	H-H	2	21-90	6	Y	P-N-G	S
Jeffersonville, Ind. . .	15	72	72	14.2	. . .	. . .	. . . .	44Fh	N-S	2	10-. .	7	Y	FP-N-G	F
Jennings, Mo.	15	39	39	8.7	None	N	M-..	43Fh	N-N	2	N-. .	8	Y	N-N-N	N
Johnson City, N. Y. . .	19	108	97	25.0	County	A	. . . .	38Fh	S-S	2	12-120	7	H	N-All-N	F
Johnston t, R. I.	13	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	C-a	38Fh	S-H	2	N-. .	9	Y	N-N-All	N
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	135	125	25.5	B3M	A	K-..	42N	N-N	2	15-60	8	Y	N-All-N	FU
Jonesboro, Ark.	16	91	91	14.0	. . .	. . .	. . . .	42Fh	N-S	2	. . -. .	. .	. .	FP-N-N	N
Junction City, Kan. . .	13	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	Mgr-a	41½Fh	T-H	2	12-90	6	N	FP-N-G	N
Kearney, Neb.	12	84	67	15.8	None	N	. . . .	40Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	8	N	N-N-All	N
Keene, N. H.	16	185	185	27.7	None	N	Mgr-a	38Fh	T-S	2	12-90	. .	. .	N-FPG-N	N
Kenmore, N. Y.	20	105	101	31.8	County	A	D	40Sh	S-H	2	. . -. .	6	Y	N-All-N	N
Kennewick, Wash. . . .	10	73	58	18.4	B3C	FP	S-..	40Sh	S-S	2	12-. .	. .	N	N-F-G	N
Kent, Ohio	12	85	78	12.4	B3M	. . .	D-..	44Fh	N-H	2	15-90	. .	Y	FP-G-N	F
Keokuk, Iowa	16	102	83	25.1	B3C	FP	K-..	40Fh	N-X	2	N-. .	. .	Y	FP-G-N	F
Kewanee, Ill.	17	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	D-g	40Fh	N-H	2	30-. .	6	Y[17]	FP-G-N	AF
Kingsport, Tenn.	20	218	171	42.7	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	N-S	2	10-. .	6	Y	N-All-N	N

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	Number of Employees Other Than School: Full-Time	Payroll For October, 1952 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	No. Paid Holidays	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Kingsville, Tex.	17	106	71	$ 17.6	None	N	D-..	44Fh	N-X	2	6-30	7	N	F-N-N	N
Kinston, N. C.	18	230	165	60.5	None	N	Mgr-..	40Fh	N-S	2	12-60	6	Y	N-All-N	N
Kirksville, Mo.	11	...	...	...	None	N	D-a	40Sh	T-H	2	5-5	..	..	N-N-N	N
Kirkwood, Mo.	19	165	131	40.2	None	N	D-..	40Sh	H-H	2[4]	5-..	8	Y	FP-N-G	N
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	133	133	30.4	B3X	FP	D-..	38Sh	T-S	2	N-..	6	Y	N-All-N	F
Laconia, N. H.	15	225	225	30.4	None	N	PM-..	38N	T-S	2	6-6	10	N	N-FPG-N	A
La Grange, Ill.	12	77	68	20.7	None	N	S-..	41Fh	T-S	2	N-..	6	Y[19]	FP-G-N	N
Lakewood tp, N. J.	11	...	...	...	State	A	....	40N	N-X	2	15-..	9	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Lake Worth, Fla.	12	236	195	58.2	B5X	FP	Mgr-..	41Fh	S-X	2	12-12	6	Y	FPG-N-N	N
La Mesa, Calif.	11	82	82	22.1	...	...	....	40Sh	N-N	2	10-10	11	Y	N-All-N	N
Lamesa, Tex.	11	66	53	13.0	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	T-T	2	15-30	7	Y	F-N-N	U
Lancaster, Ohio	24	...	...	...	B3M	A	D-..	40Fh	N-S	2	7-..	8	N	FP-G-N	AF
Lansdowne, Pa.	12	41	41	9.0	B3C	P	Mgr-..	44Fh	..-S	2	..-..	5	H	P-N-N	N
La Porte, Ind.	18	155	137	37.7	None	N	....	35½Sh	N-S	2	0-0	8	H	FP-N-G	F
Laramie, Wyo.	16	80	72	21.0	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	38Fh	T-S	2	14-..	8	Y	P-F-G	F
La Salle, Ill.	12	76	68	16.4	B3M	FP	C-g	40F	N-S	2	..-..	..	..	FP-G-N	A
Las Cruces, N. M.	12	131	96	24.1	None	N	S-..	44Fh	T-T	2	12-12	..	Y	N-All-N	N
Las Vegas, Nev.	25	326	326	89.4	B5C	A	S-a	40N	T-T	3	12-30	11	Y	N-All-N	U
Latrobe, Pa.	12	82	61	16.8	B3C	P	C-..	44Fh	N-S	1[2]	15-..	7	N	N-N-All	N
Lawrence, Kan.	23	273	239	51.5	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-S	2	14-14	7	Y	FP-N-G	N
Leavenworth, Kan.	21	142	98	26.3	None	N	....	38Fh	N-N	..	..-..	..	..	FP-N-G	G
Leominster, Mass.	24	...	...	...	State	A	S-..	36Sh	N-H	2	10-40	8	Y	All-N-N	N
Lewiston, Idaho	13	132	132	25.8	None	N	....	44Sh	N-S	2	14-14	7	Y	N-F-G	AF
Lewistown, Pa.	14	65	65	10.5	B3C	P	Mgr-..	41Fh	T-S	2	0-0	7	Y	P-N-G	N
Lexington t, Mass.	17	...	...	...	None	N	....	40N	N-H	2	N-..	9	N	All-N-N	N
Lexington, N. C.	14	...	...	...	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-S	2	10-20	4	Y	N-P-G	N
Lincoln, Ill.	14	...	...	...	B3M	FP	C-g	38Fh	S-S	1	N-..	..	..	FP-G-N	U
Lincoln t, R. I.	11	...	...	...	...	...	....	33Fh	S-S	2	..-..	10	..	....	N
Livonia, Mich.	18	170	165	27.6	B3M	A	....	40Sh	T-S	2	14-60	6	Y[17]	N-N-All	G
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	75	65	10.8	B3M	P	C-a	34Fh	N-N	2	..-..	5	Y	P-N-G	N
Lodi, Calif.	14	171	142	49.0	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40Sh	H-H	2	12-120	8	Y	All-N-N	U
Lodi, N. J.	15	93	80	23.4	B..C	A	....	38Fh	N-..	2	15-..	..	..	P-G-N	U
Logan, Utah	17	146	99	31.7	B3C	FP	C-a	40Fh	N-H	2	12-21	11	Y[17]	P-N-G	N
Logansport, Ind.	21	248	159	59.7	None	N	S-..	45Fh	S-S	2	7-7	..	Y	FP-N-G	F
Long Beach, N. Y.	16	261	235	90.7	B3..	A	PC-a	40N	T-S	3	12-120	9	Y	N-All-N	FU
Long Branch, N. J.	23	152	152	34.5	State	A	M-..	40N	N-S	2[5]	15-..	10	Y[19]	N-FPG-N	FU
Longview, Tex.	25	...	...	...	None	N	K-a	44Fh	S-S	2	10-30	5	Y	F-G-N	N

Longview, Wash.	20	134	114	$ 38.0	B3M	FP	M-a	38Sh	T-S	2	N-..	10	Y	F-G-N	F
Lufkin, Tex.	15	97	...	21.7	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-H	2	15-30	6	N	F-G-N	A
Lynbrook, N. Y.	17	116	116	36.9	County	A	D-a	40N	N-T	2[4]	N-..	9	Y	N-All-N	U
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	20	...	...	...	...	...	....	35½Fh	N-H	2	N-..	8	Y	P-N-G	N
McAlester, Okla.	18	126	109	22.1	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-T	2	N-..	8	Y	FP-N-G	F
McAllen, Tex.	20	...	...	...	None	N	Mgr-..	41Fh	..-H	2	7-21	..	N	F-N-N	N
McKees Rocks, Pa.	16	58	58	10.6	B3C	FP	....	36Sh	N-S	2	14-..	7	Y	FP-N-N	F
McKinney, Tex.	11	...	...	...	None	N	S-..	44S	S-S	2	N-..	4	Y	F-G-N	N
Macomb, Ill.	11	52	43	...	None	N	....	45Sh	N-S	2	6-..	9	N	FP-G-N	A
Madera, Calif.	10	120	105	25.9	None	N	D-..	38Sh	S-S	2	14-30	8	Y[17]	N-N-All	N
Madison, N. J.	10	...	...	...	None	N	D-a	44Fh	S-H	2[4]	12-86	9	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Mahanoy City, Pa.	11	65	65	6.8	B3C	P	M-..	...	..-..	..	..-..	..	..	P-N-G	N
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	15	...	...	...	County	A	Mgr-a	40½Sh	N-..[11]	2[4]	10-30	10	N	N-All-N	N
Manhattan, Kan.	19	122	106	22.7	B3M[10]	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-S	2	6-18	7	Y	FP-N-G	N
Manhattan Bch., Calif.	17	153	115	47.4	County	A	K-a	40N	H-H	2	12-60	12	Y	N-All-N	N
Mankato, Minn.	19	154	141	38.5	B3M	FP	....	44Fh	..-S	2	14-..	11	Y	F-G-N	AF
Maple Heights, Ohio	16	135	99	31.3	...	...	....	38Fh	S-S	2	..-..	..	..	FP-G-N	N
Maplewood, Mo.	13	85	85	...	B2C	A	K-a	40N	N-S	2	30-..	..	..	FP-N-G	N
Marietta, Ga.	21	...	...	...	B3X	FP	K-a	40Sh	H-H	2	6-..	5	Y[19]	N-N-N	N
Marietta, Ohio	16	144	121	28.4	B3M	FPO	X-a	44Fh	N-S	2	30-30	..	..	FP-G-N	F
Marinette, Wis.	14	139	124	27.3	B5M	FP	M-g	36½Fh	N-H	2	..-..	..	..	N-All-N	AF
Marion, Ill.	10	43	39	6.4	None	N	C-a	44Fh	N-N	2	N-..	..	..	FP-G-N	N
Marlborough, Mass.	16	142	114	33.0	State	A	D-..	32N	N-H	2	..-..	..	Y	All-N-N	U
Marquette, Mich.	17	217	147	56.0	None	N	Mgr-a	40Fh	X-X	2	10-90	8	N	N-All-N	AF
Marshall, Tex.	22	182	140	32.0	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	15-90	5	Y[17]	F-G-N	AF
Marshalltown, Iowa	20	142	118	32.0	B3..	FPO	D-g	44Fh	N-H	2	..-..	..	..	FP-G-N	FU
Marshfield, Wis.	12	134	88	36.4	B5M	FP	S-..	44Fh	N-H	1	10-..	6	N	N-All-N	F
Martinsburg, W. Va.	16	76	60	15.3	B3X[10]	FP[8]	C-..	44Fh	N-S	1[1]	0-0	6	N	FP-N-G	FG
Martinsville, Va.	17	...	...	...	None	N	D-..	44Fh	N-H	2	6-90	6	Y[17]	N-All-All[22]	N
Massena, N. Y.	13	154	142	37.2	County	A	C-..	44Fh	N-S	2	..-..	6	Y	N-All-N	N
Mattoon, Ill.	18	107	90	26.6	B3C	FP	D-..	41½Fh	S-S	2	N-..	8	N	FP-G-N	F
Maywood, Calif.	13	63	63	17.2	County	A	K-a	40N	T-T	2	..-..	11	Y	N-N-All	U
Meadville, Pa.	19	127	106	28.3	B3C	FPO	K-a	48Fh	T-T	2	..-..	..	..	FP-N-N	F
Medford, Ore.	17	155	110	46.5	B3M	F	Mgr-g	44Fh	H-H	2	14-14	7	Y	N-All-N	N
Melrose Park, Ill.	13	124	107	20.7	B3C	FP	K-..	38Fh	N-S	2[7]	..-..	..	Y	FP-G-N	F
Menasha, Wis.	12	163	113	44.5	B5M	FP	....	40N	S-X	2[4]	5-10	6	Y[17]	N-All-N	AF
Menlo Park, Calif.	14	53	53	14.7	B5C	A	Mgr-..	44Sh	S-T	2[4]	12-90	..	Y	N-All-N	N
Menominee, Mich.	11	126	112	25.4	None	N	D-a	40Sh	N-H	2	10-60	3	Y	N-All-N	AFU
Merced, Calif.	15	124	124	34.5	B5C[10]	A	Mgr-a	40Sh	T-S	2	12-90	11	N	N-N-All	N
Mercedes, Tex.	10	51	35	6.6	None	N	....	44Fh	S-S	2	15-15	5	N	N-N-N	N
Mesa, Ariz.	17	213	170	46.1	B5C	A	S-a	44Fh	T-T	2	12-55	9	Y	FP-N-G	N
Mexico, Mo.	12	51	51	12.4	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	12-..	6	Y[15]	N-N-All	N
Miami, Okla.	12	110	86	25.8	None	N	C-a	44Fh	N-S	2	30-30	6	Y[18]	FP-N-G	F
Middlesborough, Ky.	14	51	51	8.3	B3..	FP	....	40Fh	N-N	2	..-..	..	Y	FP-N-N	N
Middleborough t, Mass.	10	...	...	...	None	N	Mgr-a	36½N	N-H	2	15-..	9	N	N-All-N	N
Middletown, N. Y.	23	204	193	46.2	B3M	A	D-a	40N	N-S	2	12-180	10	N	N-All-N	AF
Midland, Mich.	14	170	153	50.1	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-X	2	12-60	9	Y[16]	N-All-N	N
Midland, Tex.	22	366	289	84.7	None	N	PA-a	44Fh	S-S	2	12-12	6	Y	F-G-N	N

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	Number of Employees Other Than School: Full-Time	Payroll For October, 1952 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	No. Paid Holidays	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Midwest City, Okla. . .	10	83	70	$ 17.4	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-T	2	15-. .	6	N	F-N-G	N
Milford t, Mass.	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	. . . .	35½Fh	. . .	2	0-0	9	Y	All-N-N	N
Millburn tp, N. J. . . .	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	. . . .	40N	N-H	2[5]	15-. .	11	N	N-FGP-N	N
Milton t, Mass.	22	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	. . . .	37N	N-H	2	N-. .	11	N	All-N-N	N
Mineola, N. Y.	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	County	A	. . . .	35N	N-S	2	12-96	. .	. .	N-All-N	N
Minot, N. D.	22	164	150	39.5	B3C	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	X-H	2	12-60	7	Y	All-N-N	A
Mission, Tex.	11	54	44	7.5	None	N	D-..	44Fh	T-T	2	12-12	6	Y	F-N-N	N
Missoula, Mont.	22	129	129	33.7	B3C	FP	M-g	38Fh	N-X	2	6-18	10	Y	FP-G-N	F
Mitchell, S. D.	12	86	72	14.5	None	N	X-..	41Fh	N-N	2	5-. .	8	Y[17]	N-N-All	AF
Moberly, Mo.	13	110	89	20.9	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-S	2	15-15	8	N	N-N-All	AF
Modesto, Calif.	17	194	182	63.4	B5C[10]	A	Mgr-a	37½N	T-T	2	7-35	10	Y	N-All-N	SU
Monessen, Pa.	18	99	99	21.4	B3C	P	. . . .	35N	N-H	2	15-30	6	Y[15]	FP-N-G	G
Monmouth, Ill.	10	166	156	25.3	B3C	FP	M-..	44Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	6	N	FP-G-N	N
Monroe, Mich.	21	196	170	57.9	B3C	A	X-..	38½Fh	N-H	2	12-60	9	Y	All-N-N	FS
Monroe, N. C.	10	100	68	17.7	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-X	1	6-30	5	Y	N-All-N	N
Monrovia, Calif.	20	151	131	36.7	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	S-S	2	12-30	10	Y	N-All-N	AU
Montebello, Calif. . . .	22	190	155	54.0	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-S	2	12-. .	11	Y	N-All-N	U
Monterey, Calif.	16	192	192	50.9	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	S-S	2	12-100	11	Y	N-All-N	U
Monterey Park, Calif. .	20	103	89	28.3	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40N	N-T	2	12-12	11	Y	N-FP-G	U
Moorhead, Minn.	15	155	155	37.4	B3C	P	K-..	40Sh	H-X	2	12-12	7	Y	FP-G-N	N
Morristown, N. J. . . .	17	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	D-..	38Fh	S-S	2[5]	15-. .	8	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Morristown, Tenn. . . .	13	256	200	28.9	None	N	. . . .	46½Fh	N-S	0	0-0	2	H[18]	N-N-All	N
Moscow, Idaho	11	55	41	11.6	None	N	M-a	38Fh	N-N	2	N-. .	7	Y[16]	N-N-All	N
Moultrie, Ga.	12	162	142	40.2	None	N	Mgr-a	39Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	6	N	N-N-N	F
Moundsville, W. Va. . .	15	57	45	10.1	B3..	FP	M-..	48Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	FP-N-N	F
Mount Carmel, Pa. . .	14	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	. . . .	48Sh	N-X	2	10-30	7	N	P-N-G	N
Mount Clemens, Mich.	17	170	142	39.3	None	N	S-..	40Sh	N-H	2	N-. .	8	Y	All-N-N	AF
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	11	106	97	19.3	None	N	Mgr-a	40Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	9	Y	N-All-N	A
Mount Vernon, Ill. . . .	16	57	57	12.3	B3..	FP	C-g	44½Fh	N-S	2	12-. .	. .	Y	FP-G-N	F
Mount Vernon, Ohio . .	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FPO	X-..	44Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	FP-G-N	F
Murfreesboro, Tenn. .	13	124	72	30.2	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	7	Y	N-N-All	N
Mascatine, Iowa	19	169	97	46.0	B3M	FP	S-..	44Fh	S-S	2	15-30	8	Y	FP-G-N	F
Muskegon Hts., Mich. .	19	143	. . .	43.6	None	N	. . . .	41Fh	T-S	2	12-60	. .	Y	N-All-N	F
Nacogdoches, Tex. . . .	12	188	169	24.9	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-S	2	15-300	6	Y	F-G-N	N
Nampa, Idaho	16	136	125	32.1	None	N	. . . .	39Fh	N-S	2	14-14	6	Y	N-F-G	F
Nanticoke, Pa.	20	78	78	10.4	B3C	FP	. . . .	40N	. . .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N-N-N	N
Napa, Calif.	14	146	114	44.0	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2[2]	12-65	10	Y	N-All-N	N

National City, Calif. . . .	21	121	121	$ 34.0	B5C	A	Mgr -a	40N	T-T	2	12-60	9	Y[17]	N-All-N	U
Naugatuck, Conn.	17	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	D-..	35N	T-S	2	N-. .	6	Y	FPG-N-N	A
Needham t, Mass. . . .	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	37½N	T-H	2[4]	6-. .	8	Y	All-N-N	U
Neenah, Wis.	12	171	156	45.0	B3M[8]	FPG	K-g	40N	S-H	2	10-60	10	Y[16]	N-All-N	F
Newark, N. Y.	10	78	69	12.8	County	FP	. . . .	40Sh	S-S	2	14-14	6	Y	N-All-N	N
New Bern, N. C.	16	170	120	. . .	B3C	P	Mgr -g	39Fh	S-X	2	10-60	6	Y	N-All-N	N
New Braunfels, Tex. .	12	118	90	22.4	None	N	M-..	44Fh	T-S	1	30-45	7	N	N-N-N	N
Newburyport, Mass. . .	14	187	169	28.1	State	A	M-..	33Fh	N-..	2	. .-. .	8	N	All-N-N	F
New Castle, Ind.	18	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	D-..	40Fh	N-S	2	30-. .	8	Y	FP-N-G	N
New Philadelphia, O. .	13	97	82	17.1	B3M	A	X-..	44Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	FP-G-N	N
Newport Beach, Calif. .	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	Mgr -..	40N	N-S	2	N-. .	11	Y	N-All-N	N
Newton, Iowa	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FP	K-a	44Fh	T-X	2	7-14	7	Y	FP-G-N	N
Newton, Kan.	12	90	80	21.1	None	N	Mgr -a	44Fh	N-H	2	12-90	8	Y	FP-N-G	F
Niles, Mich.	13	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	. . . .	40N	T-X	2	21-180	6	Y	All-N-N	AF
Niles, Ohio	17	129	90	34.9	B3M	A	S-..	40Sh	T-T	2[4]	21-90	8	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Norfolk, Neb.	11	94	87	16.1	B3M	FP	M-a	40Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	8	N	P-N-G	AF
North Adams, Mass. .	22	208	198	49.0	State	A	D-..	37½N	N-X	2[5]	15-90	10	N	All-N-N	N
N. Arlington, N. J. . .	16	64	60	17.8	State	A	K-a	40Sh	N-S	2[5]	15-. .	9	Y	N-PG-N	N
North Braddock, Pa. .	15	114	114	20.1	B3C	FP	. . . .	44Sh	S-S	2	0-0	0	N	P-N-N	N
Northbridge t, Mass. .	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	. . . .	38N	. . .	2	. .-. .	. .	N	. . . .	N
North Miami, Fla. . . .	11	151	114	45.0	. . .	. . .	. . . .	41½N	N-S	2	12-. .	7	N	N-N-All	N
N. Plainfield, N. J. . .	13	74	74	18.6	None	N	M-..	40N	N-S	2	N-. .	9	H	N-FPG-N	N
N. Tonawanda, N. Y. .	25	231	206	61.1	B3M	A	K-..	38Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	10	Y	N-All-N	S
Norwich, Conn.	23	525	346	137.0	B5X	A	PB-a	35N	T-X	2[3]	10-30	11	Y	All-N-N	FA
Norwood t, Mass. . . .	17	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	Mgr -a	40N	N-H	2	15-150	11	Y	All-N-N	N
Ocala, Fla.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	Mgr -..	44Fh	N-X	1	N-. .	5	Y	All-N-N	N
Oceanside, Calif.	13	192	152	49.5	B5C	A	Mgr -a	44Fh	T-S	2	12-36	11	Y[17]	N-N-O	U
Ogdensburg, N. Y. . . .	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	. . .	. . . .	38Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	8	N	N-All-N	F
Okmulgee, Okla.	18	149	132	23.0	None	N	D-..	38Sh	T-T	2	30-. .	9	Y	F-P-G	N
Olean, N. Y.	23	199	172	47.7	B3M	A	D-..	35½Fh	N-S	2	15-45	8	Y	N-All-N	N
Olympia, Wash.	16	155	143	37.0	B3M	FP	D-..	40N	T-T	2	N-. .	9	N	N-FG-N	F
Oneida, N. Y.	11	250	241	45.8	B3M	FPO	. . . .	33Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	8	N	N-All-N	F
Oneonta, N. Y.	14	126	115	23.1	B3M	A	K-a	38Fh	N-H	2	14-90	8	N	N-All-N	A
Ontario, Calif.	23	218	194	68.4	None	N	Mgr -a	40N	T-S	2	12-. .	9	Y	N-All-N	A
Opelika, Ala.	12	126	94	22.8	None	N	K-a	45Fh	S-S	2	15-. .	. .	Y[15]	N-N-All	N
Orange, Calif.	10	116	96	25.7	None	N	. . . .	40N	N-S	2	14-14	8	Y	N-N-All	N
Orange, Tex.	21	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	M-..	44Sh	S-S	2	14-60	. .	. .	F-N-N	N
Orangeburg, S. C. . . .	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-H	2	15-30	5	Y	N-GP-N	N
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	86	71	15.0	B3M	FP	M-..	44Fh	N-T	2	30-. .	7	Y	FP-G-N	F
Ossining, N. Y.	16	95	81	27.3	B3M	A	. . . .	35½Sh	N-..	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N-All-N	N
Oswego, N. Y.	23	210	. . .	37.6	B3M	A	D-..	36N	N-N	2	N-. .	10	Y	N-All-N	AFU
Ottawa, Ill.	17	119	99	20.2	B3..	FP	D-g	44Sh	N-X	2	30-30	8	Y	FP-G-N	AFU
Ottawa, Kan.	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-H	2	6-60	6	Y	N-N-All	N
Overland, Mo.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	M-..	48Fh	N-..	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N-N-N	N
Owatonna, Minn.	10	203	153	44.3	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-T	2	10-30	6	Y	N-All-N	A
Owosso, Mich.	16	134	121	35.4	None	N	. . . .	40Sh	N-S	2	. .-. .	9	Y	All-N-N	F
Oxnard, Calif.	22	159	143	45.1	None	N	Mgr -a	40N	T-T	2	12-30	11	Y	N-FP-G	N
Painesville, Ohio	14	189	125	56.5	B3C	FPO	Mgr -a	40Fh	T-S	2	15-90	10	Y	FP-G-N	F

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	Number of Employees Other Than School: Full-Time	Payroll For October, 1952 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	No. Paid Holidays	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Palestine, Tex.	13	104	92	$ 21.8	B3M	FP	M-g	44Fh	S-S	1[1]	15-90	7	N	F-G-N	F
Pampa, Tex.	17	159	131	41.1	None	N	K-a	44Fh	S-S	2	12-90	6	Y[15]	F-N-N	N
Paris, Tex.	22	133	112	25.9	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	44Fh	N-S	2	15-60	5	Y	F-G-N	F
Park Ridge, Ill.	17	119	113	25.7	B3M[8]	A	M-a	40Fh	H-H	2[4]	6-6	6	Y	FP-G-N	A
Parsons, Kan.	15	119	71	22.3	B3C	FP	X-a	40N	N-S	2	0-0	8	N	FP-N-G	F
Pasadena, Tex.	22	204	177	47.1	None	N	C-..	44Fh	N-S	2	0-0	..	..	N-N-All	N
Pascagoula, Miss. . . .	11	102	83	16.7	None	N	S-..	41Fh	N-N	0	N-. .	..	N	FP-N-N	N
Pasco, Wash.	10	114	94	21.7	B3..	FP	M-..	40Sh	S-..	2	. .-. .	..	..	N-N-N	A
Peekskill, N. Y.	18	196	196	42.9	B3M	A	. . . .	38Sh	S-H	2	N-. .	10	Y	N-All-N	A
Pekin, Ill.	22	88	65	23.5	B3C	FP	C-g	44Fh	T-S	2	N-. .	8	Y	FP-G-N	F
Pendleton, Oregon . . .	12	97	91	24.8	B3C	F	Mgr-a	44Sh	N-H	2	12-30	8	Y	N-All-N	N
Peru, Ind.	13	186	115	48.8	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	S-H	2	0-0	6	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Petaluma, Calif.	10	113	113	25.0	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	T-S	2	12-50	10	Y	N-All-N	U
Phenix City, Ala.	23	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3G	FP	M-..	44Fh	S-..	2	. .-10	..	..	FP-N-N	N
Phillipsburg, N. J. . . .	19	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	D-a	40N	N-S	2[3]	15-. .	7	H	N-FPG-N	N
Phoenixville, Pa.	13	45	38	12.1	B3C	P	Mgr-g	40N	N-X	2[6]	15-30	8	H	P-N-G	U
Piedmont, Calif.	10	98	98	31.1	B3C	A	S-..	40N	H-H	2[4]	15-120	8	N	FP-N-G	U
Piqua, Ohio	17	180	110	51.0	B3A	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-X	2	15-90	6	Y	FP-G-N	FU
Pittsburg, Calif.	13	109	101	34.9	None	A	K-a	36Sh	T-T	2	20-60	6	Y	All-N-N	N
Pittsburg, Kan.	19	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	T-X	2	. .-12	8	Y	FP-N-G	F
Pittston, Pa.	15	105	105	17.3	B3C	FP	M-a	44Fh	N-N	2	14-. .	10	N	FP-N-N	F
Plainview, Tex.	14	98	85	16.9	None	N	D-..	40Fh	T-S	2	12-. .	6	Y[19]	F-N-N	N
Plattsburgh, N. Y. . . .	18	175	128	47.5	B3M	A	D-..	38Fh	N-S	2[3]	12-90	10	Y	N-All-N	A
Plymouth, Pa.	13	25	25	5.0	B5C	FP	S-..	40N	N-S	2	10-. .	7	N	P-N-G	N
Ponca City, Okla. . . .	20	180	120	47.7	None	N	D-..	44Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	6	Y[17]	FP-N-G	N
Port Angeles, Wash. .	11	136	100	36.7	B3M	FP	. . . .	40Sh	N-X	2	12-60	7	Y	F-G-N	AFU
Port Chester, N. Y. . .	24	153	153	47.5	County	A	C-..	33Sh	N-X	2[2]	12-60	8	Y	N-All-N	U
Portsmouth, N. H. . . .	19	418	380	. . .	B3X	A	Mgr-a	32½N	N-H	2	10-30	10	Y	N-GFP-N	A
Pottstown, Pa.	23	95	77	21.1	B3C	P	Mgr-g	45Fh	N-X	2	15-. .	7	Y	P-N-G	U
Pottsville, Pa.	24	97	97	17.5	B3C	PO	. . . .	40Fh	N-S	2	14-14	8	Y	GP-N-N	N
Prichard, Ala.	19	117	94	24.3	County	A	. . . .	41¼Fh	T-S	2	12-60	6	N	N-N-All	N
Princeton, N. J.	12	96	96	21.1	None	N	. . . .	38Fh	N-H	2[3]	. .-. .	9	..	N-PG-N	N
Pullman, Wash.	12	64	54	11.0	B3M	P	S-..	40Fh	N-X	2	12-30	6	N	N-All-N	N
Puyallup, Wash.	10	80	76	22.9	B3M	FP	Mgr-a	40N	T-X	2	12-36	8	Y[17]	N-FG-N	F
Radnor tp, Pa.	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	P	. . . .	37Sh	T-H	2[5]	N-. .	11	N	P-N-N	U
Rahway, N. J.	21	308	271	74.7	State	A	S-a	35N	N-X	2[5]	15-. .	11	H	N-FPG-N	F
Reading t, Mass.	14	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A	S-..	37½N	S-H	2	10-10	10	N	All-N-N	N

Red Bank, N. J.	13	83	67	$ 23.4	None	N	. . . .	40Sh	N-S	2	. .-. .	10	Y	N-GP-N	N
Redding, Calif.	10	148	132	45.4	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	H-H	2	30-30	7	Y	N-N-N	N
Redlands, Calif.	18	211	185	51.6	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	N-S	2	6-20	8	Y	N-All-N	N
Red Wing, Minn.	11	167	149	33.8	None	N	D-..	45Fh	T-H	2	. .-. .	6	N	FP-G-N	A
Reidsville, N. C.	12	116	98	22.4	None	N	Mgr-..	42Fh	S-S	1	N-. .	5	Y^{18}	N-P-G	N
Rensselaer, N. Y. . . .	11	153	135	28.4	B3M	A	PB-a	40Sh	T-S	2	12-150	. .	Y	N-All-N	N
Renton, Wash.	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M^8	FP	D-g	40N	N-X	2	0-0	7	Y	N-All-N	AFU
Richfield, Minn.	18	60	60	17.3	B3C	FP	Mgr-..	40N	T-T	2	12-90	8	Y	FP-G-N	N
Richmond, Ky.	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	M-..	45Fh	S-S	2	10-10	4	N	N-N-All	N
Richmond Heights, Mo.	15	106	106	21.4	None	N	D-a	44Sh	N-S	2	14-. .	9	Y	FP-N-G	N
Ridgefield Park, N. J. .	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	D-..	40Sh	T-S	2^5	. .-. .	. .	Y	N-PG-N	N
Ridgewood, N. J.	17	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	D-a	38½ Sh	H-H	2^5	14-. .	10	Y	N-FGP-N	N
River Forest, Ill. . . .	11	74	68	24.3	B3..	FP	C-g	41Sh	S-H	2	. .-. .	11	N	FP-G-N	N
River Rouge, Mich. . .	21	172	168	67.9	B3X^8	FPG	PB-g	38½ Sh	X-X	2^4	12-60	9	Y	FPG-N-N	AF
Robbinsdale, Minn. . .	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	. . . .	40Sh	S-H	2	12-21	. .	N	N-All-N	N
Rochester, N. H.	14	98	80	19.4	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	10	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Rock Hill, S. C.	25	241	196	52.5	None	N	Mgr-a	42Fh	T-S	2	10-30	5	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Rock Springs, Wyo. . .	11	54	54	10.8	B3C	FP	. . . .	40Fh	T-T	2	15-30	9	N	P-F-G	N
Rockville Ctre., N. Y. .	22	236	162	70.7	County	A	D-..	37½ N	T-T	2^3	12-. .	9	N	N-All-N	U
Rocky River, Ohio . . .	11	67	67	22.1	B3..	FPO	X-a	35½ Fh	T-S	2	15-. .	6	Y	FP-G-N	F
Roselle, N. J.	18	117	117	24.3	None	N	. . . .	40N	T-H	2^4	N-. .	9	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Roselle Park, N. J. . .	12	56	56	10.8	None	N	. . . .	40N	N-S	2	. .-. .	8	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Roseville, Mich.	16	100	79	29.6	None	N	K-a	40Fh	S-H	2	10-10	6	Y	All-N-N	N
Ross tp, Pa.	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	Mgr-g	35N	N-H	2	10-. .	6	Y^{17}	P-N-G	N
Ruston, La.	10	91	60	18.6	. . .	. . .	. . . .	44Fh	..-X	1	. .-. .	. .	. .	N-N-N	N
Rutherford, N. J.	17	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	. . . .	38Fh	N-S	2^5	15-. .	9	Y	N-PG-N	N
Rutland, Vt.	18	150	139	35.3	None	N	. . . .	41Fh	T-X	2	12-12	10	Y	All-N-N	F
Rye, N. Y.	12	130	130	35.5	. . .	. . .	D-..	35Sh	N-S	2^2	15-365	10	Y	N-All-N	N
Saco, Me.	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	C-..	33Fh	N-N	1	0-0	7	Y	N-N-All	N
St. Augustine, Fla. . . .	14	128	119	29.8	B5C	FP	Mgr-..	40N	T-T	2	N-. .	8	Y	N-N-All	F
St. Charles, Mo.	14	86	66	17.8	None	N	S-..	40Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	8	Y	N-N-All	N
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	20	150	135	48.1	B3X	A	Mgr-a	40Sh	T-X	2^3	12-90	7	Y^{15}	FP-N-N	A
St. Joseph, Mich. . . .	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	8	Y^{17}	All-N-N	N
St. Louis Park, Minn. .	23	132	112	41.2	B3M^8	FP	K-g	40N	N-H	2^3	12-90	11	Y	N-All-N	N
Salem, Ohio	13	95	82	19.6	B3M	A	X-..	41Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	FP-G-N	F
Salinas, Calif.	14	174	174	47.8	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	3	15-90	11	Y	N-FP-G	U
Salisbury, Md.	15	137	121	26.0	None	N	D-a	40Sh	S-S	2	12-36	7	N	N-All-N	N
Salisbury, N. C.	20	212	176	41.2	None	N	Mgr-..	39Fh	T-X	2	6-60	8	Y	N-All-N	N
San Benito, Tex.	13	100	81	12.3	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	7	Y	F-N-N	N
San Bruno, Calif.	12	82	76	23.9	B3C	A	S-a	40Sh	S-S	2	12-60	11	Y	N-All-N	N
San Buenaventura, Cal.	17	196	148	57.2	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	N-H	2	12-60	11	Y	N-All-N	N
San Carlos, Calif. . . .	14	83	83	22.8	B5..	A	K-a	40N	N-..^{11}	2	12-60	8	Y^{17}	N-All-N	N
San Fernando, Calif. .	13	110	102	30.4	County	A	K-a	40N	S-S	2	7-60	11	Y	N-All-N	U
Sanford, Fla.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3X	A	PB-a	40Fh	S-S	2	7-. .	5	Y^{15}	FP-N-G	N
Sanford, N. C.	10	87	77	15.4	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-N	2	10-. .	4	Y	P-G	N
San Gabriel, Calif. . . .	20	124	124	34.3	B5C	FP	PA-g	40N	N-T	2^3	10-50	11	Y^{17}	N-All-N	U
San Luis Obispo, Cal. .	14	112	104	26.7	None	N	S-..	40N	N-S	2	12-60	11	Y	N-All-N	N
San Marino, Calif. . . .	11	117	117	33.0	None	N	D-a	40N	N-S	2	N-. .	7	Y	N-All-N	N

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1952 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	No. Paid Holidays	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
San Pablo, Calif.	14	63	63	$ 14.2	None	N	C-..	40N	N-H	2	12-12	8	Y	N-N-All	A
San Rafael, Calif.	14	97	97	31.0	None	N	K-..	37½N	T-H	2	14-. .	8	Y	N-N-All	N
Santa Clara, Calif.	12	131	95	37.8	B3M[10]	A	K-a	40N	N-N	2	12-180	10	Y	N-All-N	N
Santa Cruz, Calif.	22	270	234	66.3	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2	10-75	8	N	N-All-N	U
Santa Maria, Calif.	10	77	57	33.2	None	N	S-..	40N	N-S	2	10-10	7	Y	N-N-All	N
Santa Paula, Calif.	11	87	87	16.5	None	N	X-a	40N	S-S	2	12-30	8	Y	N-All-N	N
Santa Rosa, Calif.	18	220	187	61.9	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	S-S	2	12-60	11	Y	N-N-All	FU
Sapulpa, Okla.	13	82	72	14.3	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-S	2	. .-30	6	Y	FP-N-G	U
Sarasota, Fla.	19	482	444	88.8	B3M	FP	Mgr-g	38Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	8	Y	FP-N-G	N
Saratoga Sprgs, N. Y.	15	213	193	51.4	B3M	A	. . . .	40Fh	N-S	2	. .-30	8	Y	N-All-N	AF
Saugus t, Mass.	17	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	S-a	37½N	N-H	2[3]	10-75	11	. .	All-N-N	F
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich.	18	195	182	47.3	None	N	Mgr-..	35½Fh	T-X	2[3]	12-36	8	N	FP-G-N	FS
Sayreville, N. J.	10	133	129	. . .	None	N	C-..	40Sh	S-S	2	15-. .	8	H	N-PG-N	N
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	199	185	71.3	County	A	S-a	35N	N-H	2[2]	N-. .	10	Y	N-All-N	GS
Scottsbluff, Neb.	13	121	109	29.2	B3A	F	Mgr-..	44Fh	S-S	2	15-60	7	Y	N-F-G	N
Sedalia, Mo.	20	149	149	27.8	None	N	S-..	38Fh	N-T	1	. .-. .	. .	. .	F-N-G	AF
Selma, Ala.	23	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	D-a	40Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	5	Y	N-N-All	N
Seminole, Okla.	12	74	64	11.3	None	N	D-..	44Fh	N-T	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	FP-N-G	N
Shaler tp, Pa.	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	Mgr-..	40Sh	S-S	2	30-. .	7	Y	PG-N-N	N
Shawnee, Okla.	23	211	182	39.3	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-S	2	14-30	8	Y	FP-N-G	N
Sheffield, Ala.	11	151	95	35.2	B3..	FPO	. . . .	41½Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	Y[15]	N-N-All	N
Shelbyville, Ind.	12	203	203	24.1	None	N	M-a	40Fh	S-T	1	N-. .	6	N	FP-N-N	N
Shelton, Conn.	13	93	93	14.6	None	N	X-..	40Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	8	Y	P-N-G	N
Sheridan, Wyo.	12	75	65	19.0	B3C[8]	FP	K-..	33Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	10	N	P-F-G	AF
Sherman, Tex.	20	177	136	31.7	B3A	FP	X-a	44Fh	T-S	2	15-15	6	Y[17]	F-G-N	N
Shorewood, Wis.	16	149	140	56.0	B3M[8]	FPG	Mgr-g	40N	T-H	2[4]	12-60	8	Y	FP-G-N	F
Sidney, Ohio	11	90	77	21.5	B3M	A	. . . .	44Fh	S-S	2	12-12	8	N	FP-G-N	F
Sikeston, Mo.	12	96	56	15.4	None	N	M-..	48F	S-S	1	7-7	6	Y	N-N-All	N
Skokie, Ill.	15	116	106	29.2	B3..	FP	C-g	38Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	8	Y[17]	FP-G-N	N
Somerville, N. J.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	. . . .	32N	S-X	2[3]	10-30	11	Y	N-PG-N	N
Southbridge t, Mass.	18	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	. . . .	30N	N-S	2	14-14	8	Y	All-N-N	N
S. Charleston, W. Va.	17	113	113	21.7	B3X	FP	C-..	44Fh	N-S	2	14-14	6	Y	FP-N-N	F
South Euclid, Ohio	15	116	116	26.0	B3M	FP	. . . .	40Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	9	Y	FP-G-N	F
South Kingstown, R. I.	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	38Sh	S-X	2	. .-. .	8	Y	N-N-All	N
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	13	117	107	35.1	B5M	FP	D-g	44Sh	N-H	2[6]	N-. .	6	Y[17]	N-All-N	N
South Norfolk, Va.	10	205	205	25.9	None	N	Mgr-..	44Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	8	N	N-N-All	N
South Orange, N. J.	15	152	139	47.8	State	A	X-a	40N	N-H	2[4]	15-. .	11	Y	N-FPG-N	F

S. Pasadena, Calif. . .	17	162	140	$ 42.8	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	S-S	2^6	12-40	11	Y	N-All-N	U
South Portland, Me. . .	22	223	223	29.2	B5C	A	Mgr-a	38½ Fh	. . .	2	14-14	. .	H	N-All-N	N
South River, N. J. . . .	11	165	135	22.8	None	N	. . . .	40Sh	N-S	2	14-30	8	N	N-PG-N	N
South St. Paul, Minn. .	16	120	112	. . .	B3M^8	FP	C-..	42Sh	N-X	2^4	14-. .	6	Y	FP-G-N	F
So. San Francisco, Cal.	19	140	140	40.2	B5..	A	S-a	40N	S-S	2	12-30	9	N	N-All-N	U
Springfield, Ore.	11	94	77	23.0	None	N	Mgr-..	38Fh	N-N	2	0-0	9	Y	N-N-All	N
Springfield tp, Pa. . . .	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	. . . .	. .Sh	N-H	2^4	N-. .	6	N	P-N-G	N
Springfield tp, Pa. . . .	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	44Sh	S-S	2	. .-. .	7	N	P-N-N	N
State College, Pa. . . .	17	59	48	9.3	B3M	P	Mgr-g	41Fh	N-S	2	12-. .	7	Y	All-N-N	N
Statesville, N. C. . . .	17	150	111	34.3	B3X	FP	Mgr-g	45Fh	S-S	2	30-. .	6	Y	N-P-G	N
Staunton, Va.	20	179	145	30.2	None	N	Mgr-..	44Sh	S-S	2	30-60	5	Y^{17}	N-N-All	N
Steelton, Pa.	13	64	53	13.5	B3C	P	C-a	44Sh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	N	P-N-N	N
Sterling, Ill.	13	157	157	27.3	B3C	FP	. . . .	40Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	6	N	FP-G-N	N
Stevens Point, Wis. . .	17	140	119	33.1	B5M	FP	M-g	40Sh	N-X	2	12-30	6	Y	N-All-N	AFU
Stillwater, Okla.	20	152	116	33.3	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	6	Y	FP-N-G	N
Stoughton t, Mass. . . .	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	S-..	35N	N-H	2	10-20	10	Y	All-N-N	N
Stowe tp, Pa.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	44Fh	S-S	2	12-12	7	Y	P-N-G	N
Streator, Ill.	16	51	51	13.3	B4C	FP	C-..	44Fh	N-T	2	. .-. .	8	. .	FP-G-N	AF
Struthers, Ohio	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FPO	D-..	45Fh	N-H	2	0-0	9	N	FP-G-N	N
Suffolk, Va.	12	163	163	34.0	None	N	Mgr-..	40Fh	N-S	1^1	30-30	6	Y	FPG-N-N	N
Summit, N. J.	18	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	S-..	40N	N-..	2	14-28	8	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Sumter, S. C.	20	183	168	34.4	None	N	Mgr-a	40Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	6	Y	N-GP-N	N
Sunbury, Pa.	16	31	31	5.0	B3C	A	. . . .	45Fh	N-N	2	14-14	. .	N	P-N-N	N
Swampscott t, Mass. .	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	. . . .	35N	N-H	2	N-. .	. .	N	All-N-N	N
Sweetwater, Tex.	14	211	175	39.2	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	4	Y	F-G-N	N
Swissvale, Pa.	16	74	74	15.7	B3C	FP	C-a	40Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	P-N-N	N
Takoma Park, Md. . . .	13	77	77	16.9	B4X	F	. . . .	40Sh	T-S	3	15-. .	7	N	N-All-N	U
Talladega, Ala.	13	86	71	11.8	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	6	N	N-N-All	N
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	45	37	7.4	B3C	P	. . . .	40Sh	T-T	1	N-. .	. .	. .	FP-N-N	N
Terrell, Tex.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	S-..	44Fh	S-S	2	15-. .	5	Y^{17}	F-N-N	N
Texarkana, Ark.	16	88	88	15.9	B5C	FP	D-g	40Fh	N-N	2^3	. .-30	8	N	FP-N-G	F
Texarkana, Tex.* . . .	25	. . .	111	24.1	B3C	FP	M-..	40Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	8	Y	F-G-N	F
Texas City, Tex.	17	122	122	34.8	None	N	K-..	44Fh	N-S	2	10-10	6	Y^{15}	F-G-N	N
Thomasville, Ga.	14	159	83	33.0	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-T	2	15-30	7	Y^{18}	All-N-N	N
Thomasville, N. C. . .	11	100	85	22.2	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	7	Y	N-P-G	N
Tiffin, Ohio	19	98	98	18.3	B3M	FPO	X-..	40Fh	N-S	2	14-90	9	Y	FP-G-N	F
Tonawanda, N. Y. . . .	15	125	106	33.0	B3M	A	. . . .	36½ Sh	N-S	2^3	15-90	9	Y	N-All-N	U
Torrance, Calif.	22	258	193	78.2	B3..	A	Mgr-a	40N	H-H	2^4	12-30	11	Y	N-All-N	G
Traverse City, Mich. .	17	220	164	51.9	None	N	S-..	41Sh	N-H	2^4	12-90	6	Y	N-All-N	F
Trinidad, Colo.	12	147	86	28.6	B3X^{10}	A	S-..	40Fh	T-H	2	12-24	8	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Troy, Ohio	11	138	90	40.1	B4M	A	. . . .	44Fh	S-X	2^6	N-. .	6	Y	FP-G-N	N
Tulare, Calif.	12	109	95	26.3	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-S	2	7-30	8	Y^{17}	N-All-N	N
Twin Falls, Idaho	18	159	148	37.2	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-S	2	12-12	7	Y	N-F-G	N
Two Rivers, Wis. . . .	10	245	211	43.7	B5A	FP	Mgr-..	40N	H-H	2	10-120	6	Y^{18}	FP-G-N	FU
Uniontown, Pa.	20	131	131	30.9	B3C	FPO	C-a	40Fh	N-S	2	10-10	7	Y	FP-N-N	F
University Hts., Ohio .	12	97	97	24.6	B3M	A	. . . .	40Sh	S-S	2	0-0	. .	Y	FP-G-N	N
University Park, Tex.	24	158	142	43.9	None	N	D-..	44Sh	T-S	2	15-90	5	Y	F-G-N	N
Urbana, Ill.	23	76	76	13.3	B3M	A	. . . .	44Fh	N-N	2	14-14	8	N	FP-G-N	N

Table IX—Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1952 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	No. Paid Holidays	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Valdosta, Ga.	20	...	...	$ ...	None	N	D-..	40Fh	S-H	2	N-..	7	Y^{17}	All-N-N	U
Valparaiso, Ind.	12	108	85	20.3	None	N	....	40Sh	N-..	2	..-..	10	Y	FP-N-G	N
Van Wert, Ohio	10	...	...	...	B3M	FP	M-..	40Fh	N-H	2	15-90	6	Y	FP-G-N	F
Vernon, Tex.	13	75	51	17.7	None	N	M-..	44Sh	N-S	2	14-14	5	Y^{16}	F-G-N	U
Verona, N. J.	11	136	131	20.4	State	A	K-a	40N	N-..	2^{5}	15-..	10	N	N-P-N	N
Victoria, Tex.	16	131	110	26.0	...	...	....	44Fh	..-X	2	..-..	7	N	F-N-N	N
Vincennes, Ind.	19	122	105	26.5	None	N	S-..	44Fh	N-S	2	N-..	8	Y	FP-N-G	F
Virginia, Minn.	12	491	391	120.0	None	N	C-a	40N	S-H	2^{4}	14-30	9	N	FP-G-N	FS
Visalia, Calif.	12	194	194	46.9	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	N-S	2	6-6	11	Y^{17}	N-N-All	N
Wabash, Ind.	11	62	62	14.2	None	N	....	44Fh	N-S	2	..-..	8	Y	FP-N-G	N
Wakefield t, Mass.	20	...	...	...	None	N	D-a	35N	N-H	2	N-..	8	N	All-N-N	N
Walla Walla, Wash.	24	...	...	...	B3C	FP	D-..	35N	S-S	2	12-60	10	N	F-G-N	AF
Wallingford, Conn.	12	173	125	40.8	None	N	....	38Fh	N-N	2	..-..	..	..	N-All-N	U
Warren, Pa.	15	76	76	17.5	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	44Sh	T-H	2	10-10	4	Y	P-N-G	F
Washington, Ind.	11	128	66	27.4	...	...	....	44Fh	N-N	1	7-..	7	N	FP-N-G	F
Washington Ct. Hse., O.	11	65	65	11.9	B3C	FP	Mgr-..	44Sh	S-N	2	14-..	8	Y	FP-G-N	F
Watertown t, Conn.	11	...	...	...	B..	P	....	35N	...	2	15-..	..	..	N-N-N	U
Watertown, S. D.	13	143	94	31.4	B3M	A	PM-..	40Sh	S-S	2	12-60	7	Y^{17}	F-N-G	AF
Watertown, Wis.	12	99	91	21.6	B5M	FP	Mgr-g	44Fh	N-X	2	12-30	6	Y	N-All-N	AFU
Waterville, Me.	18	197	197	15.7	None	N	....	33Fh	N-S	2	7-..	9	N	FP-N-G	N
Watervliet, N. Y.	15	149	125	29.1	B3M	A	....	38Fh	T-H	3	N-..	8	Y^{17}	N-All-N	F
Watsonville, Calif.	12	149	124	32.2	None	N	C-a	40N	T-S	2	15-30	11	Y	N-All-N	U
Waukesha, Wis.	21	498	475	100.1	B5M	FP	D-g	38½Sh	T-S	2	6-16	10	Y	N-All-N	A
Waxahachie, Tex.	11	85	56	16.0	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-S	2	12-..	4	N	F-N-N	N
Waycross, Ga.	19	156	128	32.6	None	N	Mgr-..	40N	N-S	2	N-..	5	N	All-N-N	N
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	48	46	10.6	B3C	FP	Mgr-..	38Fh	S-S	1	0-0	7	H^{15}	P-N-N	N
Waynesboro, Va.	12	130	106	26.6	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-H	2	12-60	7	H	N-N-All	N
Webster Groves, Mo.	23	133	123	30.8	None	N	K-..	44Fh	N-N	2	30-..	8	Y	FP-N-G	N
Wellesley t, Mass.	21	...	...	...	...	...	....	35N	T-H	2^{3}	..-..	8	N	All-N-N	N
Wenatchee, Wash.	13	144	123	35.2	B3M^{8}	FP	K-g	40N	T-S	2	12-24	10	N	F-G-N	F
Westbrook, Me.	12	75	75	15.5	None	N	M-..	40Fh	S-H	1	N-..	8	Y	FP-N-G	N
West Chester, Pa.	15	79	73	18.7	B3C	P	....	40Sh	N-X	2	15-..	8	N	P-N-G	N
Westerly t, R. I.	12	...	...	...	...	...	....	32Sh	N-H	2	0-0	11	N	N-N-N	N
Westfield, Mass.	21				State	A	D-..	35½N	N-H	2	15-..	9	N	All-N-N	FU
Westfield, N. J.	21	104	104	29.3	State	A	D-..	40N	N-X	2^{4}	..-..	11	H	N-FPG-N	N
West Frankfort, Ill.	11	...	...	...	None	N	D-..	44Fh	N-N	2	..-..	..	..	FP-G	A
West Lafayette, Ind.	12	...	...	9.7	None	N	D-..	44Sh	T-..	2	..-..	7	Y	FP-G-N	N

West Mifflin, Pa. . . .	18	66	66	$ 18.1	B3C	P	. . . .	40Fh	N-X	2	14-14	. .	. .	N-N-N	N
West Monroe. La. . . .	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	. . . .	40N	N-S	1	0-0	. .	Y[17]	N-N-N	N
Westport t, Conn. . . .	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	40Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	11	N	N-FP-N	F
W. Springfield t, Mass.	20	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	37½N	N-H	2	N-. .	10	N	All-N-N	U
W. University Pl., Tex.	17	. . .	. . .	. . .	B..C[10]	A	K-..	42Sh	S-S	2	12-12	7	Y	F-G-N	N
West Warwick t, R. I. .	19	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	D-a	40N	. . .	2	. .-. .	8	N	N-N-N	N
Wethersfield t, Conn. .	13	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	M-a	37½N	N-H	2	10-10	. .	Y	N-All-N	N
Wheaton, Ill.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3..	P	D-g	40Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	FP-G-N	N
Whitefish Bay, Wis. . .	15	135	133	44.3	B3M[8]	FPG	S-g	40Sh	T-H	2	9-60	6	Y	FP-G-N	FG
White Settlement, Tex.	11	29	20	6.8	None	N	. . . .	46Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	5	N	F-G-N	N
Whittier, Calif.	24	478	432	122.0	B5C	A	PC-a	40N	S-X	2[4]	12-30	11	Y	N-All-N	U
Willimantic, Conn. . . .	14	95	81	21.2	. . .	. . .	. . . .	33Fh	N-X	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	FP-N-N	F
Wilmette, Ill.	18	137	126	38.8	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	40N	T-S	2[4]	N-. .	9	N	FP-G-N	F
Wilson, N. C.	23	389	258	78.0	None	N	Mgr-..	45Fh	N-S	2	12-. .	3	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Winchester t, Mass. . .	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	N	C-a	35N	N-H	2	N-. .	10	Y	All-N-N	N
Winchester, Va.	14	119	99	22.6	None	N	Mgr-..	40Fh	T-H	2	N-. .	8	Y	N-All-All[22]	N
Windsor t, Conn.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	40N	T-H	2	12-24	9	Y	N-All-N	N
Winfield, Kan.	10	297	236	45.1	. . .	. . .	. . . .	44Fh	T-S	2	12-90	7	Y	N-N-All	N
Winnetka, Ill.	12	140	100	50.4	None	N	S-a	40Sh	H-H	2[4]	12-30	7	Y	FP-G-N	N
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.*	13	. . .	138	34.1	B5M	FPG	M-..	38½Fh	N-H	2[4]	N-. .	6	Y[19]	N-All-N	AF
Woburn, Mass.	20	262	243	52.1	State	A	. . . .	35N	N-N	2	N-. .	9	Y	All-N-N	F
Wood River, Ill.	10	65	59	9.2	B3C	FP	M-..	40N	..-T	2	. .-30	. .	. .	FP-G-N	N
Woodbury, N. J.	11	70	62	16.9	None	N	D-a	37½N	T-X	2	N-. .	. .	. .	N-FPG-N	N
Wooster, Ohio	14	291	283	47.4	B3M	FPO	X-fpo	44Fh	S-S	2	15-90	8	Y	FP-G-N	F
Xenia, Ohio	13	95	. . .	24.0	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	40Fh	T-H	2	15-90	6	Y	FP-G-N	F
Yeadon, Pa.	11	34	34	6.3	B3C	P	. . . .	44½Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	. .	. .	P-N-N	N
Ypsilanti, Mich.	18	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3X	F	Mgr-g	42Sh	T-H	2	12-180	7	Y[16]	N-All-N	AFSU

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[1] Two weeks vacation after five years service.

[2] Three weeks vacation after five years service.

[3] Three weeks vacation after ten years service.

[4] Three weeks vacation after fifteen years service.

[5] Three weeks vacation after twenty years service.

[6] Three weeks vacation after twenty-five years service.

[7] Four weeks vacation after twenty years service.

[8] City has two or more civil service or merit system boards. The composition of the board with broadest coverage is shown in the first column under PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT. Code letters in the second column indicate those employees covered by all of the civil service boards.

[9] Civilian employees of the District of Columbia are under the jurisdiction of the United States Civil Service Commission for all personnel matters.

[10] Civil service board is advisory only; such boards usually are limited to hearing employee appeals and making recommendations to appointing authorities.

[11] Overtime paid at fixed hourly rate not related to base pay.

[12] Overtime paid at double time.

[13] Three weeks vacation after three years service.

[14] Basic allowance is two and three-fifths weeks after three years with three weeks after five years service.

[15] City pays 100% of premium.

[16] City pays 55% to 75% of premium.

[17] City pays 50% of premium.

[18] City pays 26% to 45% of premium.

[19] City pays 10% to 25% of premium.

[20] City council acts as civil service commission.

[21] All employees except fire and police are under the federal employees' retirement system.

[22] City employees are covered by a supplementary state retirement system as well as by Federal Social Security.

Sources of Information: Personnel

Sources of Statistics: Personnel

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Monthly Labor Review. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Changes in cost of living in 33 cities; trend of employment and payrolls in 13 metropolitan areas; index of retail food costs in 51 cities.

--State, County and Municipal Survey; Government Employment and Payrolls 1929 through 1938. Washington, D.C. 1941-43. Individual reports for selected cities, counties, and states.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. Government Employment. Summary of Public Employment and monthly payrolls, issued quarterly.

--Large-City Finances. Annual report on 37 cities over 250,000; includes statistics on finances of city retirement systems.

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Part Three

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Developments in Finance Administration

Assessment Administration

Municipal Nonproperty Taxes

Public Purchasing in 1952

Special Assessment Financing

Trends in Municipal Finances

Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt

Municipal Finance

Summary of 1952 developments in:
ADMINISTRATION ASSESSMENT TAXES PURCHASING

Finance Administration

By Joseph F. Clark

Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association, Chicago

ALTHOUGH much activity occurred in all fields of municipal finance during 1952, major developments arose in the field of municipal debt. Freed from restrictions imposed by the Federal Reserve Board's Voluntary Credit Restraint Program, faced with increased costs of construction and pushed as a result of both the present and past pressures for public facilities, municipalities incurred debt in record breaking amounts during 1952.

For the first time in history annual municipal bond sales exceeded the $4,000,000,000 level. Evidence of the heavy weight of tax and debt limitations lie in the fact that over $1,250,000,000 of the sales made were revenue bonds, a new record for this type of bond. Results of the record state and local trek to the bond market was the establishment of a new record of $29,600,000,000 of state and municipal debt outstanding as of June 30, 1952.

In incurring debt at record rates, states and municipalities were reflecting the pattern established for the economy as a whole. Individual, corporate and all public debt, except federal, added up to a new record for debt outstanding. One result of the flood of debt incurrences was an increase in interest rates that had to be paid for borrowed money.

Revenue developments were less pronounced than in former years but such developments as did occur were significant. Considerable activity occurred in the property tax field, particularly with reference to assessments, indicative of the municipalities' need to develop a larger yield from this source of revenue. Also of significance was the increased use of service charges, particularly sewer service charges. The latter is related to the increased use of revenue bond financing to provide this essential service. Because few legislatures met during 1952, states and municipalities used the waiting period to make thorough-going studies of revenue needs and of state-local financial relationships. In some states, the public was asked to vote upon proposed constitutional amendments. Several amendments, particularly those dealing with property taxes and with state-collected locally shared motor vehicle taxes, received electorate approval.

Generally, local government officials and citizens alike gave increased attention to the organization of the department of finance. The result was an increase in tempo toward finance department reorganization and the establishment of central departments of finance. As a corollary, more activity was noted with regard to accounting and auditing than has been true for a number of years. Many cities completely revamped their accounting systems.

Although budgeted expenditures continued to push upward, the percentage rate of increase appeared to be slower than in the past. Also noted was a tendency to revamp budget management and operating procedures rather than to find new revenue sources which indicates an increasing awareness that expenditure control is a prime essential in fiscal management.

Municipal Debt. The tendency toward a tighter money market, which began in late 1951, continued unabated in 1952. Not the least of these factors was the increased demands made on the investment market for loans, both public and private. For the first time in history, annual municipal bond sales reached the unprecedented level of $4,387,769,467 according to tabulations of the Bond Buyer. This was more than $ 1,000,000,000 higher than total sales for 1951 and was almost $700,000,000 greater than the previous $3,700,000,000 record set in 1950. Particularly noteworthy was the high amount of revenue bond sales which reached $1,453,393,500 in 1952, nearly double the amount of revenue bonds sold in 1951.

As a result of the record volume of municipal bond sales and because of other monetary factors, interest rates increased during 1952. This is reflected in the Bond Buyer's Index of the average yield of 20 municipal bonds which was 2.38 per cent as of December 31, 1952. There was evidence at the close of the year 1952 that possibly some further adjustments in interest rates were in prospect which would tend to increase 1953 rates somewhat above those prevailing during 1952. It is noted that bonds of governmental units deemed to have excellent credit standings and whose bonds were issued for sound purposes continued to sell at premium levels and comparatively low interest rates in 1952.

Indicative that high level municipal bond sales would continue, at least in 1953, is contained in the fact that the electorate approved issuance of a record $2,383,970,000 in bonds in 1952 at special and general elections. This was more than $100,000,000 above the previous level of electorate approvals set in 1951.

In recognition that debt limits, established during more agrarian periods of the past, are insufficient to meet the demands of the present era of expanding urban communities together with higher costs of construction now prevailing, some action occurred to lessen the effects of such debt limits. For example, voters of Dallas, Texas, approved increasing the debt limit of that city from $75,000,000 to $125,000,000. Massachusetts amended its statutory debt limits by providing that with the approval of finance boards, cities could authorize indebtedness up to 5 per cent of assessed valuation instead of the former 2-1/2 per cent.

Towns in Massachusetts were authorized to go to 10 per cent instead of being limited to the former 5 per cent of assessed valuation. An Alabama Supreme Court ruling (Hillard v. City of Mobile, 47 So. 2d 162) afforded some indirect relief by ruling that cities could omit debt contracted to provide water, gas, power, and similar utility services, which were to be paid from revenues obtained from such services, in determining whether or not city debt was within constitutional debt limits. Under this ruling utility debt would be excluded in calculating debt limits.

One point of growing concern is the tendency of some states to grant governmental units authority to issue bonds to acquire sites and construct buildings to be leased to private industry. Noting the fundamental reasons why this practice is regarded as dangerous to municipal credit, at least three national associations have adopted resolutions condemning this practice: the Investment Bankers Association; the Municipal Finance Officers Association; and the Municipal Section of the American Bar Association. In addition, the Municipal Bond Committee of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers filed a report in December, 1952, with that organization opposing use of municipal credit for such purposes.

Among the reasons cited against extension of municipal credit for private purposes are: it may adversely influence the position and traditional immunity from taxation of the income from municipal obligations; the position of sovereignty as between local, state and federal government may be affected adversely; and the practice causes local governments to issue obligations for purposes not normally considered as part of regular governmental functions. The scheme, also, may cause some unhealthy competition among municipalities within a state permitting the use and issuance of that type of obligation.

Effects of disapproval by national organizations appears to have been divided. The Florida Supreme Court in a ruling relating to North Miami (State v. North Miami, 59 So. 2d 779) stated that such practice was unconstitutional in Florida. Voters of Louisiana approved a constitutional amendment providing for issuance of general obligation bonds by municipalities to finance the obtaining of sites and constructing industrial plants to be leased to private industry. A constitutional amendment approved by the voters permitted Hamilton and other cities in Marion County, Alabama, to use their powers to tax and incur debt for the purpose of subsidizing industrial location in that county. Similar "local constitutional" amendments for other Alabama counties and cities have been defeated at the polls.

Arkansas voters defeated a proposal which would have permitted municipalities to levy taxes for such aid-to-industry purposes. Mississippi, apparently intent on keeping the lead in offering inducements to industry, adopted a statute in 1952 authorizing municipalities to grant ad valorem tax exemptions for limited periods on all real and personal property as an added inducement to attract new industrial plants.

Mississippi was the first state to authorize issuing municipal bonds to construct buildings to be leased to industry under a "balance-industry-with-agriculture" program. States in which municipalities may issue such bonds now include Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee. Legislatures in Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Virginia have refused to enact legislation permitting issuance of such industrial plant bonds.

A review and analysis by purpose of municipal bond sales made in mid-

1952 by the Municipal Finance Officers Association disclosed that few bonds were being issued for dubious purposes such as the aid-to-industry programs. More than 80 per cent of both general obligation and revenue bonds were being issued for four purposes: schools, streets and roads, water, and sanitation. More than one-half of the general obligation bonds issued were for schools and over one-half of the revenue bonds were for water supply and extension.

Contra to the general trend, Ramsey County, Minnesota, joined the ranks of the few debt free municipalities. Other municipalities turned to a full or partial pay-as-you-go policy for financing capital improvements. South Bay, Florida, built a new $21,000 city hall from sums received from a state-collected locally levied cigarette tax and from city franchise taxes. San Bruno, Napa, Rio Vista and Palo Alto, California, are paying cash for new city halls. Corona, California, is typical of many other cities in that state that have established capital outlay funds. The practice is also common in Wisconsin: Janesville has established reserve funds for school and highway purposes; Kenosha has set up reserve funds for storm sewers, a fire station, paving, street widening and for breakwaters; Eau Claire has an income tax stabilization fund; Watertown has a capital reserve fund established to acquire a sewage disposal plant.

Financial Administration, Budgeting, Accounting, Auditing. The growing trend towards centralized finance departments was indicative of the increased acceptance of the principle that fiscal affairs can be handled more effectively if various related finance functions are placed under the responsibility of one directing head. Among the cities establishing such departments were Antioch, Long Beach, Newport Beach, San Diego, and Stockton, California; North Miami, Florida; Birmingham, Michigan; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The year 1952 was particularly active in the municipal accounting field. Among the cities that revamped their accounting systems were Alma, Grosse Pointe Woods, Lapeer, Oak Park, and Standish, Michigan; Pueblo, Colorado; and Cameron, Missouri. In Cameron tax collections improved with the percentage of the current levy collected before penalty dates rising from 70 per cent to 94.8 per cent.

Increased availability and improvements in mechanical design and work capacity of accounting machines contributed to their increased use by municipalities. Mechanization of accounting ranged from extension to a single process, such as billing, to mechanization of the entire system. Among others, Pomona, California, expanded mechanical accounting to billing for its water utility. Hennepin County, Minnesota, completely mechanized its tax accounting and estimated that annual savings of $50,000 would result from such mechanization and changes made. Other cities making extensive use of machine accounting were San Jose, California; Kerrville, Texas; and Manhattan, Kansas.

Recognizing that a sound revenue and expenditure classification was basic for any accounting system several cities adopted improved account classifications, including Bangor, Maine; Clawson, Michigan; and Washington County, Maryland.

Municipal billing procedures received special attention during the year.

The trend toward bi-monthly billing and to placing several municipal charges on the same bill was particularly noticeable. This trend was most prevalent in California with Pomona and Ventura among the latest cities in the growing list in that state taking this step. Vancouver, Washington, now bills bi-monthly for its joint water-sewer service charges. Boulder, Colorado, in an unusual step, reduced its cost of water billing by $900 annually through an agreement with the University of Colorado whereby the university will prepare the city water bills. Allegan, Michigan, cut billing costs by adopting a post-card bill and mechanizing the billing process.

Recognizing that good public relations and improved collections result from paying attention to customer convenience, some cities instituted substations for payment of city bills. Vancouver, British Columbia, permitted payment of municipal bills at branches of chartered banks. Pendleton, Oregon, also permitted payment of combined sewer-water bills at two local banks. In that city utility customers may authorize their bank to charge their account with amount of utility invoices.

Among other accounting improvements noted in 1952 were the adoption of cost accounting by Beloit, Wisconsin, in which a daily report of unit costs is made to management. San Diego, California, extended its cost accounting to the operation of its recreation facilities.

Annual financial reports of Cranbrook, British Columbia; Dallas, Texas; Gainesville, Florida; and Montgomery County, Maryland, were judged to meet the requirements established by the Municipal Finance Officers Association and its National Committee on Governmental Accounting, and were awarded Certificates of Conformance in 1952. During the year the Association received requests from 29 governmental units to review annual financial reports. To date the Association has reviewed 747 reports and has granted 32 Certificates of Conformance.

Soaring municipal liability insurance premium rates have many municipalities concerned. Chattanooga, Tennessee, dropped its motor vehicle liability insurance and is paying the equivalent of annual liability insurance premiums into a fund to meet damage claims as they occur. A number of California cities have had their policies cancelled or have experienced difficulty in obtaining adequate liability coverage. It is reported that one out of five cities in that state have encountered this problem.

In one instance, in a move to combat high public liability insurance costs, and to reduce the risk to the insurance carrier, Richmond, California, is attacking the problem with an aggressive sidewalk improvement program. That city has set up a $22,000 revolving fund, which supplements its ordinary sidewalk maintenance account, to finance a citywide sidewalk repair program. Block-by-block surveys are being made, and notices are given to property owners where damaged areas occur. When the property owner fails to make his own repairs the city does the work and assesses costs to the property owner. Supervisory and clerical costs for this service are pro-rated and added to the cost of sidewalk repairs.

Another phase of fiscal management that is receiving increased attention is the municipal budget. Los Angeles became the first of the large cities to adopt a complete performance type budget. That city prepared a manual outlining procedures to be followed and in addition prepared a case study summary of the experiences and problems it encountered in developing its approach to the adoption of this type of budget operation. Richmond, Virginia, which has had a performance budget for some time, revamped its budget manual to more fully describe its procedures. Manchester, Connecticut, adopted a performance type budget for the first time in 1952. Other cities continuing to make budgetary changes aimed at use of a full performance type budget were Long Beach, San Diego, and San Jose, California; and Kansas City, Missouri.

Revenues. Property taxes continued as the main local revenue source. Collections increased as the result of the continued high level of building construction which added new assessable values to the tax base. The continued high level of economic activity has resulted in increased tax collections. Revaluation programs were becoming more widespread as cities made every effort to raise assessment levels to be more in align with current market prices of real estate.

Missouri state and county personal property taxes increased substantially in 1952 as the result of a 1951 act which requires individuals to present a personal property tax receipt before the state vehicle registration can be issued. Maine dropped its state property tax, but even this relief was not sufficient to retard the upward movement of local tax rates in that state. Oregon voters approved a constitutional amendment which will permit voters of a local taxing unit to adopt a new base from which to determine application of the 6 per cent allowable annual increase in municipal spending. The amendment will also allow an increase in the tax base proportionate to the assessed value of annexed territory.

In the nonproperty tax field, revenue adoptions in 1952 were less pronounced than in some previous years. This was in part due to increased yields from property taxes and in part to a broad general lack of new revenue authorizations. Such nonproperty tax revenue adoptions as did occur were primarily related to three fields: service charges, income taxes, and sales taxes. Service charge adoptions were generally nationwide but adoptions of the other two types of taxes were limited geographically. The extent and character of nonproperty tax adoptions is discussed more fully in another article in this Year Book.

Professional Organization. The Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) during 1952 published special bulletins on social security coverage for public employees, exemptions from federal excise taxes, the disposal and preservation of public records, and financing the pension obligation. The National Committee on Governmental Accounting, which is sponsored by the Association, will release in 1953 a volume entitled "A Standard Classification of Municipal Accounts." The Committee on Performance Budget and Unit Cost Accounting has been working on a procedural manual for performance budgeting which also will be published in 1953. The Association's technical and research inquiry service answered 323 technical inquiries during 1952. The 46th annual conference of the Association was held at Boston on June 15 to 19 with a total attendance of about 1,200.

Assessment Administration

By Albert W. Noonan

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THE most important developments in 1952 were in assessment organization, in-service training, state aid to local assessors, and changes in assessed values.

Organization. The most significant change in assessment administration in 1952 took place in Pennsylvania. A law which became effective early in the year provided a full-time county assessor system in place of the borough and township pattern. The chief assessor was made directly responsible for the county assessment roll in all counties of less than 100,000 population. The duties of the borough and township assessor were reduced to gathering facts for the chief assessor who is appointed by the county board of assessment and revision of taxes. The same act also requires that each county install a modern assessment system within five years.

The Pennsylvania change is in harmony with a somewhat similar development taking place in recent years in Maryland, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska, and advocated in a number of other states. These moves reflect a growing awareness of the importance and difficulty of assessment work and a realization that it can never be done properly by part-time assessors.

In a move designed to secure greater efficiency one of the largest assessment jurisdictions completed an extensive internal organization change. This was the office of the city tax commissioner of Milwaukee. Basically, the former pattern included 26 separate districts, with one assessor in each district responsible for the assessments in that district, while the activities of all were coordinated by the city tax commissioner. Under the new organization completed in 1952, the assessment organization consists of three divisions: administrative, research and appraisal, and the assessment division. The assessment division is headed by a chief assessor and responsible to him are two supervisory assessors each of which is in charge of six assessment districts on general real estate, two supervisory assessors in charge of six assessment districts on personal property, and two supervisory industrial assessors who will work on industrial properties wherever located. The number of districts was reduced from 26 to 12, with each district assessor working under a supervising assessor.

It will be noted that while this plan of reorganization is still primarily a geographical distribution, there is substantial emphasis on a functional distribution. The Milwaukee office is also making a real effort to recruit new technicians who are university graduates with backgrounds in engineering, law, or accounting. This recruitment policy is further implemented with an in-service training program for staff personnel.

Still another development indicative of the spreading awareness of the importance of qualified personnel has been the big increase in the number of requests for candidates to fill assessment office positions. During the year a substantial number of such were received at NAAO headquarters, and usually there were no residence requirements. They came from city, county, and state governments. In one striking example a staff member in one large office of one state was appointed the assessor of a large city in another state.

In-Service Training. Other signs of mounting "professionalization" include the continued growth of in-service training programs, the emphasis on ethics by state and national associations, the increase in the number of regularly published bulletins and newsletters of state tax departments and state associations, and the increased emphasis on the preparation of manuals and their use in training programs.

Almost all forms of in-service training are on the increase. In 1952 schools for assessors were conducted at state universities in 18 states. Generally, they were jointly sponsored by the university, the state association of assessing officers, and the state tax department. In a few cases the state league of municipalities also participated. Regional schools and instructional meetings were conducted by the state tax department in many states.

Still another interesting experiment in the field of training was the seminar on real estate appraising for assessment purposes held during May in the city of Chicago. This was a joint project of the National Association of Assessing Officers and the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers. It was a new milestone in cooperation as it was the first time private appraisers and assessing officers teamed up for the benefit of members of both professions. Not only was the project jointly sponsored, but the instructional staff and the attendance as well were about evenly divided between the two groups.

State Assistance. Manuals or guides for assessing officers are now published and distributed by the state tax departments of about half the states. The demand for and the use of such manuals continues to grow. There has been a demand for the preparation of a manual in those states which still are without them, and to improve manuals in states which have them.

Last year a manual on timber appraising was prepared by the state tax commission of Washington. Other places where new or revised manuals were printed or are in preparation include Michigan, New York, Washington, and Iowa. Several local assessment districts also prepared new manuals during the year, including the cities of Norfolk, Virginia; Fort Worth, Texas; Anchorage, Alaska; and also Polk County, Iowa, and Monroe County, New York.

The number of states printing a periodic news-letter or bulletin for local assessors also increased. State groups of assessors in Pennsylvania and Virginia began publication of such newsletters, while the state tax commission of Washington started to issue a monthly bulletin.

Other significant steps taken by state associations included the adoption of a code of ethics by the Texas Association of Assessing Officers, the drive for greater security of tenure by the Pennsylvania Association of Municipal Assessors, the increased advocacy of more effective state assistance programs by a number of state associations, and their general support of in-service training activities.

Programs of state supervision and assistance continued to improve, and the state tax departments administering them reported that their services and aid were increasingly in demand by local assessors. Such programs included the preparation of manuals and instruction in their use, information and consulting services, and assistance in revaluating programs. During the year the state of New Jersey took the first steps toward an effective state assistance program by creating the office of Supervisor of Local Property Taxes within the state treasury department. Nearly $100,000 was appropriated for its support.

Assessed Values. The problem of the relationship of assessed values to market values continued to give trouble. The annual NAAO survey of assessed valuations in jurisdictions over 100,000 population indicated that assessed valuations are being increased nearly everywhere, but on the whole are still lagging a substantial distance behind current market values. This survey indicated an average increase of 4.64 per cent, with a few jurisdictions reporting increases far above the average.

The General Appraisal Committee of the NAAO considered the problem during the year and issued the following statement:

1. There no longer exists any justification for using the prewar price level as a measure for present-day assessed values.

2. Where such a level is employed it is nearly impossible to achieve equality between different types of property and between properties constructed prior to World War II and those constructed since the war ended.

3. All available evidence indicates that the nation's economy will never return to the prewar level, and accordingly that level is no longer of any use as a valuation standard and should be totally abandoned by assessing officers everywhere.

4. The prime function of the assessing officer is to reveal accurately and completely the taxable resources of the community or jurisdication which he serves.

5. Sales prices, costs, and rental income should be given maximum weight as evidence of present market values in the determination of real estate assessed values.

6. It is not true that it is immaterial what year is used as a so-called base year in establishing assessed values so long as there is uniformity in application. While there is a measurable relationship between the over-all price level of 1941 and the over-all average price level of 1952, there are so many important variations within the average that present-day evidence of value cannot be adjusted to a prewar base by the application of a percentage factor. Attempts to do so are certain to result in substantial inequalities between recent construction and prewar construction.

7. While the vast majority of assessing officers recognize the basic necessity for obedience to the law in determining assessed values, this recognition is frequently reduced to inertia by the pressures and protests coming from governmental officers in positions of superior authority and from responsible private organizations and persons who seek to use the assessor as an instrument to control public expenditures, tax levies, and

tax rates. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the assessing officer is not now and never was intended to be a budget officer with power and responsibility of regulating public expenditures.

Court Decisions. In a case involving the personal property of military personnel, the Colorado supreme court side-stepped the provisions of the Soldier and Sailor Civil Relief Act to hold that personal property of military personnel living in Colorado was taxable in the absence of any evidence that it was being taxed in the state of the owner's domicile or elsewhere (Cass v. Dameron, Colo. Sup. Ct., May 12, 1952).

Federal Property. The procurement policies of the federal defense agencies were severely criticized in resolutions approved by the General Appraisal Committee of the NAAO early in the year, and later by the membership at the Detroit conference. The policies complained against were manifested in the contracts entered into between private manufacturers and defense agencies, under which title to all raw materials, goods-in-process, and equipment was transferred to the federal government as soon as the latter made any partial payment on the contract. Through this device immunity from local taxes was sought. The NAAO resolution strongly urged that Congress take appropriate action to insure that such contracts are written in a way that does not impair local government property tax revenue.

Professional Organization. Membership in the NAAO (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago) at the close of the year was 1,550, the highest in its history. The annual conference at Detroit had a paid registration of 581. Four more state associations of assessing officers became officially affiliated with NAAO, and raised the number of such associations to 22. A special NAAO Committee on Ethics was appointed. Another committee was created to investigate a plan conferring a special designation on members who meet certain standards of experience and competence. The committee reported at Detroit and its report was approved in principle.

Municipal Nonproperty Taxes

By Robert L. Funk

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NEW and major revenue adoptions in 1952 were less pronounced than in some previous years, but municipalities were by no means quiescent in their efforts to solve this perennial problem. During the year 20 municipalities over 10,000 population and 12 cities of 5,000 to 10,000 adopted a new nonproperty tax. As of December 31, 1952, at least 615 cities, or just over 50 per cent of the cities having a population in excess of 10,000, were using one or more of nine major nonproperty taxes: public utility gross receipts taxes, gross receipt business licenses, admission taxes, sales taxes, income taxes, gasoline taxes, cigarette taxes, liquor taxes, or motor vehicle taxes.

Since most state legislatures were not in session during 1952, some effort appears to have been spent in making studies as to the best approach to the revenue problem. The Texas Legislative Council, for example, has been conducting a study of municipal revenue and other urban local government problems in Texas. It is espected to soon issue its report of findings which undoubtedly will be used by the Texas legislature as a guide.

Illinois has had a Municipal Revenue Commission studying the financial needs of municipalities. A St. Louis Citizens' Finance Committee has been appointed by the mayor to study the financial problems of that city. The committee was appointed in view of the fact that authority for use of the present city income tax will expire April 1, 1954. A Revenue Commission appointed by the mayor of Chicago made a number of recommendations for the imposition of new taxes including a city cigarette tax and a state-collected municipal sales tax to increase city revenues.

In addition to a broad general lack of new revenue authorizations, other reasons for less than wholesale revenue adoptions were: the continued high level of building construction added new assessable values to the tax base; the continued high level of economic activity resulted in increased collections from currently imposed taxes; revaluation programs raised property assessment levels.

Most activity in the revenue field centered about service charges, municipal income taxes, and sales taxes.

Service Charges. Service charge adoptions were widespread, particularly sewer rental charges. Almost all Minnesota cities and villages building new sewage disposal plants now use sewer service charges as a means of defraying at least a portion of the cost of this expensive but essential facility. Missouri cities, authorized by a 1951 legislative act to issue sewer revenue bonds and establish sewer rental charges, are increasingly turning to this device. Their authority to do so was upheld in at least two cases before the Supreme Court of Missouri (Maryville v. Cushman et al, 249 SW 2nd 347, and City of Sikeston v. Sisson, 249 SW 2nd 345.)

Increased use of sewer rental charges is also evidenced in California. Placerville now includes such a charge in connection with its water bills. Residents of Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville, and Piedmont, California, now pay a sewer rental to the East Bay Municipal Utility District. San Angelo, Texas, adopted a sewer service charge of $1 per month per residence. Morgantown, West Virgnia, acting under a 1951 legislative act permitting cities to adopt selected nonproperty taxes, imposed a sewer rental charge of 50 per cent of the water bill.

A Texas Supreme Court case may have far-reaching import to Texas municipalities and possibly affect cities in other states. In Texarkana v. Wiggins the court ruled that a city does not have the authority to charge users outside of the city limits a higher water or sewerage service charge than it imposes upon those within the corporate limits of the city unless it can show that it costs more to serve such outside customers.

Municipal Income Taxes. Considerable activity occurred with reference to municipal income taxes. During 1952, eight cities over 10,000 population adopted income taxes, making at least 32 cities over 10,000 now using this revenue source. St. Louis, Missouri, acting on newly granted legislative authority, reimposed a one-half of 1 per cent income tax from which it expects $7,500,000 annually. Lexington and Newport, Kentucky, adopted 1 per cent income taxes for the first time in 1952. However, most activity in this field occurred in Ohio. Two Ohio cities changed the rates of their taxes: Springfield reduced its rate from 1 per cent to six-tenths of 1 per cent and Youngstown increased its rate from three-tenths of 1 per cent to one-half of 1 per cent.

Three Ohio cities adopted income taxes which did not go into actual operation. Canton and Marietta both adopted ordinances imposing one-half of 1 per cent taxes only to have these taxes defeated at the general elections in November. Bellefontaine adopted an income tax but later repealed it before collections occurred. Lancaster imposed a one-half of 1 per cent tax which was rejected at the November elections. However, that city re-adopted the tax on December 4, 1952 to become effective January 1, 1953. Campbell has imposed a three-tenths of 1 per cent tax and Akron and Struthers have adopted one-half of 1 per cent income taxes. All Ohio cities imposing income taxes are over 10,000 population.

The only attempt in Minnesota during 1952 to broaden the municipal tax base met with defeat: voters of Duluth rejected a proposed one-half of 1 per cent city income tax. Efforts in Michigan to widen the tax base were momentarily halted when adverse court decisions threw out the Saginaw 1 per cent income tax.

Sales Taxes. As of December 31, 1952, at least 98 cities imposed retail sales taxes. As in the past, California cities continue to make the most extensive use of this revenue source. During 1952 nine California cities adopted the tax, now making a total of 163 cities in that state imposing sales taxes. Among the California cities imposing this tax for the first time in 1952 were Monterey, Salinas, Barstow, Turlock, and El Monte. The last three cities are in the 5,000-to-10,000 population group and the first two have over 10,000 population. All except Barstow imposed taxes at one-half of 1 per cent; Barstow's rate was 1 per cent.

In Mississippi, Meridian and Pascagoula imposed one-half of 1 per cent sales taxes while voters in Greenville rejected the tax. Municipal sales taxes can be imposed in Mississippi only if they are approved at a local referendum. More adoptions may occur in that state since the Mississippi legislature extended authority to impose municipal sales taxes to all cities in any county bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. The tax is locally imposed but state collected, for which the state charges a small administrative fee. Authority to impose municipal sales taxes in Mississippi originally was limited to first-class cities.

Syracuse, New York, dropped its utility and admission taxes but imposed a 2 per cent city sales tax from which it collected $2,750,000 during the first nine months of its operation. Tuscaloosa, Alabama, imposed a 1 per cent sales tax from which it collected $59,553 during the first four months of operation. A 2 per cent sales tax was adopted by the county of Monroe, New York in which Rochester is located. Rochester shares in the sales tax proceeds on the basis of population.

Other Nonproperty Tax Adoptions. More new adoptions occurred in the sales and income tax fields than for all the other nonproperty taxes. No new municipal gasoline taxes were imposed in 1952. Only one city over 10,000 population adopted a gross receipts license tax in that year. Bellingham, Washington, imposed a one-tenth of 1 per cent business license tax from which it obtained $134,295. In the 5,000-to-10,000 population group gross receipt license taxes were imposed by Ladue, Missouri, and Somerset, Pennsylvania.

Macon, Georgia, was the only large city to impose a liquor tax during the year 1952. Its tax of $1 per case yielded $54,476 in 11 months. In Tennessee, municipalities continued to levy 10 per cent beer taxes as permitted by state legislation. At least 81 cities in Tennessee now impose this tax. Collections for fiscal years ending in 1952 for 72 cities reporting beer tax yields were $3,511,034.

In the motor vehicle tax field, New York City was the only new large city to be added to the list in 1952 of cities using this type of tax. Its tax is based on vehicle weight: for vehicles over 3,500 pounds the tax is $8 per year, for those under 3,500 pounds the rate is $5 per year. In the 5,000-to-10,000 population range, Vienna, West Virginia, imposed a tax which could be included under motor vehicle taxes. Its tax, however, is imposed on drivers and is at the rate of $1 per driver per year.

During 1952 two cities over 10,000 population and two cities between 5,000 to 10,000 adopted cigarette taxes. In the first named group, Hobbs, New Mexico, imposed a 1 cent per pack tax, and Anniston, Alabama, imposed a tax of 3 cents per pack. Among the smaller cities, Albertville, Alabama, taxed cigarettes at 2 cents per pack and Portales, New Mexico, at 1 cent per pack. Taxes imposed in New Mexico are in accordance with state legislation adopted in 1951; proceeds from the cigarette tax must be used for recreational purposes.

Some activity was noted in the admission tax field. Bellefontaine, Ohio, and New Castle, Pennsylvania, of the cities over 10,000 population, repealed their admission taxes, while Sunbury, Pennsylvania, imposed such a tax in 1952 at the rate of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction of admission charged. Of the cities having 5,000 to 10,000 population, East Palestine, Ohio, adopted an ordinance which repealed its admission tax as of January 1, 1953. Virginia Beach, Virginia, imposed a 5 per cent admission tax, and Tarentum, Pennsylvania adopted a 7 per cent admission tax in 1952.

Other than in the sales and income tax field, most of the activity centered about public utility taxes. Of the cities over 10,000 population, Johnstown, New York, adopted a 3 per cent consumers utility tax; previously, it had had a 1 per cent utility tax. Bellefontaine, Ohio, adopted a tax of 12 per cent of the total monthly bill for gas, electricity, water, sewage, or garbage services. Proceeds are used for the safety department, street improvements, and various building repairs.

Four cities having populations of 5,000 to 10,000 adopted public utility gross receipts taxes in 1952: Fredonia, New York, imposed a 1 per cent tax; Boonville, Missouri, and Centralia, Washington, adopted 3 per cent taxes; and South Boston, Virginia, taxed electric services at 5 per cent. Oklahoma City granted a 25-year franchise to the local gas and electric company, the compensation to the city for granting this privilege being 2 per cent of the gross revenue per year plus electricity for the city's street lights at one-half the regular rate.

Among the miscellaneous taxes adopted is the hotel occupancy tax imposed by Buffalo, New York.

Other Nonproperty Tax Developments. Some revenue assists were granted to municipalities in Louisiana which changed its formula for distributing state-local shared tobacco taxes. Now municipalities will share, on a population basis, 37-1/2 per cent of the total state tobacco tax collections. Previously, the total sum distributed among municipalities from this source was a flat amount, $3,550,000. An Alabama constitutional amendment approved in the 1952 general elections has the effect of segregating funds obtained from state-levied motor vehicle license taxes and the state gasoline tax. State receipts granted from these sources and allocated to municipalities must now be used exclusively for streets and closely allied purposes. Larger shares from both taxes are to be distributed to Alabama's local governments. The earmarking feature may work handicaps on some Alabama cities since they have diverted moneys from this source to other than highway purposes. Some cities may not be able to find sources to replace the loss. A proposal to divert state motor vehicle registration tax moneys to cities was defeated in Minnesota.

Arizona cities and towns have been receiving 10 per cent of state levied and collected sales tax and gasoline tax moneys. Distribution to municipalities was obtained by an initiative petition. The assumption had always been present that any measure passed by the people could not be amended by the legislature. This concept was upset in 1952 by an Arizona Supreme Court ruling to the effect that any measure passed by the people, in order to be immune from legislative action, must have been passed by a majority of the qualified electors of the state, instead of a majority of the voters voting at the election at which a proposal was submitted. However, at the 1952 general elections, Arizona's citizens approved a constitutional amendment providing for the 10 per cent diversion of state gasoline taxes to local governments and earmarking such receipts to funds for highway purposes.

Mississippi adopted legislation authorizing a rebate of the 1 cent per gallon state gasoline tax paid by municipalities for gasoline purchased by them and used solely for municipal purposes. Mississippi also enacted legislation making it mandatory that each municipality levy and collect business privilege taxes.

Tennessee now shares its state gasoline tax with its cities. Proceeds from 1 cent of its 7-cent tax are to be distributed to municipalities on the basis of population.

Some rumblings of possible future action were also noted as being in formative stages. There is considerable sentiment in the larger municipalities in Maine to obtain enabling legislation to permit municipalities to levy service charges. It is anticipated that such legislation will be introduced in the 1953 legislative session. In Illinois there appeared to be a movement underway to increase the state sales tax. The amount obtained from any increased rate is to be distributed to municipalities. Illinois now permits imposing municipal sales taxes if approval is obtained at local referendums. So far none have been approved. There also appeared to be discussion in California as to the possibility of a state-imposed sales tax which would be rebated to the municipalities in which collected, to replace present municipal imposed and collected sales taxes.

Public Purchasing

By Albert H. Hall

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STATE and local governments continued to feel the economic impact of Korea and the defense program in 1952. However, supplies and materials were more plentiful than had been anticipated. Reflecting this situation, a general retreat took place on the economic controls front. Construction bans were lifted. Controls were softened on materials, prices, credit, and wages. The winds of inflation slackened. The over-all commodity price index declined, led by farm products and nonferrous metals. In the field of heavy consumer durables, construction materials and most maintenance and operating supplies, prices were stabilized with a few exceptions. Moderately higher prices were paid for fire apparatus and other heavy equipment. Pre-mixed concrete and granite curbing declined in price although sand, gravel, and cement maintained their earlier price level. Very little price change occurred in lumber and lumber products. Competitive prices for paints dropped.

The Defense Production Act was revised and extended by Public Law 429 of 1952. Local governments obtained a long-sought addition to the new law providing an exemption from price controls for rates, fees, and charges for materials or services supplied directly by state and local governments. Price and wage controls under the Act were made effective until April 30, 1953. Priorities and allocations on scarce materials were continued until June 30, 1953. At the year-end only 11 materials were held to be in critically short supply by the Defense Production Administration. The National Production Authority also reorganized during the year to reflect changes in the economic picture. The NPA Policy Coordination Bureau set up a Civilian Requirements Division to assist state and local governments in obtaining scarce materials.

At the end of 1952 businessmen and economists were almost unanimous in the view that business would be good for the near term and that possibly a high level of activity could be sustained through the next two years. Forecasters saw little change ahead in prices for the coming year. It was generally conceded that there would be no price climb, and many expect a general drop in prices. It was believed that price and wage controls would be eliminated. It was expected that Congress would retain skeleton or stand-by controls covering certain strategic materials.

Organization. The movement toward centralization of public purchasing continued throughout the country. Among the public jurisdictions which set up central purchasing systems in 1952 were the cities of Birmingham, Farmington, Fremont, Iron Mountain, Sault Ste. Marie, and Marquette, Michigan; Iowa City, Iowa; Olean, New York; Norwich, Connecticut; Garfield, New Jersey; Reading, Pennsylvania; Greenville, South Carolina; Arcadia, California; Alamosa, Colorado; and Tucson, Arizona. Among the counties establishing new central purchasing systems were Washington County (Washington), Kansas; Lamb County (Olton), Texas; Armstrong County (Kittaning), Pennsylvania; Nueces County (Corpus Christi), Texas, Prince Georges County (Upper Marlboro), Maryland; and Maricopa County (Phoenix), Arizona. The board of education of Olmsted Falls, Ohio, also set up a new central purchasing system.

Procedures. To meet the problem created by the shrinking value of the tax dollar, voters of Cleveland, Ohio, increased their $500 charter limitation on purchasing, without the necessity for formal bidding procedures, to $1,000. In the same action they also provided that awards should be made to the "lowest and best bidder" instead of the "lowest responsible bidder."

There were a number of other administrative developments of interest throughout the country. In Salt Lake City, Utah, the city purchasing agency was charged with the development of a permanent property inventory. In Philadelphia there was created in the procurement department of the city a new post of superintendent of standards and tests. Illinois established an advisory committee on state purchasing composed of 11 top-ranking purchasing executives of the midwest. The committee was established to advise the state purchasing department.

The city of University City, Missouri, and the University City School District entered into a contract to do cooperative purchasing. The first project was a joint contract for the purchase of oil and coal for heating. Louisville, Kentucky, through its purchasing department, launched discussions looking toward the establishment of cooperative public buying in the Louisville metropolitan area. The finance department of Hartford, Connecticut, issued an insurance handbook to acquaint department heads with procedures to be followed in handling all types of insurance carried by the city.

Publications. The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, Washington, D.C., published an important volume titled "The Law of Municipal Contracts With Annotated Model Forms." This authoritative book was edited by Charles S. Rhyne and issued in collaboration with the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing. The National Fire Protection Association, the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Standards Association, and the American Water Works Association issued a number of publications in the standard field.

New manuals on purchasing procedures were issued by the city of Des Moines, Iowa, implementing a new purchasing system set up through a revised city ordinance. Purchasing manuals were also published by Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and Jefferson County (Birmingham), Alabama.

The division of purchases of the state of Connecticut issued three important publications during the year. They were "Procedures for the Development of Acceptable Brands Lists," "Organization and Functions of Advisory Committees on Standards," and "Standard Specification Preparation Manual." The division of purchase and printing of the Commonwealth of Virginia prepared a new commodity catalogue containing 84,000 items.

The state department of finance issued during the year a 30-page booklet titled "How to Sell to the State of Illinois." The booklet was designed to inform prospective bidders how to submit bids for state business and to acquaint citizens generally with methods of handling state buying. Michigan also issued a special printed statement on the bidding policy of the state.

Annual reports were issued by the board of education of the cities of Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis; the District of Columbia; Cook County (Chicago), Illinois; Onondaga County (Syracuse), New York; and the cities of New York; Chicago; Bristol, Connecticut; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Atlanta, Georgia.

Specifications. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing continued to develop its large specifications library. The development of specifications continued throughout state and local governments as well as in the Federal Supply Service of the General Services Administration and in the Commodity Standards Division of the National Bureau of Standards.

Professional Organizations. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing (730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D.C.) held its seventh annual conference and products exhibit in Chicago in October with an attendance of over 800. Eighty leading American business firms displayed their products to the group. A feature of the conference was the presentation of the NIGP Distinguished Service Award to City Purchasing Agent John F. Ward, of the city of Chicago, for his contributions to the professionalization of public buying throughout the nation. During the year an Ohio State Chapter of NIGP was formed; and state chapters of the Institute in Virginia, Illinois, New Jersey, and Wisconsin carried on active programs of professional improvement.

NIGP made a major contribution to the public buying profession by calling attention to the importance of taking all federal excise tax exemptions. In particular, the Institute discovered that the 8 per cent excise tax on automotive parts was being charged quite generally to state and local governments. As a result of NIGP action, leading automotive manufacturers are granting discounts in lieu of excise taxes which will result in enormous savings to state and local governments. In collaboration with the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, NIGP will seek a permanent remedy to the procedural problems of state and local governments in obtaining full federal excise tax exemptions.

Special Assessment Financing

THIS article summarizes special assessment data shown in Table X for 712 of the 719 cities in that table. Table X shows for individual cities the kinds of public improvements financed by special assessments, the various methods of financing used, the allocation of costs to property owners, the years that property owners have to repay special assessments, the extent of city participation in financing, and, where applicable, data on the latest issue of special assessment bonds.

In addition to the 719 cities shown in Table X approximately 300 additional cities over 10,000 population returned questionnaires to the Year Book but did not report on their special assessment financing or specifically indicated that they do not use special assessments for public improvements. A few cities reported that while special assessments had been used in the past, it was no longer municipal policy to do so.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF CITIES USING SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS TO FINANCE PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Sewers	Water Lines	New Street Paving	Repaving Streets	Curbs and Gutters	Sidewalks	Off-street Parking	Street Lighting
Over 500,000	13	8	5	13	4	7	9	0	2
250,000 to 500,000	15	12	5	14	5	14	14	0	7
100,000 to 250,000	36	27	9	28	8	23	30	3	8
50,000 to 100,000	77	61	23	67	18	57	60	2	14
25,000 to 50,000	156	133	43	132	45	123	122	6	36
10,000 to 25,000	415	299	87	337	100	315	292	11	52
All cities over 10,000 . .	712	540	172	591	180	539	527	22	119

Kinds of Improvements Financed. All 712 cities included in this discussion reported on the types of public improvements financed by special assessments, and these data are summarized in Table 1. New street paving leads the list with 591 cities indicating special assessments for this purpose. This is followed rather closely by 540 cities for sewers, 539 cities for curbs and gutters, and 527 cities for sidewalks. "Sewers" as shown in Table 1 and Table X includes both storm and sanitary sewers; "street lighting" in most of the 119 cities is limited to "white way" or ornamental street lighting projects; and "new street paving" in a few cities includes paving alleys and grading and graveling streets.

Methods of Financing. The cities surveyed use four principal methods of financing special assessment projects, and any one city may use a combination of two or more of these methods. A total of 679 cities reported. Advance payments from property owners for all or part of the cost of the project are required by 143 cities. In 220 cities temporary loans from various city funds (usually a revolving fund) are used to finance the project with property owners repaying the city over a relatively short period of time. Ninety-three cities reported issuing special certificates or property liens to the contractor for doing the work with the contractor in turn selling these certificates or property liens to a local bank.

A total of 450 of the 679 cities indicated that they use special assessment bonds to finance various public improvements. In 299 of these 450 cities the special assessment bonds are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the city government; in the remaining 151 cities, bonds are only secured by liens against the benefited properties.

Advance payments by property owners can be used in all special assessment projects, but as far as possible Table X only shows the 143 cities where such payments are a definite formalized method applicable to all properties in the assessment district.

Allocation of Costs to Property Owners. Cities reported the use of three factors for allocating the cost of special assessment projects among benefited property owners: the front footage of the property bordering on the improvement, the area of the property, and the assessed valuation of the property. Many cities reported using two or more of these factors in combination. Of 670 cities reporting, 473 use the front foot factor exclusively, 138 cities use a combination of front foot and area, 13 use a combination of front foot, area and assessed value of property, 16 use front foot and value of property, 19 use area of property, and 11 use assessed valuation of property.

It is readily apparent that the front foot factor is by far the most common allocation factor. Most of the 138 cities reporting use of both front foot and area use area for sewer projects and front foot for other public improvements.

Of 656 cities reporting, 359 indicated that they had special rules for allocating special assessment costs to corner lots. Of 634 cities reporting, 224 indicated that they had a policy of assessing part of the cost of some or all improvements to near-by lots that do not abut on the improvement.

The number of years that a property owner has to repay a special assessment varies widely among the 633 cities reporting this information and ranges from several months to 20 years. The largest group of cities (297) reported a 10-year time limit, and 93 cities reported five years. A total of 122 cities indicated that the time limit varies depending upon the type of project and method of financing.

City Participation. Municipal policy on the city sharing in the cost of public improvements financed by special assessments was reported by 663 cities with 456 of these cities indicating that they do share in the cost. Some of the cities that report sharing in the cost of public improvements limit this participation to specified projects. Cities were not counted as participating in the cost of special assessment projects if the city paid its share for city-owned property that was benefited by the improvement.

Latest Issue of Special Assessment Bonds. The last four columns of Table X show information on the latest issue of special assessment bonds for 362 cities. This information is not shown for nearly one-half the cities in Table X either because the city does not use special assessment bonds or has not used them for many years, or because the city did not report the information. Some of the special assessment bonds shown, especially in Florida and Texas, may have been issued as certificates which were sold to the contractor; these, however, have been classified as special assessment bonds where the term of repayment is more than one year.

All but three of the 362 cities reported the year when the last special assessment bonds were issued: 21 cities in 1953, 225 in 1952, 47 in 1951, 17 in 1950, 27 from 1945 to 1949, 4 from 1940 to 1944, 3 from 1935 to 1939, 11 from 1930 to 1934, and 4 in 1929 or earlier.

A total of 337 of these 362 cities reported the purpose or purposes of their latest special assessment bond issues. New street paving and sewer projects were by far the most popular and were reported by 200 and 138 cities respectively. Fifty-two cities reported curb and gutters, 43 sidewalks, 13 water lines, 10 repaving of streets, 4 off-street parking, and 8 street lighting.

The amount of the special assessment bond issue was reported by 339 cities and ranges from a low of $2,000 to a high of $3,000,000, with 136 cities reporting issues of $50,000 or less, 69 cities from $51,000 to $100,000, and 56 cities from $101,000 to $200,000.

The effective interest rate of special assessment bonds to the property owner (not the cost of interest to the city government) was reported by 244 cities and ranges from 3 per cent to 8 per cent, with 115 cities at 6 per cent, 48 cities at 5 per cent, and 32 cities at 4 per cent.

Special Assessments in Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 Population. Limited information was obtained from cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population on the use of special assessments for financing public improvements. Out of 907 cities reporting, 591 indicated that they do use special assessments against benefited property owners for public improvements. The 591 cities using special assessments reported the following purpose or purposes: street paving and repaving in 429 cities, sewers in 400 cities, curbs and gutters in 367 cities, sidewalks in 307 cities, water lines in 135 cities, and street lighting in 44 cities.

Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 also were asked whether they had any special assessment bonds outstanding. Of 827 cities reporting, 282 have special assessment bonds outstanding. Sixty-three cities reported bond issues outstanding of less than $25,000, 48 cities from $25,000 to $49,000, 54 cities from $50,000 to $99,000, 48 cities from $100,000 to $199,000, 19 cities from $200,000 to $299,000, 18 cities from $300,000 to $399,000, 11 cities from $400,000 to $499,000, and 21 cities of $500,000 or more.

TABLE X

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FINANCING IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953

This table includes special assessment information for 719 cities over 10,000 population as reported by city officials early in 1953. Most of the cities not in the table do not use special assessments for public improvements; the remaining cities did not report. The kinds of improvements financed and the method or methods of financing used are shown in the code letters below. Under "Allocation of Cost to Property Owner" the first letter or letters show the methods of assessing benefit to the property owner for his share of the cost ("F" for front foot, "A" for area of lot, and "V" for value of property); the second letter shows whether the city has special rules for allocating costs to corner lots ("Y" for yes, "N" for no); the third letter shows whether part of the cost is assessed on near-by lots that do not abut on the improvement ("Y" for yes, "N" for no). Under "Years to Repay" the letter "V" indicates that the time limit varies with the type of improvement; where the time limit is less than one year, the number of months are shown with an "M". Under "City Shares Cost" the code letters indicate that city participation is limited to the improvements indicated (see code letters under "Improvements Financed"). The last four columns show the latest issue of special assessment bonds including year of bond issue, improvements financed (see code letters below), amount of issue, and the actual interest rate to the property owner (not the interest rate to the city government). Where no data on special assessment bonds are shown, it means that the city does not use this method of financing or that the city did not report. Leaders (. . .) denote information not reported; superior numerals ([1]) refer to notes at end of table.

IMPROVEMENTS FINANCED

S—Storm or sanitary sewers
W—Water lines
P—New street paving
R—Repaving streets
C—Curbs and gutters
X—Sidewalks
O—Off-street parking
L—Street lighting

KINDS OF FINANCING

A—Property owners' advance payments
T—Temporary loan from city funds
S—Special assessment bond (a single dagger (†) indicates full faith and credit bonds)
C—Special certificates or property liens given to contractor

City	Improvements Financed	Kinds of Financing	Allocation of Cost to Prop. Owner	No. Years to Repay	City Shares Cost	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
						Year Issued	Improvements Financed	Amount (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner
Over 1,000,000									
Chicago, Ill.	SPX	S	F-Y-Y	5	Yes				
Detroit, Mich.	SWPX	ATS†	FA-Y-Y	4	PX	52	P	$ 365	6.0
Los Angeles, Calif. . .	PCX	S	F-Y-Y	10	Yes	52	P	57	6.0
New York, N. Y.	SPCX	S†	FA-Y-N	15	Yes	51	P	3,000	. .
Philadelphia, Pa.	SWP	C	F-Y-N	1M	Yes				

TABLE X—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Kinds of Financing	Allocation of Cost to Prop. Owner	No. Years to Repay	City Shares Cost	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
						Year Issued	Improvements Financed	Amount (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner
500,000 to 1,000,000									
Baltimore, Md.	P	A	F-..-..	10	Yes				
Buffalo, N. Y.	PX[1]	T	F-Y-Y	V	No				
Cincinnati, Ohio	SWPRCXL[2]	ATS†	F-Y-Y	V	Yes	52	SPCX	....	5.0
Cleveland, Ohio	SWPRCXL	AT	F-Y-N	V	Yes				
Houston, Tex.	PRCX	TC	F-N-N	10	Yes				
Milwaukee, Wis.	SWPRCX	T	F-Y-N	6	Yes				
St. Louis, Mo.	P	T	FA-Y-Y	5	No				
San Francisco, Calif.	SPC	C	F-Y-Y	10	Yes				
Washington, D. C.	SWPCX	T	F-Y-N	2	Yes				
250,000 to 500,000									
Akron, Ohio	SPRCXL	S†	F-Y-N	V	Yes	52	SPX	$ 199	..
Atlanta, Ga.	SPCX	TS†	F-Y-N	V	No	50	P	15	..
Birmingham, Ala.	SPRCX	TS†	F-N-Y	10	No	52	SP	450	6.0
Dallas, Tex.	SWPCX	AT	F-Y-N	V	Yes				
Indianapolis, Ind.	SPRCX	...	F-Y-Y	V	Yes				
Long Beach, Calif.	CXL	C	F-Y-N	10	...				
Oakland, Calif.	SPCXL	CS	FA-N-Y	10	PC	52	S	....	5.0
Omaha, Neb.	SPCX	T	F-N-Y	10	P				
Portland, Ore.	SPCXL	TS†	FA-Y-Y	10	No	52	S	226	6.0
Rochester, N. Y.	SPCXL	T	FA-Y-N	V	Yes				
St. Paul, Minn.	SWPRCXL	TS†	F-Y-Y	V	SP	46	....	1,000	6.0
San Antonio, Tex.	P	S†	F-N-N	9	Yes	38	....[3]	75	3.5
San Diego, Calif.	SWPCXL	SC	FA-Y-Y	10	No	52	PCX	84	6.0
Seattle, Wash.	WPCX	S†	FA-Y-Y	10	No				
Toledo, Ohio	SWPRCX	ATS	F-Y-Y	V	Yes	52	....	69	..
100,000 to 250,000									
Albany, N. Y.	SPCX	S	..-..-..	V	...	51	5X	235	..
Allentown, Pa.	SWRCX	S†	F-Y-..	3	Yes	52	R	1,500	..
Baton Rouge, La.	S	S†C	FV-..-..	..	Yes				
Bridgeport, Conn.	SCX	S†	F-Y-..	..	Yes				
Cambridge, Mass.	SWCX	...	F-N-N	5	No				
Chattanooga, Tenn.	SPX	S†	F-Y-Y	V	...				
Corpus Christi, Tex.	PCX	C	F-Y-Y	5	P				
Dayton, Ohio	SWPCXL	AT	F-Y-N	V	Yes				
Duluth, Minn.	SWPRCXL	AS†	FA-Y-Y	5	SWP	52	....	300	..
Erie, Pa.	SP	...	F-Y-N	10	P	52	P	....	5.0
Evansville, Ind.	SCX	S†	..-..-..	10	Yes				
Fall River, Mass.	X	A	F-N-N	..	Yes				
Flint, Mich.	SWPX	S†	FV-Y-Y	6	No	52	P	556	3.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	SWPRCXO[4]	ATS†	FA-Y-Y	5	PRCX	52	SP	335	4.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	PCX	AT	F-Y-Y	V	No				
Miami, Fla.	SPRCX	TS†	F-N-N	10	SP	52	S	1,000	6.0
Mobile, Ala.	PCX	S†	F-..-N	10	...				
Montgomery, Ala.	SPCX	S†	F-N-Y	10	No	52	SP	423	3.0
Norfolk, Va.	SX	...	F-Y-N	5	Yes				
Oklahoma City, Okla.	SPC	AS	FA-Y-Y	V	No	53	P	32	7.0
Pasadena, Calif.	S	CS	..-Y-Y	10	Yes	52	S	8	6.0
Phoenix, Ariz.	SWPCXL[5]	S	F-Y-Y	10	P	52	P	2	4.0
Providence, R. I.	SPCX	S†	FA-..-..	..	Yes	52	SP	1,000	..
Reading, Pa.	WPC	T	F-Y-N	..	No				
Richmond, Va.	X	T	F-Y-N	2	Yes				

TABLE X—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Kinds of Financing	Allocation of Cost to Prop. Owner	No. Years to Repay	City Shares Cost	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
						Year Issued	Improvements Financed	Amount (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner
100,000 to 250,000—continued									
Sacramento, Calif. . . .	SWPCXL	S†	F-Y-Y	15	No				
Salt Lake City, Utah . .	PRCXOL	S†	F-Y-..	10	Yes				
Scranton, Pa.	SP	A	F-Y-N	. .	Yes				
Shreveport, La.	P	CS†	V-N-N	10	No				
South Bend, Ind.	SPCX	S†	F-N-N	10	No	51	P	$ 500	. .
Spokane, Wash.	SPRCXL	S†	A-N-Y	V	P	53	P	11	4.0
Syracuse, N. Y.	SPXL[6]	AC	F-Y-N	V	S				
Tacoma, Wash.	SWPRCX	TS†	F-Y-Y	V	Yes	53	W	3	4.0
Trenton, N. J.	PCX	S†	F-Y-Y	10	Yes	52	P	26	6.0
Tulsa, Okla.	SPX	C	FA-Y-Y	10	No				
Utica, N. Y.	SWPX	S†	F-..-..	10	P	53	SP	200	. .
Wichita, Kan.	SPRCX	AS†	FV-N-Y	10	Yes	52	SP	1,369	. .
Worcester, Mass. . . .	SPCX	T	FA-..-..	V	Yes				
Yonkers, N. Y.	SCXO	TS†	FA-N-Y	10	S	51	S	251	. .
Youngstown, Ohio	SPRCXL	S†	F-N-Y	. .	Yes	51	SPCX	127	. .
50,000 to 100,000									
Alameda, Calif.	SPCXL[4]	AS†	F-Y-N	V	No	49	S	71	4.0
Albuquerque, N. M. . .	P	S	F-Y-Y	10	No	53	P	192	7.0
Alhambra, Calif.	SWPCXOL	AS	F-Y-Y	V	No	52	O	71	3.5
Amarillo, Tex.	PC	A	F-Y-N	. .	Yes				
Asheville, N. C.	SWPRCX	AT	F-N-N	. .	Yes				
Bay City, Mich.	SCXL	TS	F-N-N	V	CX	52	SCX	110	. .
Brockton, Mass.	SCX	. . .	FA-Y-N	10	. . .				
Burbank, Calif.	SPCXL	AT	FA-Y-N	1	Yes				
Cedar Rapids, Iowa . .	SWPRCX	C	FAV-Y-Y	10	PR				
Charleston, S. C.	SPRCX	TS†	F-..-..	V	No	31	SPCX	12	7.0
Charleston, W. Va. . .	PX	CS†	F-N-N	10	. . .				
Columbia, S. C.	PCX	S†	F-N-N	10	Yes	49	P	100	5.0
Columbus, Ga.	PCX	S	F-..-..	10	. . .				
Cranston, R. I.	W	S	F-Y-N	10	No	52	W	140	. .
Davenport, Iowa	SPCX	C	FA-N-Y	9	No				
Dearborn, Mich.	SWPX	AS†	F-Y-Y	V	No				
Durham, N. C.	SWPCX	AS†	F-Y-N	10	Yes	52	PCX	850	6.0
Eart Orange, N. J. . . .	PRC	S†	F-Y-N	10	Yes				
East St. Louis, Ill. . . .	SP	AS†	..-..-..	V	No				
Fresno, Calif.	SPCXL	SC	FA-Y-Y	10	No	52	S	12	6.0
Gadsden, Ala.	SWPRCX	S†	F-N-..	10	No	52	P	200	6.0
Glendale, Calif.	SWPCXL	C	..-..-N	10	No	52	P	2	6.0
Greensboro, N. C. . . .	SWPCXL	TS†	F-Y-N	V	SWP	51	S	150	6.0
Greenville, S. C.	SPRCX	S†	F-N-Y	5	. . .				
Hamilton, Ohio	SWPCX	S	FA-N-N	V	Yes	52	P	45	3.0
Hampton, Va.	SX	A	F-N-N	. .	X				
Hammond, Ind.	SPCX	S	FA-..-..	10	No	51	S	. . . .	6.0
Harrisburg, Pa.	SWP	T	F-N-N	. .	Yes				
Jackson, Mich.	SWPCX	T	F-N-N	5	PCX				
Jackson, Miss.	SWPC	S†	F-N-N	10	Yes	52	PC	2,075	. .
Johnstown, Pa.	P	T	F-Y-..	. .	. . .				
Kalamazoo, Mich. . . .	PC	S†	F-Y-N	V	Yes	52	P	70	. .
Kenosha, Wis.	SWPCXL	TS†	F-Y-N	10	P	49	SP	61	4.0
Lansing, Mich.	SPCX[7]	AT	F-..-..	1	SPC				
Lawrence, Mass.	SX	A	A-N-N	1	Yes				

TABLE X—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Kinds of Financing	Allocation of Cost to Prop. Owner	No. Years to Repay	City Shares Cost	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
						Year Issued	Improvements Financed	Amount (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner
50,000 to 100,000—continued									
Lexington, Ky.	SPRCX	S	F-Y-N	10	S	51	S	$ 10	6.0
Lima, Ohio	SPCX	ATS†	F-N-N	10	Yes	52	SP	28	..
Lorain, Ohio	SWPX	S†	FA-Y-Y	V	Yes	52	S	15	..
Lowell, Mass.	SWX	A	F-N-N	..	No				
Lubbock, Tex.	SWP	AC	F-N-N	3	Yes				
Madison, Wis.	SWPCX	TS†	FA-Y-N	8	No	50	P	175	4.5
Malden, Mass.	SWPRCX	ATS†	FA-N-N	10	Yes	52	SPCX	140	..
Medford, Mass.	SWPL	T	F-Y-N	10	Yes				
New Rochelle, N. Y.	SPRCX	...	F-Y-N	10	Yes	52	....	475	..
Newton, Mass.	SPCX	AS†	FA-Y-Y	V	Yes	52	SP	450	4.0
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	PX	S†	F-Y-N	V	P	52	P	875	..
Oak Park, Ill.	PXL	S	F-N-Y	10	Yes	27	L	1,036	6.0
Ogden, Utah	SPRCX	S†C	F-Y-N	V	Yes	52	S	102	5.0
Pittsfield, Mass.	SPX	T	FA-N-N	10	Yes				
Pontiac, Mich.	SWPRCX	T	FA-Y-N	V	Yes				
Port Arthur, Tex.	PC	AS†	F-N-N	..	Yes	48	P	400	..
Portland, Me.	SPCX	T	FA-N-N	1	Yes				
Pueblo, Colo.	SRCX	T	F-N-N	3	No				
Quincy, Mass.	SPCX	S†	F-Y-N	10	Yes	52	P	400	..
Racine, Wis.	SWPCX	T	F-Y-N	10	Yes				
Raleigh, N. C.	SP	TS†	F-N-N	10	Yes	53	P	750	6.0
Richmond, Calif.	SPRCXL	S	FA-Y-Y	9	PRCXL	52	P	19	6.0
Roanoke, Va.	CX	A	F-..-..	..	Yes				
Rockford, Ill.	SPCX	ASC	..-Y-N	10	Yes	52	SP	500	6.0
Saginaw, Mich.	SPCX	S†	FA-N-Y	10	Yes	52	SP	330	4.0
St. Joseph, Mo.	SPRCX	C	FA-N-Y	..	No				
St. Petersburg, Fla.	SP	S	F-Y-Y	10	No	28	P	400	6.0
San Angelo, Tex.	PCX	AS†	F-..-..	..	Yes				
San Jose, Calif.	SPCXL	S†C	FA-N-N	10	Yes	52	P	6	6.0
Santa Monica, Calif.	SPCX	S	F-Y-N	10	No	52	CX	5	6.0
Schenectady, N. Y.	SPCX	S†	..-Y-Y	V	No	51	SP	150	..
Sioux City, Iowa	SPRCX	C	FAV-N-Y	10	Yes				
Sioux Falls, S. D.	SWPCX	SC	F-Y-N	V	Yes	52	X	30	7.0
South Gate, Calif.	CXL	TS	F-N-Y	10	No				
Springfield, Ill.	SPRC	C	F-Y-N	10	Yes				
Springfield, Mo.	SPRC	C	FA-N-N	6	No				
Springfield, Ohio	SCX	S†	F-Y-N	V	Yes	52	S	47	3.0
Stockton, Calif.	SPCXOL	ATS†	F-Y-N	10	No	51	P	149	3.0
Terre Haute, Ind.	SP	S†C	F-Y-Y	10	Yes				
Topeka, Kan.	SPCX	S†	..-N-Y	10	PC	52	SP	....	..
Waterloo, Iowa	SPRCX	S	FA-Y-Y	10	R	52	SP	400	6.0
Winston-Salem, N. C.	PX	TS†	F-N-N	V	P				
25,000 to 50,000									
Abilene, Tex.	P	S	F-N-N	5	Yes	49	P	360	6.0
Albany, Ga.	SPCX	T	F-Y-N	2	Yes				
Aliquippa, Pa.	SPCX	S	F-Y-N	..	SP				
Alliance, Ohio	SPX	S†	F-N-N	10	Yes	51	P	20	..
Anderson, Ind.	SPCX	S	FA-N-N	10	No				
Ann Arbor, Mich.	SPCX	TS†	F-Y-N	V	Yes	49	S	126	..
Anniston, Ala.	SPCX	S†	F-Y-Y	10	No	52	P	150	6.0
Appleton, Wis.	SWPCXL	T	F-Y-N	5	Yes				
Arlington t, Mass.	SPCX	S†	FA-Y-N	10	Yes	52	P	110	4.0

TABLE X—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Kinds of Financing	Allocation of Cost to Prop. Owner	No. Years to Repay	City Shares Cost	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
						Year Issued	Improvements Financed	Amount (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Ashland, Ky.	SWPC	C	F-N-..	. .	Yes				
Auburn, N. Y.	SRX	S†	F-N-N	10	Yes	51	SP	$ 99	. .
Bakersfield, Calif.	SPRXCL	S	FA-Y-Y	10	Yes	52	. . . .	5	6.0
Bangor, Me.	S	T	F-N-N	2	Yes				
Barberton, Ohio	SP	S†	F-N-Y	10	No				
Bellingham, Wash.	SWPCXL	S†	FAV-N-Y	V	N				
Beloit, Wis.	SWPRCX	AS	F-N-N	5	P	52	SP	40	6.0
Beverly Hill, Calif.	SWPRCXL	C	F-N-Y	10	Yes				
Billings, Mont.	SPRCXL	S†	FA-Y-Y	8	L	52	S	1	4.0
Bloomington, Ind.	SWPC	AS	FA-N-N	. .	Yes				
Boise City, Idaho	SPCX[6]	C	FA-N-Y	V	Yes				
Bremerton, Wash.	SCX	S	A-N-N	8	CX	52	CX	4	4.0
Bristol, Conn.	SWX	T	F-Y-N	1M	No				
Burlington, Vt.	CX	A	F-N-N	3M	No				
Butte, Mont.	SPXL	SC	F-N-N	V	Yes	31	SP	28	6.0
Champaign, Ill.	SPRCXL	S	FA-Y-Y	10	Yes	52	R	45	5.0
Chicopee, Mass.	SCX	T	F-Y-N	. .	Yes				
Clarksburg, W. Va.	SP	C	F-N-N	10	No				
Clinton, Iowa	SPRCX	SC	FA-Y-Y	10	No	52	P	. . . .	5.0
Colo. Springs, Colo.	SPCX	TS	F-Y-Y	10	No	52	P	100	3.0
Columbia, Mo.	SPRCX	C	F-N-N	5	No				
Compton, Calif.	CXL	AS	F-Y-..	10	Yes	52	CX	16	6.0
Cumberland, Md.	SPRC	TS†	F-N-Y	5	PR	31	5	100	6.0
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	SWPRCXL	S†	F-N-N	V	No	52	S	64	. .
Danville, Ill.	SP	S	F-N-..	10	. . .	32	S	4	6.0
Dubuque, Iowa	SPRCL	S†	FA-N-Y	10	No	52	SPC	. . . .	5.0
Easton, Pa.	S	TS	F-Y-N	9	No	28	S	75	4.3
Eau Claire, Wis.	SWPRCX	S†	F-N-N	5	Yes	52	. . . .	355	6.0
Elgin, Ill.	SWPRCXL	S	..-N-..	V	Yes	50	L	130	6.0
Elkhart, Ind.	SPRX	AS	FA-..-..	10	. . .	52	S	3	5.0
Elyria, Ohio	SWPC	S†	F-N-N	10	Yes	52	S	1,650	. .
Eugene, Ore.	SPCX	S†	F-N-N	10	PC	52	SPX	270	. .
Everett, Wash.	SWPCXL	S	A-N-Y	10	No	52	S	105	4.0
Fargo, N. D.	SWPRCXOL	S†	F-Y-..	V	Yes	52	. . . .	777	4.0
Fayetteville, N. C.	PRCX	TS†	F-N-N	5	PR	52	P	400	6.0
Ferndale, Mich.	SWPRCXO	T	F-Y-N	V	No				
Fond du Lac, Wis.	SWPRCX	T	F-Y-N	10	PRC				
Fort Dodge, Iowa	SPC	S	V-N-Y	10	No	52	P	P	6.0
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	SPRCX	T	..-N-..	V	Yes				
Grand Forks, N. D.	SWPRXOL[2]	S†	FA-Y-Y	V	PRL	52	P	340	. .
Great Falls, Mont.	SWPRCXL	S†	F-Y-Y	8	No				
Greenwich t, Conn.	S	TS†	FA-Y-Y	10	Yes	33	S	127	4.3
Hackensack, N. J.	SWCX	T	F-Y-N	V	No				
Hazleton, Pa.	SP	. . .	F-N-N	. .	Yes				
Hempstead, N. Y.	CXO	AS†	F-N-Y	V	Yes				
High Point, N. C.	P	A	F-N-..	. .	No				
Hutchinson, Kan.	SPRCX	S†	FV-Y-Y	10	PRCX	52	SCX	320	. .
Independence, Mo.	SPRCX	C	A-Y-N	5	No				
Inglewood, Calif.	WPRCXL	AS	F-N-N	10	No	51	P	103	6.0
Iowa City, Iowa	SPCXL	S†	FA-N-Y	10	No	52	S	1	5.0
Ithaca, N. Y.	PCX	T	F-N-N	3	Yes				
Jackson, Tenn.	PCX	S†	F-N-N	5	Yes	50	P	500	6.0
Jamestown, N. Y.	SWPCXL	TS†	F-N-N	10	PCL				

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						Year Issued	Improvements Financed	Amount (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Jefferson City, Mo.	R	C	..-..-N	..	No				
Johnson City, Tenn.	SPC	AS†	FV-Y-No	10	Yes	30	P	$ 27	5.5
Joplin, Mo.	SPRCX	CS†	FA-..-Y	5	No				
Kankakee, Ill.	SPCXL	S	F-N-N	10	Yes	53	....	180	5.0
Kearny, N. J.	SWPCX	S†	..-..-..	10	Yes				
Kingston, N. Y.	SPC	S	F-N-N	V	Yes	53	SP	47	..
Lackawanna, N. Y.	SWPCX	S†	F-Y-N	V	Yes	53	....	30	..
La Crosse, Wis.	SPCXL	TS†	F-Y-N	10	No	44	SP	....	4.0
La Grange, Ga.	PCX	T	..-N-N	4M	Yes				
Lakeland, Fla.	PCXL	AT	F-Y-Y	10	Yes				
Lebanon, Pa.	S	...	F-N-N	2	Yes				
Lewiston, Me.	S	A	F-N-Y	..	...				
Lincoln Park, Mich.	SPCX	TS†	F-Y-N	4	Yes	52	P	443	6.0
Lockport, N. Y.	SWPRCX	S†	F-Y-N	10	PR	52	S	10	5.0
Lynwood, Calif.	SCXL	S	F-Y-N	10	Yes				
Maplewood tp, N. J.	SPRCX	T	FA-N-Y	V	Yes				
Marion, Ohio	SPRCXOL	S†	F-Y-N	10	PR				
Mason City, Iowa	SPCX	S†C	..-..-Y	N	Yes				
Melrose, Mass.	SPCX	AT	FA-Y-N	V	Yes				
Meriden, Conn.	SW	TS†	F-Y-N	3	Yes	52	S	350	..
Miami Beach, Fla.	SPCXL	ATS†	F-Y-N	5	Yes				
Michigan City, Ind.	SPCX	C	FA-Y-Y	10	Yes				
Middletown, Conn.	SW	T	F-Y-N	..	...				
Middletown, Ohio	SWPCX	S	FV-Y-N	10	Yes				
Moline, Ill.	SPCX	S	F-N-N	10	Yes	52	P	27	6.0
Morgantown, W. Va.	PCX	T	F-N-N	10	P				
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	SPCX	ATS†	F-Y-N	5	Yes	45	....	97	6.0
Muskegon, Mich.	SPRCX	TS†	FA-N-N	V	Yes	..	SP	218	3.0
Muskogee, Okla.	SPRCX	S	FA-Y-Y	V	No	50	S	78	6.0
New Brunswick, N. J.	SPC	S	A-Y-..	10	...				
New Castle, Pa.	SPRC	T	F-N-N	3	No				
New Kensington, Pa.	SPCX	A	FA-Y-N	6M	SPC				
New London, Conn.	SCX	...	F-Y-N	..	CX				
Norman, Okla.	SP	S	F-Y-Y	10	No				
Northampton, Mass.	SX	T	F-N-N	10	Yes				
Norwalk, Conn.	SW	...	F-Y-N	..	S				
Nutley, N. J.	SPRCX	S†	F-Y-N	10	Yes				
Oshkosh, Wis.	SPCX	C	F-Y-N	1	Yes				
Ottumwa, Iowa	SPRCXL	S†	FAV-N-Y	10	No	52	S	169	6.0
Palo Alto, Calif.	SPCXL	S†	F-Y-Y	10	Yes	52	S	12	..
Parkersburg, W. Va.	SP	C	F-Y-N	10	No				
Parma, Ohio	SWPCL	S†	F-Y-N	10	Yes	52	W	49	3.3
Pensacola, Fla.	PX	...	F-Y-N	9	Yes				
Petersburg, Va.	X	A	F-N-..	..	Yes				
Plainfield, N. J.	SPCX	S†	F-Y-Y	V	No				
Pocatello, Idaho	SWPCX	S	FA-Y-Y	10	No	52	PCX	54	6.0
Pomona, Calif.	SPXOL	S	FA-Y-Y	10	No	52	O	149	3.3
Port Huron, Mich.	SPCX	S†	FA-Y-N	10	Yes	52	P	254	5.0
Quincy, Ill.	PC	AS	F-N-Y	..	Yes	52	PC	6	6.0
Rapid City, S. D.	SPRC	TSC	..-N-N	V	No	52	S	277	6.0
Redondo Beach, Calif.	SPCXL	S†	FV-Y-N	10	No	50	S	557	6.0
Redwood City, Calif.	SPCXL	S	FA-..-Y	15	P	52	PCX	65	6.0
Reno, Nev.	SPCX	S†	FA-N-N	10	Yes	52	P	388	3.0

TABLE X—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Kinds of Financing	Allocation of Cost to Prop. Owner	No. Years to Repay	City Shares Cost	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
						Year Issued	Improvements Financed	Amount (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Richmond, Ind.	SPCX	S	FA-N-Y	10	No	52	S	$ 33	. .
Rock Island, Ill.	SPRCXL	S	FA-N-Y	10	Yes	52	SP	48	5.0
Rocky Mount, N. C.	PCX	T	F-N-N	2	PC				
Rome, Ga.	PCX	C	F-N-N	4	No				
Roswell, N. M.	SWP	AC	F-Y-N	5	No				
Royal Oak, Mich.	SWPX	AS†	F-Y-Y	4	SWP	52	P	47	6.0
St. Cloud, Minn.	SWPCXL	S†	FA-N-Y	V	No	50	SW	175	5.0
Salem, Mass.	SWCX	A	F-N-N	. .	No				
Salem, Ore.	PX[7]	S†	A-Y-Y	10	P	52	P	83	6.0
Salina, Kan.	SPRCX	ATS†	V-N-Y	V	No	52	P	176	. .
Sandusky, Ohio	SWPRCX	S†	F-N-N	10	Yes	52	PX	25	. .
San Leandro, Calif.	SWPCXL	S	FA-Y-N	10	No	49	C	2	5.0
San Mateo, Calif.	SPCXL	ATS†C	FA-Y-Y	15	Yes	52	S	112	. .
Santa Ana, Calif.	SWPCX	S	F-Y-Y	10	No	50	SW	129	6.0
Sharon, Pa.	SPCX	T	F-N-..	V	. . .				
Sheboygan, Wis.	SPCX	S	F-N-N	5	PCX	52	PX	14	6.0
Stratford t, Conn.	SX	S†	FA-N-N	10	No				
Superior, Wis.	SPCX	S†	F-Y-Y	10	P				
Taunton, Mass.	SPCX	S†	FA-Y-Y	5	Yes				
Tucson, Ariz.	SPRCXL	S†	FA-Y-Y	10	P	53	SP	230	. .
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	SPCX	S†	FA-N-N	10	No	52	S	500	. .
Tyler, Tex.	PC	C	F-N-N	3	Yes				
Union tp, N. J.	SPRCX	TS†	F-Y-N	5	Yes				
University City, Mo.	SPCX	TC	FA-N-N	V	No				
Vallejo, Calif.	SWPCXL	AS†	FA-N-Y	V	No	52	. . . .	2	5.0
Vicksburg, Miss.	PCX	T	F-N-..	10	No				
Warren, Ohio	SPRCX	S†	F-Y-N	V	Yes				
Warwick, Va.	SPCX	AT	F-N-N	1	No				
Watertown t, Mass.	PX	T	F-N-..	10	Yes				
Watertown, N. Y.	SC	T	F-N-N	V	No				
Wausau, Wis.	SWPCX	T	F-Y-N	5	Yes				
West Allis, Wis.	SWPRCX	T	F-Y-N	5	Yes				
W. Hartford t, Conn.	SWPCX	T	F-Y-N	1	P				
West Haven t, Conn.	SX	S†	F-Y-N	1	Yes				
West Orange, N. J.	SWPCX	TS†	F-Y-N	3M	No				
White Plains, N. Y.	SPRCX	T	F-Y-N	3	Yes				
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	SPRCX	T	F-Y-N	10	No				
Williamsport, Pa.	PC	S†	F-N-N	. .	No				
Wilmington, N. C.	PX	TS†	FA-N-N	10	Yes	51	P	800	6.0
Wyandotte, Mich.	SWPCX	S†	F-Y-Y	5	Yes	52	P	283	6.0
Yakima, Wash.	SWPCX	. . .	FA-Y-Y	10	No				
10,000 to 25,000									
Aberdeen, S. D.	SP	S	F-Y-Y	10	No	52	P	45	7.0
Adrian, Mich.	SWCX	T	F-N-N	5	SWC				
Albany, Calif.	SW	S	A-..-..	10	No				
Albany, Ore.	SPCX	S	F-N-N	10	. . .	52	P	33	. .
Albemarle, N. C.	PCX	T	F-N-N	. .	. . .				
Albert Lea, Minn.	SPRCX	S†	F-Y-N	10	P				
Albion, Mich.	SPCX	T	FA-N-N	4	Yes				
Allen Park, Mich.	SWPCX	TS†	F-Y-Y	V	PC				
Alpena, Mich.	SPC	AT	F-N-N	5	Yes				
Ames, Iowa	SPCXL	S	FAV-Y-Y	V	No	52	P	130	5.0

Table X—Special Assessments in Cities over 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Kinds of Financing	Allocation of Cost to Prop. Owner	No. Years to Repay	City Shares Cost	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
						Year Issued	Improvements Financed	Amount (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Amesbury t, Mass.	S	S†	F-..-..	10	Yes				
Ansonia, Conn.	SCX	T	F-N-N	. .	Yes				
Antioch, Calif.	SWPRC	S†	FA-Y-Y	10	No				
Arcadia, Calif.	SCXL	S	FA-Y-N	10	No	52	C	$ 25	6.0
Ardmore, Okla.	P	S	..-Y-Y	10	No	51	P	32	7.0
Arkansas City, Kan.	SPCX	S†	V-N-Y	10	PC	52	S	1	. .
Asbury Park, N. J.	O	S†	F-Y-N	10	No	53	O	235	. .
Ashland, Wis.	SPC	S	F-N-Y	5	PC	51	RCX	12	4.0
Ashtabula, Ohio	SPRCX	TS†	FA-Y-N	V	Yes	52	P	60	3.0
Astoria, Ore.	SPCX	S†	FA-Y-Y	10	P	52	SP	33	6.0
Atchison, Kan.	PCX	TS†	A-..-..	10	No	53	P	49	. .
Athens, Ohio	SPRC	AS†	F-N-N	10	Yes				
Auburn, Ala.	SPCX	S†	F-N-N	9	No	52	P	70	6.0
Auburn, Me.	SWPX	T	F-N-N	1	Yes				
Austin, Minn.	SPRCXL	AS†	F-Y-N	3	PR	52	P	175	. .
Barre, Vt.	PCX	T	F-Y-N	5	. . .				
Bartlesville, Okla.	SPRCX	S	FA-Y-Y	10	No	52	P	27	7.0
Bath, Me.	SW	. . .	F-N-N	1	Yes				
Beatrice, Neb.	SWRPC	TS†	F-Y-N	V	No				
Beaver Falls, Pa.	P	. . .	F-N-N	6M	P				
Bellefontaine, Ohio	SWPRC	S	F-N-..	10	Yes				
Bemidji, Minn.	C	. . .	F-N-..	5	No				
Bend, Ore.	PCX	S†	A-N-Y	10	No	52	. . . .	45	6.0
Benton Harbor, Mich.	SPCX	S†	FA-Y-N	V	Yes	51	. . . .	98	4.0
Berkley, Mich.	SWPRCX	ATS†	F-Y-Y	5	P	52	P	94	6.0
Berwick, Pa.	SC	T	..-Y-..	5M	S				
Big Spring, Tex.	PC	C	F-N-N	5	Yes				
Birmingham, Mich.	SWPCX	A	FA-Y-Y	V	Yes				
Bismarck, N. D.	SWPRCXL	S	FA-Y-Y	V	Yes	52	W	18	5.0
Bluefield, W. Va.	PRCX	T	F-N-N	1	P				
Boone, Iowa	SPRCX	S	F-Y-Y	10	Yes	51	P	76	6.0
Boulder, Colo.	SPCX	T	FA-N-N	1	PC				
Bozeman, Mont.	SWPRCXL	S†	FA-Y-Y	V	P	52	X	4	6.0
Brainerd, Minn.	SWPRCX	TS†	F-N-Y	5	PRC				
Brattleboro t, Vt.	S	T	F-Y-N	. .	Yes				
Brawley, Calif.	SPRCX	ATS†	F-N-N	10	No	49	CX	22	6.0
Brownwood, Tex.	PC	AT	F-N-N	5	Yes				
Bryan, Tex.	P	A	F-..-..	. .	Yes				
Bucyrus, Ohio	PC	S	..-..-N	10	Yes				
Burlington, N. C.	PC	AT	F-N-N	5	Yes				
Butler, Pa.	SP	. . .	F-N-N	. .	Yes				
Cadillac, Mich.	SPCX	AT	F-Y-Y	3	Yes				
Caldwell, Idaho	SPC	S†	F-Y-N	10	Yes	. .	S	25	5.0
Cambridge, Ohio	SWPCS	S†	F-N-N	10	Yes	50	SP	385	. .
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	SPRC	C	FA-N-N	5	No				
Carnegie, Pa.	PC	A	F-Y-N	. .	Yes				
Carteret, N. J.	C	T	F-N-N	. .	Yes				
Carthage, Mo.	SPRCX	C	F-N-N	5	No				
Cedar Falls, Iowa	SPCX	ASC	..-Y-Y	10	No	52	P	15	5.0
Centralia, Ill.	SPX	S	FV-N-Y	10	. . .				
Charles City, Iowa	SPC	AS†	F-N-N	10	Yes				
Chickasha, Okla.	SPCX	AS†C	FA-Y-Y	5	P				
Chillicothe, Ohio	SCX	S†	F-Y-N	10	Yes	51	S	25	3.0

TABLE X—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Kinds of Financing	Allocation of Cost to Prop. Owner	No. Years to Repay	City Shares Cost	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
						Year Issued	Improvements Financed	Amount (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Chula Vista, Calif.	SCX	S	F-Y-N	10	No	51	S	$ 356	6.0
Clairton, Pa.	SPX	S†	F-Y-N	. .	Yes				
Clarksdale, Miss.	PRCX	S	F-N-N	V	Yes	51	PCX	250	. .
Clayton, Mo.	PRCX	C	F-N-N	V	No				
Clearwater, Fla.	SPCX	T	FA-N-Y	10	. . .				
Cleveland, Tenn.	SRL	S†	V-N-N	. .	. . .	52	S	600	. .
Cliffside Park, N. J.	SCX	S†	F-..-..	. .	. . .				
Coatesville, Pa.	SO	. . .	F-N-..	1	No	52	O	30	. .
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	SPRCXOL	C	A-Y-Y	10	P	52	S	182	5.0
Coffeyville, Kan.	SPRCX	S†	V-N-Y	10	PRC	50	SR	199	. .
College Park, Ga.	SPCX	S†	F-Y-N	1	Yes	51	SW	175	7.0
College Park, Md.	PRCX	S†	F-Y-N	10	No	49	P	60	4.0
Collingswood, N. J.	PCX	S†	F-Y-N	10	No	33	. . . .	139	5.0
Columbia, Tenn.	SPRCX	. . .	F-..-..	4	Yes				
Concord, N. C.	PCX	S†	F-N-N	5	Yes	51	P	73	6.0
Coral Gables, Fla.	SPRCX	T	FA[8]-N-Y	10	Yes				
Coraopolis, Pa.	SPCX	TS†	F-Y-N	6M	Yes	51	P	30	. .
Corning, N. Y.	PCX	TS†	F-N-..	5	Yes	51	C	40	5.0
Corona, Calif.	SPCXL	AS	F-Y-N	10	No	52	S	7	6.0
Corvallis, Ore.	SPC	S†	FA-Y-Y	10	Yes	52	P	94	6.0
Coshocton, Ohio	PX	AS	F-N-..	10	. . .				
Cranford tp, N. J.	SPCX	T	F-Y-Y	5	Yes				
Crowley, La.	PCX	AS†C	F-N-N	10	No	52	S	500	. .
Cudahy, Wis.	SWCX	T	F-Y-N	5	Yes				
Culver City, Calif.	SL	S	F-N-N	10	No	52	L	33	6.0
Daly City, Calif.	SPCX	S	F-Y-Y	10	No	48	P	10	6.0
Danvers t, Mass.	S	. . . .	F-Y-N	10	. . .	52	S	80	4.0
Decatur, Ala.	SPCX	S†	F-Y-N	10	No	52	SP	. . . .	6.0
Decatur, Ga.	PRCX	T	F-N-N	3	No				
Delaware tp, N. J.	SPRCX	S†	F-N-N	20	No				
Delaware, Ohio	SWPCX	S†	F-N-N	10	Yes	52	S	185	. .
Denison, Tex.	P	A	F-N-N	. .	Yes				
Dixon, Ill.	S	S†	..-..-..	10	. . .	52	S	. . . .	5.0
Dodge City, Kan.	SPRCX	S†	F-Y-Y	10	Yes	52	S	172	. .
Dothan, Ala.	SRCX	S†	F-N-N	10	Yes	49	P	250	5.0
Dumont, N. J.	SPCX	S†	F-Y-N	V	Yes				
Duncan, Okla.	SWPR	SC	AB-Y-Y	V	Yes				
Dyersburg, Tenn.	PCX	T	..-..-N	5	Yes				
East Detroit, Mich.	SWPC	TS†	F-Y-N	5	Yes	52	P	69	. .
East Lansing, Mich.	SPCXL	AT	FA-N-N	V	SPC				
East Liverpool, Ohio	SPR	S†	F-N-N	5	Yes	52	S	54	. .
East Moline, Ill.	SWPX	S	FA-Y-Y	V	No	52	P	10	6.0
East Point, Ga.	SPX	TC	F-N-N	4	P				
Ecorse, Mich.	PCX	S†	F-Y-N	5	Yes	52	PC	. . . .	6.0
El Centro, Calif.	CX	AC	F-N-N	15	Yes				
El Cerrito, Calif.	R	S	F-Y-Y	10	Yes	53	P	166	6.0
El Dorado, Ark.	PC	A	F-N-N	. .	No				
El Dorado, Kan.	SPRCX	S†	FV-N-Y	V	Yes	52	SPCX	183	. .
Elizabeth City, N. C.	PCX	AT	F-N-N	5	Yes				
Elizabethton, Tenn.	PCX	. . .	..-..-N	2	. . .				
Ellwood City, Pa.	SP	T	F-N-N	. .	No				
Elmhurst, Ill.	SWPCXL	S	F-Y-Y	10	No	52	P	19	6.0
Elmwood Park, Ill.	PCX	S	F-Y-Y	10	. . .	51	X	105	6.0

TABLE X—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Kinds of Financing	Allocation of Cost to Prop. Owner	No. Years to Repay	City Shares Cost	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
						Year Issued	Improvements Financed	Amount (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
El Reno, Okla.	SPRCX	S†	FA-Y-Y	10	No	51	P	$ 8	7.0
Emporia, Kan.	SPRCX	S†	FA-N-Y	10	PRC	52	SPR	434	. .
Endicott, N. Y.	SCX	TS†	F-N-N	V	Yes	52	SCX	191	. .
Englewood, N. J.	SWPCX	S†	F-..-N	V	P	51	....	82	. .
Escanaba, Mich.	SWPRC	T	F-Y-N	5	PRC				
Evergreen Park, Ill.	SWP	S†	..-N-N	10	No				
Fairfield, Ala.	SPCX	S†	F-N-N	10	No	43	P	16	6.0
Fairlawn, N. J.	SWPCX	S†	..-Y-Y	5	Yes	52	C	....	. .
Faribault, Minn.	SPCX	S†	F-Y-N	10	No	52	....	20	4.0
Farrell, Pa.	SPCX	T	F-Y-N	. .	P				
Fergus Falls, Minn.	SWPCX	TS	F-Y-N	V	Yes	52	P	55	. .
Ferguson, Mo.	SPRX	S†	F-N-..	5	No	52	P	43	8.0
Findlay, Ohio	SWPCX	S†	F-N-N	V	Yes	52	SWP	145	3.0
Floral Park, N. Y.	CXO	TS†	F-..-..	5	Yes				
Florence, Ala.	SPCX	S†	F-N-N	10	No	52	SPC	500	6.0
Fort Collins, Colo.	SWPCX	AS	FA-N-N	10	P	52	SP	168	5.0
Fort Madison, Iowa	SPC	S†	FAV-Y-Y	10	Yes	52	P	96	6.0
Fort Scott, Kan.	PRC	S	V-N-N	10	No				
Fort Thomas, Ky.	SPRCX	S	F-..-..	10	Yes	52	R	13	6.0
Freeport, N. Y.	SO	S†	F-Y-..	15	O				
Fremont, Ohio	SP	S†	FA-N-N	10	Yes	52	SP	56	. .
Fullerton, Calif.	SPRCXL	S	FA-Y-Y	10	Yes	52	L	13	6.0
Fulton, N. Y.	P	. . .	F-N-N	10	Yes				
Gainesville, Ga.	SPCX	C	F-Y-N	V	Yes				
Gardena, Calif.	SPRCXL	TS†	F-Y-N	10	No	51	CX	10	6.0
Garden City, Kan.	SPCXL	S†	FAV-N-Y	V	SPC	52	SC	19	. .
Garden City, N. Y.	SWPCXO	AT	FA-Y-N	. .	No				
Gastonia, N. C.	P	TS†	F-N-N	10	Yes	48	P	420	6.0
Girard, Ohio	SPX	S	F-N-N	V	Yes				
Gloversville, N.	SPRCX	TS†	F-Y-Y	5	SPR	38	R	50	. .
Goldsboro, N. C.	SPCX	AS†	F-N-N	10	Yes	51	P	150	4.0
Goshen, Ind.	SPR	S	F-..-..	10	No				
Grand Island, Neb.	SWPCX	T	F-N-Y	9	Yes				
Grand Junction, Colo.	SPCXL	S†	F-Y-Y	10	SPC	52	P	122	4.0
Grand Prairie, Tex.	PCX	TC	F-N-N	5	Yes				
Great Bend, Kan.	PRCX	S†	V-Y-Y	10	Yes	52	5	32	. .
Greenville, N. C.	PCX	T	F-N-N	1M	Yes				
Greenville, Tex.	PCX	C	F-N-N	3	PC				
Greenwood, Miss.	SWPCX	AS	F-N-N	3	Yes	52	P	73	. .
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	X	T	F-N-N	. .	No				
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich.	SWPCX	S†	F-N-Y	5	Yes	52	S	12	. .
Gulfport, Miss.	PRCX	S†	F-Y-..	V	Yes				
Guthrie, Okla.	P	S	F-Y-Y	10	No	51	P	44	7.0
Hannibal, Mo.	S	C	A-Y-Y	5	Yes				
Hanover tp, Pa.	SP	. . .	F-Y-N	6M	Yes				
Harlingen, Tex.	PC	C	F-N-N	3	No				
Harrison tp, Pa.	SP	S†	F-N-N	5	Yes	51	SP	100	. .
Hastings, Neb.	SWC	S†	F-Y-Y	10	Yes				
Hawthorne, Calif.	RCX	T	F-Y-N	10	No	52	CX	35	6.0
Hawthorne, N. J.	SWCX	AS	F-Y-N	5	Yes				
Hayward, Calif.	SPCXL	S†	FA-Y-Y	10	No	51	S	180	5.0
Hazel Park, Mich.	SPX	TS†	F-Y-N	5	Yes	52	P	125	6.0
Helena, Mont.	PCL	AS†	FA-Y-N	15	Yes	52	PC	200	5.3

TABLE X—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Kinds of Financing	Allocation of Cost to Prop. Owner	No. Years to Repay	City Shares Cost	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
						Year Issued	Improvements Financed	Amount (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Henderson, Ky.	PCX	S†	F-Y-N	10	No	31	P	. . . .	. .
Henderson, N. C.	SPCX	S†	F-N-N	5	Yes	51	P	$ 50	. .
Hialeah, Fla.	P	T	..-..-..	3	Yes				
Hickory, N. C.	PCX	A	F-N-N	. .	X				
Highland Park, Ill. . . .	SWPRCX	S	F-N-Y	1	Yes	52	R	40	6.0
Hobbs, N. M.	SPRC	S	F-Y-Y	10	. . .				
Holland, Mich.	SWPCX	TS†	F-N-N	10	SP	53	PC	114	4.0
Hollywood, Fla.	PRX	T	F-..-Y	. .	No				
Houma, La.	PX	S†	F-N-N	10	P	52	X	81	5.0
Huntington, Ind.	SRC	AS†	FA-Y-Y	10	R	52	R	2	6.0
Huntsville, Ala.	SPRC	TS†	F-Y-Y	9	No	52	SP	110	6.0
Hyattsville, Md.	PCX	S†	F-Y-N	10	No	50	P	30	5.0
Idaho Falls, Idaho. . . .	SPCX	S	FAV-Y-Y	10	P	52	PX	354	3.8
Independence, Kan. . .	SPCX	TS†	FV-N-N	10	P	52	SP	55	. .
Indiana, Pa.	SR	. . .	F-N-N	3	P	47	SP	150	. .
Inkster, Mich.	SPCX	S†	F-Y-Y	5	PCX	52	P	357	6.0
Ironton, Ohio	SPCXL	S†	F-Y-Y	10	Yes	51	P	63	. .
Ironwood, Mich.	SCX	. . .	F-N-..	3	. . .				
Jacksonville, Ill.	SWPR	SC	F-N-Y	10	Yes				
Jamestown, N. D. . . .	SWPCXL	S†	FA-Y-Y	V	Yes	51	L	62	. .
Janesville, Wis.	SWPRCX	AT	F-Y-N	V	Yes				
Jeffersonville, Ind. . .	SCX	S†	F-Y-N	. .	. . .				
Johnson City, N. Y. . .	SPRCX	T	F-N-N	3	PRCX				
Johnstown, N. Y.	SPCX	T	F-Y-N	5	Yes				
Junction City, Kan. . .	SPCX	S†	V-Y-Y	10	PC	52	SP	318	. .
Kearney, Neb.	SWP	S†	F-Y-Y	10	P				
Kennewick, Wash. . . .	SWPCXL	S†	A-Y-Y	V	No	52	S	63	4.0
Kent, Ohio	SPX	S†	F-..-N	10	Yes	52	SPC	38	. .
Kewanee, Ill.	SWPRCX	S	F-N-Y	10	Yes	52	S	22	5.0
Kingsport, Tenn.	SPCX	TS†	F-N-N	5	Yes	52	SP	89	6.0
Kinston, N. C.	PC	S†	F-N-N	10	Yes	46	P	876	6.0
Kirkwood, Mo.	X	A	..-..-..	. .	No				
La Grange, Ill.	SPCXL	S	..-..-Y	10	Yes	52	P	16	6.0
Lakewood tp, N. J. . . .	PX	. . .	F-N-N	. .	. . .				
Lake Worth, Fla.	PCXL	AT	F-N-Y	. .	PC				
Lamesa, Tex.	SPC	T	F-N-N	3	Yes				
Lancaster, Ohio	SPR	S†	..-N-..	. .	Yes	52	. . . .	79	3.0
La Porte, Ind.	SPC	SC	FA-N-..	10	No	52	. . . .	6	5.0
Laramie, Wyo.	SW	S	FA-N-Y	10	Yes				
Latrobe, Pa.	SWP	A	F-N-N	. .	. . .				
Lawrence, Kan.	SPCX	S†	FV-Y-Y	10	PC	52	P	65	. .
Leominster, Mass. . .	SX	A	F-Y-N	. .	Yes				
Lewiston, Idaho	SP	S	F-Y-Y	5	No	52	P	4	6.0
Lewistown, Pa.	SWPCX	T	F-N-N	6M	Yes				
Lodi, Calif.	XL	AT	F-N-N	. .	No				
Logan, Utah	SCX	T	F-Y-N	V	No				
Longview, Tex.	PRC	C	F-N-N	5	Yes				
Longview, Wash.	SPCX	S†	FA-N-N	10	No	52	S	42	5.0
Lyndhurst tp, N. J. . .	SWPRCX	T	F-Y-N	5	Yes				
McAlester, Okla.	P	S†	FA-N-Y	10	No	52	P	91	7.0
Macomb, Ill.	SWPR	AS†	F-Y-N	10	Yes				
Madison, N. J.	SWPRCX	S†	F-Y-N	5	Yes	53	SPC	118	7.0
Manhattan, Kan.	SPCX	S†	F-Y-Y	10	SPC	52	S	34	. .

TABLE X—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Kinds of Financing	Allocation of Cost to Prop. Owner	No. Years to Repay	City Shares Cost	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
						Year Issued	Improvements Financed	Amount (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Manhattan Bch., Calif.	SWPCXL	S†	F-Y-Y	10	No	51	S	$ 415	6.0
Mankato, Minn.	SWPRCX	C	F-Y-N	10	Yes				
Maple Heights, Ohio	SWPRL	AS†	FV-..-..	V	Yes				
Maplewood, Mo.	SPCX	C	F-N-N	. .	No				
Marietta, Ga.	PCX	T	F-N-N	4	No				
Marinette, Wis.	SPRCX	T	F-Y-N	V	Yes				
Marquette, Mich.	SWPRL	AS†	FV-..-..	V	Yes				
Marshalltown, Iowa	SPCX	S†	FAV-N-Y	10	No	52	P	40	6.0
Marshfield, Wis.	SPCX	T	FA-Y-N	V	Yes				
Mattoon, Ill.	RCX	AS†	F-Y-Y	10	Yes				
Medford, Ore.	SWPCX	S†	F-N-N	10	No				
Melrose Park, Ill.	SWPCX	C	..-..-..	10	. . .				
Menlo Park, Calif.	SPRCXOL	TS†	FA-Y-Y	10	No	52	P	14	4.8
Menominee, Mich.	SPC	TS	F-N-N	3	Yes	30	S	10	6.0
Merced, Calif.	SPCXL	S†	FA-Y-Y	15	No	52	PCX	500	3.5
Mercedes, Tex.	PC	T	..-Y-N	1	. . .				
Mesa, Ariz.	SWPRCX	. . .	FA-Y-Y	10	P	52	P	250	4.0
Mexico, Mo.	SPRCX	C	FA-N-N	5	P				
Middletown, N. Y.	SX	T	F-Y-..	10	No				
Midland, Mich.	SPC	AS†	F-Y-N	5	Yes	52	S	13	. .
Midland, Tex.	PC	AC	F-N-N	4	Yes				
Minot, N. D.	SWPCXL	S†	FA-Y-Y	V	SWPL	52	SW	41	5.0
Mission, Tex.	PCX	A	F-N-N	. .	. . .				
Missoula, Mont.	SPRCXL	S†	..-Y-..	20	. . .				
Mitchell, S. D.	SPCX	S	FAV-Y-Y	5	P	51	C	64	6.0
Moberly, Mo.	SPRC	C	FA-N-N	5	R				
Modesto, Calif.	SL	S	..-..-..	. .	. . .	50	L	5	5.0
Monessen, Pa.	PCX	T	F-Y-N	1	Yes				
Monroe, Mich.	SWPCX	T	F-Y-N	V	Yes				
Montebello, Calif.	SPCXL	AS†	F-Y-N	10	No	51	S	1	6.0
Monterey, Calif.	SPCX	S	FA-Y-Y	10	P	52	S	124	5.0
Monterey Park, Calif.	CXL	S	F-Y-Y	10	No	52	L	. . . .	. .
Moscow, Idaho	PCX	A	F-N-N	10	No				
Moultrie, Ga.	PCX	S†	F-N-N	3	Yes	50	PCX	220	7.0
Mount Carmel, Pa.	SP	A	F-Y-..	. .	Yes				
Mount Clemens, Mich.	SWPCX	T	F-Y-N	V	Yes				
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	SPCX	T	F-N-N	V	Yes				
Muscatine, Iowa	SPRC	S†C	..-N-Y	10	No	52	P	36	5.0
Muskegon Hts., Mich.	SPCX	ATS†	FA-N-..	V	Yes	30	P	. . . .	. .
Nacogdoches, Tex.	P	S†C	F-..-N	5	Yes	50	P	200	6.0
Nampa, Idaho	S	AS	A-N-N	10	No	52	S	390	4.0
Napa, Calif.	PCX	S†	F-Y-N	V	No	52	CX	5	4.5
National City, Calif.	PCX	SC	FA-N-Y	10	Yes	49	P	. . . .	6.0
Naugatuck, Conn.	SCX	T	F-Y-N	2M	No				
Neenah, Wis.	SWPRCXL	T	F-Y-N	5	Yes				
Newark, N. Y.	CX	. . .	F-..-N	1	No				
Newport Beach, Calif.	SWPCXL	AS†	..-Y-N	10	No	52	. . . .	40	6.0
Newton, Iowa	SPCX	S†C	FAV-Y-Y	10	Yes	53	P	31	6.0
Newton, Kan.	SPCX	S†	A-N-Y	10	PC	51	S	27	3.0
Niles, Mich.	SPCX	S†	F-N-N	10	Yes	52	P	66	4.0
Norfolk, Neb.	SPCX	TS†	F-N-N	V	P	43	P	6	5.0
N.Attleborough t, Mass.	SPCX	T	F-Y-Y	10	Yes				
North Miami, Fla.	SPRCX	TC	F-Y-N	5	Yes				

TABLE X—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Kinds of Financing	Allocation of Cost to Prop. Owner	No. Years to Repay	City Shares Cost	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
						Year Issued	Improvements Financed	Amount (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
N. Plainfield, N. J. . .	SPRC	S†	..-N-..	5	Yes	53	. . . .	$ 132	. .
N. Providence t, R. I. .	SWPRL	TS†	F-Y-N	10	No	52	W	35	. .
Norwich, Conn.	SP	TS†	F-N-N	V	No				
Ocala, Fla.	PCX	AT	F-N-N	1	Yes				
Oceanside, Calif.	SPCXL	AS	FA-Y-N	10	No				
Ogdensburg, N. Y. . . .	SCX	T	F-N-N	5	Yes				
Okmulgee, Okla.	PR	S	F-..-..	10	. . .				
Olean, N. Y.	SP	TS†	F-Y-N	V	Yes	51	P	15	. .
Oneonta, N. Y.	X	T	..-N-N	10	Yes				
Ontario, Calif.	SPCXL	AC	F-N-N	10	No				
Opelousas, La.	SPCX	S	FA-N-N	10	No				
Oskaloosa, Iowa	SPCX	AS†	A-N-Y	10	P	51	C	32	6.0
Ottawa, Kan.	SPRCXL	S†	FV-N-Y	10	P	52	P	83	. .
Owatonna, Minn.	SPCX	S	FA-Y-N	5	Yes	52	. . . .	90	5.0
Owosso, Mich.	SPCX	S†	F-N-N	3	Yes	52	PCX	51	. .
Oxnard, Calif.	PCX	S	F-Y-Y	20	No	48	P	30	. .
Painesville, Ohio	SPRCX	S†	F-Y-N	V	Yes	53	C	7	3.0
Pampa, Tex.	PC	AT	F-N-N	4	Yes				
Parsons, Kan.	SPRCX	AS†	FAV-Y-Y	V	Yes	44	R	5	. .
Pasco, Wash.	S	A	F-N-..	. .	Yes				
Pekin, Ill.	SPRC	S†	F-N-N	V	Yes	52	S	542	5.0
Pendleton, Ore.	SPCX	TS†	F-Y-Y	10	No				
Peru, Ind.	SPC	AC	FA-..-..	10	Yes				
Piqua, Ohio	SCX	S†	F-Y-Y	V	Yes	53	SCX	60	3.0
Plainview, Tex.	PC	C	F-N-..	4	Yes				
Plattsburgh, N. Y. . . .	CX	T	F-..-..	. .	Yes				
Ponca City, Okla. . . .	SPCX	S	FA-Y-Y	10	Yes	52	P	10	. .
Port Angeles, Wash. ..	SPRCX	S	FA-..-..	10	No	52	S	50	4.5
Port Chester, N. Y. . .	SP	S†	F-Y-N	10	Yes				
Pottstown, Pa.	SP	S†	F-Y-N	. .	P	49	P	100	. .
Princeton, N. J.	SPX	S†	FA-Y-N	5	Yes	52	P	20	6.0
Pullman, Wash.	SWPCX	AS†	FA-Y-Y	8	WPCX	51	S	14	5.0
Radnor tp, Pa.	SP	T	F-Y-N	5	Yes				
Rahway, N. J.	SWPRCX	TS†	F-Y-N	10	No	52	SWP	591	6.0
Reading t, Mass.	SPCX	AT	F-Y-N	10	Yes				
Red Bank, N. J.	SPCX	TS†	F-..-..	10	Yes	52	. . . .	475	. .
Redding, Calif.	SPRCX	AS	A-N-N	15	Yes	52	S	24	5.0
Redlands, Calif.	S	S	F-N-Y	10	Yes	50	S	. . . .	. .
Red Wing, Minn.	SPRCX	S	F-N-N	V	Yes				
Reidsville, N. C.	PCX	S	F-N-N	10	P	50	P	29	6.0
Renton, Wash.	SWPCX	TS†C	FA-Y-Y	5	P	52	S	100	4.3
Ridley tp, Pa.	SPCXL	TS†	F-Y-N	. .	P	49	S	75	. .
River Rouge, Mich. . .	P	TS†	F-N-N	3	No	50	P	7	. .
Rock Hill, S. C.	PCX	T	F-Y-N	V	Yes				
Rock Springs, Wyo. . .	SPCXL	S	FA-Y-Y	10	No	49	P	95	4.0
Rockville Ctre., N. Y. .	XO	S	FV-N-..	10	. . .	52	. . . .	289	. .
Rocky River, Ohio . . .	SWPCXL	TS†	F-Y-Y	10	No	52	P	51	. .
Roselle, N. J.	SCX	S†	F-N-N	V	No	27	. . . .	91	. .
Roselle Park, N. J. . .	SPCX	. . .	F-Y-N	V	Yes				
Roseville, Mich.	X	TS	F-Y-Y	V	. . .				
Ross tp, Pa.	SWPCXL	TS†	F-Y-N	1	Yes	52	S	90	. .
Rutherford, N. J.	SPCX	S	..-..-..	5	Yes				
Rutland, Vt.	CX	. . .	F-N-N	5	Yes				

Table X—Special Assessments in Cities over 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Kinds of Financing	Allocation of Cost to Prop. Owner	No. Years to Repay	City Shares Cost	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
						Year Issued	Improvements Financed	Amount (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
St. Charles, Mo.	SPRCX	T	FA-N-N	5	Yes				
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	SWPCX	ATS†	F-N-N	V	No	52	SWPX	$ 475	3.3
St. Joseph, Mich.	SPRCX	. . .	F-N-N	10	Yes				
St. Louis Park, Minn.	SWPCX	S†	F-Y-Y	V	. . .	53	S	695	. .
Salinas, Calif.	SPCXL	AS†	F[9]-N-Y	10	Yes	52	P	40	5.0
Salisbury, Md.	CX	T	F-N-N	. .	C				
Salisbury, N. C.	SWPC	A	F-N-N	. .	PC				
San Bruno, Calif.	SWPCX	ATS†	FA-Y-Y	V	P	51	X	2	5.0
San Buenaventura, Cal.	L	. . .	F-N-N	. .	Yes				
San Carlos, Calif.	SPCXOL	S†	..-Y-Y	10	Yes	52	P	. . . .	. .
San Fernando, Calif.	SPRCXL	S	F-N-N	10	P	52	P	2	6.0
Sanford, N. C.	PC	AT	F-N-N	1	No				
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	SPCX	S†	FA-Y-Y	15	No	52	S	68	. .
Santa Clara, Calif.	PCX	S	F-N-..	10	No				
Santa Cruz, Calif.	SP	S	F-Y-N	10	No	31	P	4	7.0
Santa Maria, Calif.	CX	AS†	F-Y-Y	15	No	52	CX	75	3.8
Santa Rosa, Calif.	SPRCX	AS†	FA-N-N	15	. . .	52	PCX	56	. .
Sapulpa, Okla.	SPC	S	F-Y-Y	10	No				
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich.	SWPRCX	S†	FA-Y-N	3	PRC	53	PCX	15	6.0
Scarsdale, N. Y.	PC	T	FA-Y-N	V	No				
Seminole, Okla.	SP	S	FA-Y-Y	10	No	50	P	11	7.0
Shawnee, Okla.	SPC	S†	..-Y-Y	10	No				
Sheffield, Ala.	SPCX	S†	F-Y-Y	10	No	52	PC	205	4.0
Shelby, N. C.	PCX	T	..-N-N	5	Yes				
Shelbyville, Ind.	SPCX	AS	FA-Y-N	10	P	52	S	. . . .	6.0
Sheridan, Wyo.	PRCX	AS	F-Y-Y	10	No	52	P	5	6.0
Sherman, Tex.	P	A	F-N-N	. .	. . .				
Shorewood, Wis.	SPWCX	C	F-Y-N	5	Yes	37	PCX	17	6.0
Skokie, Ill.	SWPC	S	F-Y-Y	10	No	52	P	25	5.0
So. Charleston, W. Va.	SPRX	CS	F-Y-Y	10	No				
South Euclid, Ohio	SWPCXL	AS	F-Y-Y	V	Yes	52	P	86	3.3
South Milwaukee, Wis.	SWCX	T	F-Y-N	3	Yes				
South Norfolk, Va.	SWCX	T	F-N-N	1	CX				
South River, N. J.	SWC	S†	F-Y-N	. .	No	50	S	9	6.0
South St. Paul, Minn.	SWPCXL	S†	F-Y-Y	10	Yes	51	SWP	120	. .
So. San Francisco, Cal.	SPCX	S†	F-N-N	15	No	52	S	38	5.0
Springfield, Ore.	SPX	AS†	FA-Y-..	10	P	52	P	57	6.0
Springfield tp, Pa.	SX	S†	F-Y-N	6M	. . .	51	S	. . . .	. .
State College, Pa.	SWPCX	S†	F-N-N	10	No	52	PC	140	. .
Stevens Point, Wis.	SPRCX	S†	F-Y-N	5	PRCX	50	S	25	6.0
Stillwater, Okla.	P	. . .	F-Y-Y	10	No				
Struthers, Ohio	SPCX	S†	F-Y-N	5	Yes	52	P	101	3.0
Suffolk, Va.	X	AT	F-N-N	1	Yes				
Summit, N. J.	SPCX	S†	FA-Y-Y	V	Yes				
Sumter, S. C.	PCX	ATS†	..-N-N	20	Yes	52	SW	650	3.3
Sweetwater, Tex.	PC	C	..-Y-N	. .	Yes				
Takoma Park, Md.	PRCX	S	F-Y-N	V	PRC	52	P	9	6.0
Texas City, Tex.	PCX	S†	F-N-N	5	Yes	48	P	1,125	6.0
Thomasville, Ga.	SPCX	AS	F-N-N	10	PC	48	P	60	7.0
Thomasville, N. C.	PCX	AT	F-Y-N	. .	No				
Tonawanda, N. Y.	PR	S†	F-Y-N	10	Yes				
Torrance, Calif.	S	S	F-..-..	. .	. . .	52	S	83	6.0

TABLE X—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Kinds of Financing	Allocation of Cost to Prop. Owner	No. Years to Repay	City Shares Cost	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
						Year Issued	Improvements Financed	Amount (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Traverse City, Mich. .	SPCX	ATS†	FA-N-N	V	PC	52	P	$ 40	5.0
Troy, Ohio	SCX	ATS†	F-N-N	10	Yes	52	CX	. . . .	3.0
Tulare, Calif.	C	S†	F-NON	10	No	52	C	29	3.3
Twin Falls, Idaho	SPCX	AS	FA-N-Y	V	P	48	S	4	4.0
Two Rivers, Wis. . . .	SPCX	A	F-Y-N	V	SPC				
Uniontown, Pa.	P	T	F-N-N	1	Yes				
University Hts., Ohio .	R	S†	F-Y-..	V	Yes				
University Park, Tex. .	SWPCXO	AC	F-N-N	4	P				
Van Wert, Ohio	SPCX	TS†	F-N-N	10	Yes	49	P	14	3.0
Vernon, Tex.	PC	A	F-N-N	18M	Yes				
Virginia, Minn.	SWPCX	S†	F-N-N	5	No				
Walla Walla, Wash. . .	SPCX	AS†	FA-Y-Y	12	. . .				
Washington Ct. Hse. O.	SP	S	F-..-..	10	Yes	51	S	36	. .
Watertown, S. D.	SWCX	C	F-Y-Y	10	No				
Watervliet, N. Y.	CX	S†	F-Y-N	10	No				
Waukesha, Wis.	SPCXL	T	FA-Y-N	10	S				
Waxahachie, Tex. . . .	R	A	F-Y-N	. .	Yes				
Waynesboro, Pa.	PC	T	F-N-N	6M	Yes				
Waynesboro, Va.	SCX	T	F-N-N	1	Yes				
Webster Groves, Mo. .	R	TC	F-N-N	5	. . .				
Wenatchee, Wash. . . .	SCX	S	FA-Y-Y	12	Yes	52	CX	3	4.0
Westfield, N. J.	SPCX	C	F-Y-N	5	No				
West Lafayette, Ind. . .	SPCX	SC	F-Y-Y	10	P	51	S	346	. .
W. University Pl., Tex.	P	C	..-N-N	10	Yes				
Wethersfield t, Conn. .	PX	A	F-Y-N	1M	Yes				
Whittier, Calif.	L	S†	A-N-N	10	No	49	L	11	6.0
Wilmette, Ill.	SWPCXL	S	F-Y-Y	10	No	52	P	75	6.0
Wilson, N. C.	P	A	F-N-..	. .	. . .				
Windsor t, Conn.	X	T	FAV-Y-N	2M	No				
Winfield, Kan.	SPC	S	V-N-Y	10	PC				
Winnetka, Ill.	SWPCX	S	F-Y-Y	V	PC	46	P	100	4.0
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	SWPCX	T	F-Y-N	1	SWPC				
Woodbury, N. J.	SCX	. . .	F-Y-N	5	Yes				
Wooster, Ohio	SWPRX	S†	F-N-N	10	Yes	52	P	66	. .
Xenia, Ohio	SWPC	TS†	FV-Y-Y	V	Yes	52	SW	127	. .
Ypsilanti, Mich.	SPRCX	S†	F-Y-N	10	PR	52	SPC	180	. .

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[1] Includes snow removal and weed cutting.

[2] Includes flood control.

[3] Bonds issued for river improvement.

[4] Includes planting street trees.

[5] Includes underground irrigation.

[6] Includes street flushing and oiling.

[7] Includes weed cutting.

[8] Storm sewer costs are allocated by area of lot, sanitary sewers by flat rate per sewer connection, and other improvements by front foot.

[9] Unit benefit sometimes used whereby all lots in a subdivision are assessed equally.

Trends in Municipal Finances *

By Allen D. Manvel

Chief, Governments Division, United States Bureau of the Census

REVENUE and spending of city governments continued upward in 1951, but not so sharply as in other years since the end of World War II. Less extensive borrowing and capital outlay, particularly by the largest cities, held down the increase in total city expenditure to only 3.7 per cent between 1950 and 1951.

This comparison, like other figures below, relates to the municipal corporations of the 481 cities in the United States which had over 25,000 inhabitants in 1950. These municipalities account for over one-third (35.5 per cent in 1951) of all local government revenue and nearly one-half (48.3 per cent in 1951) of all local public debt in the nation.

Total revenue of these 481 cities, during their fiscal years ended in 1951, amounted to $6,050,000,000, or 6.8 per cent more than in 1950. This total comprises all revenue received from external sources by the city corporations and their dependent agencies, including utilities and insurance trust systems. General revenue alone—i.e., excluding utility and insurance trust amounts—totaled $4,813,000,000, up 6.5 per cent from the previous year.

Total expenditure was $6,227,000,000 in 1951, as against $6,006,000,000 in 1950. General expenditure—comprising all external city government spending exclusive of utility and insurance trust amounts—totaled $4,797,000,000, or 3.5 per cent more than in the previous year.

Borrowing of these cities in 1951 amounted to $1,065,000,000, or 15.3 per cent less than in 1950. Debt redemption totaled $540,000,000 in 1951, up 21.5 per cent from the 1950 amount. Outstanding debt of these cities at the end of fiscal 1951 was at a new high of $9,975,000,000, as compared with $9,415,000,000 a year earlier. Following is a distribution, by size class, of these cities and their population.

Population Size Class	Number of Cities	Population 1950
I. Over 1,000,000	5	17,404,450
Excluding New York City	(4)	(9,512,493)
II. 500,000 to 1,000,000	13	9,186,945
III. 250,000 to 500,000	23	8,241,560
IV. 100,000 to 250,000	65	9,478,662
V. 50,000 to 100,000	126	8,930,823
VI. 25,000 to 50,000	249	8,710,867
Total	481	61,953,307

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*This summary article, summary Tables 1 to 3, and detailed Table XI are adapted from the Census Bureau report, Compendium of City Government Finances in 1951.

General Revenue. Local taxes of the 481 cities provided $3,187,000,000 or about two-thirds of their total general revenue in 1951. This amount was up 6.4 per cent from the previous year's figure. Property taxes supplied $2,416,000,000, about three-fourths of all tax revenue or half of all general revenue. Sales and gross receipts taxes—including selective excises such as those on gasoline, cigarettes, and amusements, as well as general sales taxes—produced $466,000,000 and other taxes $304,000,000 in 1951.

Intergovernmental revenue—predominantly fiscal aid and reimbursements from state governments, but including some amounts directly from the federal government and from other local governments—amounted to $971,000,000 in 1951, only slightly more than in 1950.

General revenues from charges and miscellaneous sources was $656,000,000, up 13.3 per cent from the $579,000,000 received in 1950.

General Expenditure. General expenditure was up somewhat in 1951 for all major functions except public welfare, which was off slightly.

Education expenditure amounted to $800,000,000 in 1951, up 4.0 per cent from the previous year. This function accounts for about one-sixth of all general expenditure of these cities taken together, even though the bulk of this spending is by the minority of these municipalities which directly administer local public schools.

Two other major functions—highways and sanitation—each involved city expenditure of more than $500,000,000, including in each case sizable amounts of capital outlay.

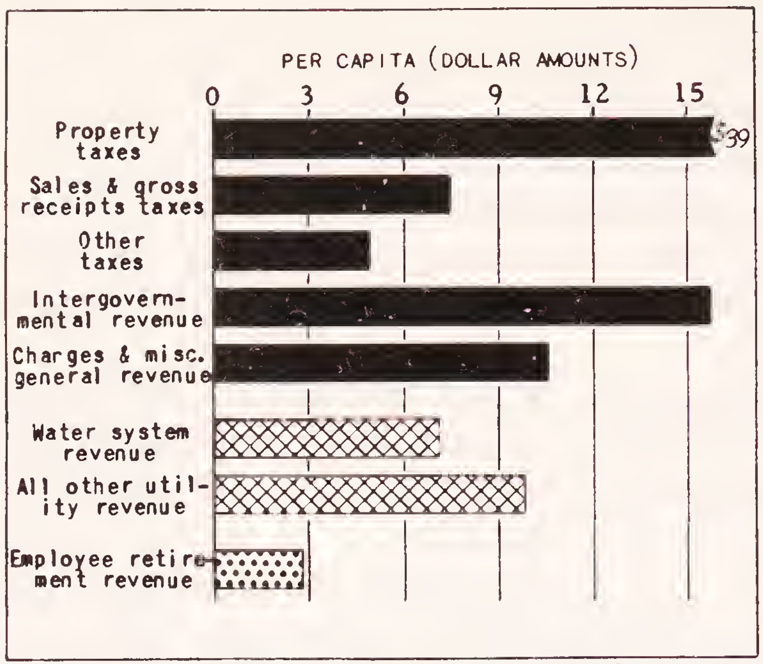
The tendency toward somewhat higher per capita costs in the largest cities, as compared with smaller ones, is reflected in the functional expenditure data, by city size group, in Table 1.

Expenditure by Character and Object. Nearly two-thirds of total expenditure of these cities in 1951 was for current operation, amounting to $3,928,000,000. This was up 6.8 per cent from the previous year. Capital outlay totaled $1,412,000,000, or 4.8 per cent less than in 1950. Assistance and subsidies (almost entirely for public welfare programs) amounted to $357,000,000 and interest on debt was $278,000,000. Insurance trust benefits and repayments and intergovernmental expenditure accounted for the remaining minor amounts of total expenditure.

Spending of these cities for personal services was $2,967,000,000, or nearly one-half of their total expenditure. Personal services costs are mainly for "current operation," but include also some amounts for force account construction.

City Utility Finances. Altogether these 481 cities own and operate 501 utilities, comprising 391 water supply, 69 electric power, 24 gas supply, and 17 local transit systems. One city also operates a liquor store system, reported here as a "utility." Total revenue of these utilities in 1951 was $1,054,000,000 and total expenditure was $1,222,000,000. Table 2 provides data on utility finances.

Employee Retirement Finances. Many of these cities operate employee retirement systems, for which financial information appears in Table 3. These employee retirement systems had revenue of $179,000,000 in 1951, in addition to employer contributions received from the parent cities



United States Bureau of the Census

PER CAPITA AMOUNTS OF CITY REVENUE, BY SOURCE: 1951

amounting to $214,000,000. Total employee retirement expenditure amounted to $206,000,000, including benefit payments of $183,000,000. The remainder represented withdrawals by employees and former employees.

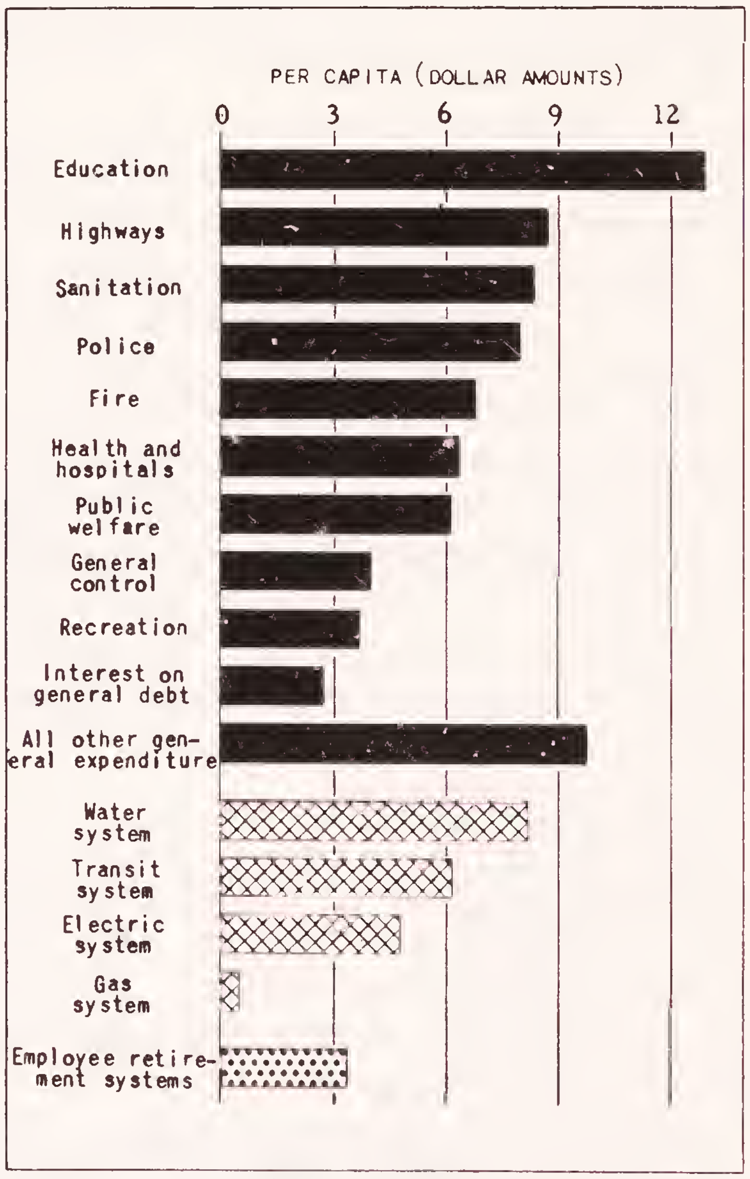
Indebtedness, Borrowing, and Debt Redemption. Outstanding gross debt of these cities rose 5.9 per cent in 1951 to $9,975,000,000. In addition to $8,123,000,000 of long-term debt pledging the cities' full-faith and credit, $1,505,000,000 of nonguaranteed debt was outstanding, and $347,000,000 of short-term obligations. Of this gross debt, over one-third or $3,615,000,000, represented obligations incurred specifically for city utilities.

Of total city borrowing amounting to $1,065,000,000 in 1951, $273,000,000 was for utility purposes. Of total debt redemption amounting to $540,000,000 during this year, $99,000,000 related to utility debt.

Cash and Security Holdings. Cash and security holdings of these cities amounted to $5,718,000,000 at the end of fiscal 1951. Of this total, $1,869,000,000 represented employee retirement system holdings, $1,479,000,000 was held as offsets to long-term debt, $48,000,000 represented unemployment compensation fund balances of Washington, D.C. held in the United States Treasury, and the remaining $2,322,000,000 represented holdings of all other city funds, including public trust and investment funds.

Timing and Scope of the Figures. The "1951" fiscal years reported here are those which ended during calendar 1951, except for a few cities with fiscal years closing in January, 1952. Of the 481 cities, slightly over half end their fiscal years on December 31.

It is to be noted that these statistics relate only to municipal corpo-



United States Bureau of the Census

PER CAPITA AMOUNTS OF CITY EXPENDITURE FOR VARIOUS FUNCTIONS: 1951 rations and their dependent agencies, and do not include amounts for other local governments overlying city areas. Thus, expenditure figures here for "education" do not include spending by the separate school districts which administer public schools within a majority of these 481 areas. Variations in the assignment of governmental responsibility for public assistance, health, hospitals, and some other functions to a lesser degree, also have an important effect upon reported amounts of city expenditure and revenue.

The Census Bureau's "Compendium of City Government Finances in 1951," upon which this discussion and the following tables are based, contains more detailed figures and also explicit definitions of concepts and terminology.

Attempted comparisons of per capita financial data for individual cities and city size-groups should take particular account of the differences among the cities in their responsibilities for various functions and activities, as indicated above. For example, the per capita totals herein for the cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000 are generally much higher than those for other city size groups. It is to be noted that the 13 cities in this group include a high proportion which provide governmental services more commonly provided in other city areas by county or state governments or by independent school districts.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF CITY FINANCES, BY CITY POPULATION GROUP: 1951

Item	All 481 Cities Over 25,000			Per Capita Amounts, by Population Size Group					
	Amount in Millions	Percent Change from 1950	Per Capita	Cities Over 1,000,000 Excluding New York	Cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000	Cities of 250,000 to 500,000	Cities of 100,000 to 250,000	Cities of 50,000 to 100,000	Cities of 25,000 to 50,000
INCOME AND OUTGO AGGREGATES									
Total revenue and borrowing	$7,116	2.8	$114.85	$ 90.19	$126.78	$ 98.77	$ 95.60	$ 82.16	$80.22
Total expenditure and debt redemption	6,767	4.9	109.23	88.91	117.86	95.39	89.43	77.96	76.17
Total revenue	6,050	6.8	97.66	79.17	109.67	84.38	78.49	70.21	66.72
Total expenditure	6,227	3.7	100.51	82.13	108.45	88.13	82.14	71.58	70.85
General revenue	4,813	6.5	77.68	59.73	92.19	65.26	62.88	57.88	52.46
General expenditure	4,797	3.5	77.43	60.89	90.36	63.47	64.68	58.55	54.74
Utility revenue	1,054	7.9	17.01	16.50	13.55	18.09	14.62	11.80	13.84
Utility expenditure	1,222	3.3	19.73	17.05	14.03	22.40	15.75	12.08	15.38
Employee retirement revenue	179	9.3	2.88	2.94	3.36	1.03	1.00	.53	.43
Employee retirement expenditure	206	12.6	3.32	4.19	3.81	2.26	1.71	.96	.73
GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE									
All general revenue	4,813	6.5	77.68	59.73	92.19	65.26	62.88	57.88	52.46
Taxes, total	3,187	6.4	51.43	40.79	61.10	40.38	42.59	39.36	35.14
Property	2,416	5.7	39.00	27.98	47.81	30.27	35.50	32.72	28.99
Sales and gross receipts	466	12.2	7.52	3.38	7.67	4.77	3.00	2.70	2.42
Licenses and other	304	3.8	4.91	9.43	5.63	5.34	4.10	3.94	3.73
Intergovernmental revenue	971	2.7	15.67	9.83	20.88	10.48	12.24	9.84	9.20
From State governments only	872	2.4	14.07	8.30	17.00	8.04	11.16	9.09	8.49
Charges and miscellaneous, total	656	13.3	10.58	9.11	10.21	14.40	8.05	8.68	8.12
Current charges	376	18.5	6.07	4.43	6.14	5.90	4.67	5.71	4.91
Special assessments	69	2.6	1.11	1.33	.85	1.38	1.20	1.02	1.32
Other and unallocable	211	8.6	3.40	3.35	3.22	7.12	2.18	1.94	1.89
EXPENDITURE FOR ALL PURPOSES, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT									
Total expenditure	6,227	3.7	100.51	82.13	108.45	88.13	82.14	71.58	70.85
Current operation	3,928	6.8	63.40	50.47	71.94	52.63	55.03	50.12	48.85
General	3,250	6.6	52.46	40.64	62.83	43.64	46.95	43.24	40.81
Utility	678	7.7	10.94	9.83	9.11	8.98	8.08	6.89	8.04
Capital outlay	1,412	-4.8	22.80	20.22	21.01	26.59	19.58	15.41	16.95
Construction	1,167	-7.3	18.84	16.30	17.71	19.47	16.77	13.41	13.68
Land and structures	119	18.6	1.93	2.20	1.02	4.65	.73	.40	1.08
Equipment	126	1.3	2.03	1.71	2.28	2.47	2.08	1.60	2.18
Intergovernment expenditure	44	19.8	.71	.93	1.21	1.40	.34	.42	.64
Assistance and subsidies	357	1.5	5.76	2.43	6.98	2.41	2.69	2.71	1.62
Interest on debt	278	3.6	4.48	3.88	3.25	2.84	2.79	1.96	2.06
Employee retirement benefits and repayments	206	12.6	3.32	4.19	3.81	2.26	1.71	.96	.73
GENERAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION									
All general expenditure	4,797	3.5	77.43	60.89	90.36	63.47	64.68	58.55	54.74
Police	495	7.4	7.99	10.25	9.87	6.97	6.47	6.07	5.52
Fire	378	7.6	6.10	5.38	7.04	6.09	6.38	5.94	5.47
Highways	542	6.9	8.74	7.78	10.16	8.48	7.84	7.72	8.12
Sanitation	517	3.3	8.34	7.91	9.49	7.65	7.85	6.89	6.78
Public assistance	336	-2.1	5.42	2.14	6.91	2.57	3.12	3.11	2.13
Other public welfare	85	2.9	1.38	1.31	1.30	.38	.58	.39	.46
Education	800	4.0	12.92	.25	13.70	9.47	13.72	9.99	10.30
Libraries	66	11.7	1.07	.96	1.39	1.26	1.11	.88	.81
Health and hospitals	395	4.9	6.37	4.63	9.57	4.97	3.74	4.26	2.74
Own hospitals	272	6.9	4.38	3.00	6.29	3.06	2.20	3.07	1.88
Other	123	0.8	1.99	1.63	3.28	1.92	1.54	1.18	.86
Recreation	231	4.1	3.73	3.26	4.88	4.23	3.31	2.99	2.61
General control	246	0.4	3.97	3.68	4.92	3.12	3.28	3.22	3.36
General public buildings	60	6.8	.97	.86	1.23	1.08	.63	.82	.77
Interest on general debt	167	2.6	2.70	2.77	2.38	1.85	1.90	1.46	1.41
Other and unallocable	478	-4.1	7.72	9.72	7.51	5.35	4.74	4.83	4.27
DEBT OUTSTANDING AT END OF FISCAL YEAR									
Total debt outstanding	9,975	5.9	161.01	143.33	127.85	105.40	109.59	80.78	81.30
Long term, total	9,628	6.7	155.41	135.09	126.52	102.89	108.18	78.55	79.41
Full faith and credit	8,123	4.9	131.12	110.55	116.20	80.13	85.00	62.72	57.59
Net long-terms outstanding	8,149	7.6	131.54	121.81	107.46	93.31	99.47	74.98	74.47

Table 2

Fanances of City Operated Utilities, by Type of Utility: 1951

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Item	All Utilities	Water Supply Systems	Electric Systems	Gas Supply Systems	Transit Systems
Number	502	391	69	24	17
Utility revenue [2]	$1,053,650	$ 442,790	$249,528	$37,664	$ 319,060
Utility expenditure, total[3]	1,222,065	508,533	297,279	27,946	384,928
Current operation[3]	677,988	217,212	137,166	20,221	300,010
Capital outlay	433,355	235,799	150,184	7,321	40,051
Interest paid on utility debt	110,722	55,522	9,929	404	44,867
Debt outstanding	3,614,703	1,853,412	419,400	15,840	1,326,051
Exhibit: Utility services charged to parent city	18,187	8,951	2,360	441	.....
Percent change from 1950:					
Utility revenue	7.9	6.8	15.1	21.4	3.0
Utility expenditure	3.3	1.2	28.4	16.8	-8.6

[1] Includes 1 liquor store system, with amounts as follows (in thousands): revenue, $4,608; expenditure (all current operation), $3,379.

[2] Net of receipts from utility services charged to parent city.

[3] Gross current operation expenditure minus any utility services charged to parent city.

Table 3

Finances of City Employee Retirement Systems, by City Population Group: 1951

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Item	Total	Population Size Group					
		Cities Over 1,000,000 Excluding New York	Cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000	Cities of 250,000 to 500,000	Cities of 100,000 to 250,000	Cities of 50,000 to 100,000	Cities of 25,000 to 50,000
Number of retirement systems	735	19	35	54	125	183	310
Receipts:							
City insurance trust revenue	$ 178,619	$ 27,955	$ 30,860	$ 8,512	$ 9,438	$ 4,762	$ 3,724
Employee contributions	131,269	21,822	23,015	7,084	7,545	3,916	3,070
Earnings on retirement fund investments	47,350	6,133	7,845	1,428	1,893	846	654
City contributions[1]	213,802	41,893	35,977	19,312	18,214	8,320	7,423
Payments:							
City insurance trust expenditure	205,728	39,890	35,026	18,590	16,236	8,540	6,383
Benefits[2]	183,020	35,800	31,267	17,510	14,855	7,897	5,850
Withdrawals	22,708	4,090	3,759	1,080	1,381	643	533
Other	1,860	813	537	209	192	52	54
Cash and security holdings, end of fiscal year	1,869,276	257,388	345,072	60,542	84,152	42,684	38,343

[1] Includes any contributions received from other governments, private donations, and other miscellaneous revenue.

[2] Includes for some systems an unsegregable amount for withdrawals.

TABLE XI

GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AND GENERAL AND UTILITY DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1951

This table includes 471 of the 481 cities of 25,000 population or more according to the 1950 census. The 10 cities for which data are not available are listed in a footnote to this table. Data also are not available for New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships shown in other sections of the Year Book. Data are for fiscal years ending in calendar year 1951, except for a few ending in January, 1952, and are taken from the United States Bureau of the Census report, "Compendium of City Government Finances in 1951." Under GENERAL REVENUE, "Total" comprises all revenue of city government—i.e. excluding issue of debt, liquidation of investments, revenue of city-owned enterprises, and agency and trust transactions; "Taxes-Total" shows revenue from city-imposed taxes—property, income, sales, gross receipts, etc.—including licenses and permits; "Taxes-Property" includes both real and personal property taxes; "Intergovernmental Revenue" includes all amounts received from any other government as fiscal aid or as reimbursement for services performed; "Charges and Miscellaneous" includes current charges, special assessments, interest earnings, and other revenue. Under GENERAL EXPENDITURES, "Total" comprises all expenditure for general government functions—i.e. excluding debt retirement, investment in securities, expenditure of city-owned enterprises, extension of credit, and agency transactions; "Current Operation" includes direct expenditures for personal services, contractual services, and materials and supplies, excluding capital outlay; "Capital Outlay" includes direct expenditure for permanent improvements whether by contract or by force account, and for purchase of land, equipment, and existing structures; "Interest on Debt" comprises amounts paid for use of borrowed money; "Other" includes intergovernmental expenditures, employee retirement benefits, and repayments, and cash payments for public assistance and other payments to private individuals or organizations. "Personal Service Expenditures" shows amounts for gross pay to city employees. Under DEBT, the first of the three columns shows the net amount of general government debt outstanding at the end of the fiscal year; the second column shows the amount of long-term debt issued during the fiscal year, excluding refunding issues; and the third column shows the amount of gross debt for city-operated utilities outstanding at the end of the fiscal year. A superior numeral (^{1}) indicates footnotes at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not available.

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)					Personal Services Expenditures	DEBT (in thousands)		
		Total	Taxes		Inter-gov't Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Current Operation	Capital Outlay	Interest On Debt	Other		General Long Term		Gross Long-Term Utility Debt
			Total	Property									Net Debt	Issued in 1951	
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	3,621	$ 164,642	$122,551	$79,101	$33,116	$ 8,975	$201,523	$127,224	$38,640	$ 4,182	$31,477	$100,482	$ 170,292	$26,265	$ 50,098
Detroit, Mich.	1,850	146,563	89,412	86,065	33,853	23,298	189,398	129,734	28,924	9,495	21,245	102,838	258,051	12,319	92,861
Los Angeles, Calif. . . .	1,970	111,490	69,119	44,091	20,254	22,117	204,862	113,982	74,038	7,775	9,067	112,065	289,637	20,000	204,992
New York, N. Y.	7,892	1,289,964	843,099	580,285	314,885	131,980	1,688,026	958,269	336,938	125,580	267,239	799,458	2,972,934	298,180	1,919,860
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,072	145,472	106,918	56,884	6,292	32,262	185,477	109,173	50,711	15,494	10,099	82,456	440,719	30,650	39,610
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	950	106,668	59,883	51,502	37,260	9,525	131,641	77,013	33,684	5,992	14,952	58,322	182,920	30,803	61,546
Boston, Mass.	801	149,159	100,514	97,152	39,384	9,261	153,664	96,619	14,101	4,402	38,542	75,131	71,387	7,015	120
Buffalo, N. Y.	580	54,804	31,792	29,948	16,585	6,427	54,837	44,981	7,174	1,734	948	31,649	52,328	10,615	13,468

Cincinnati, Ohio	504	$ 37,717	$17,678	$15,588	$ 7,409	$12,630	$ 44,304	$29,747	$10,391	$ 2,060	$ 2,106	$22,843	$ 69,750	$18,687	$ 9,892
Cleveland, Ohio	915	57,046	33,636	31,846	14,677	8,733	108,294	76,590	25,054	3,133	3,517	55,012	113,812	20,410	42,237
Houston, Tex.	596	25,586	20,554	18,332	873	4,159	37,237	19,789	14,367	2,669	412	13,531	108,757	6,980	40,186
Milwaukee, Wis.	637	44,434	24,250	20,726	14,572	5,612	51,630	31,906	12,513	188	7,023	28,097	15,941	8,750	400
Minneapolis, Minn.	522	31,735	24,085	22,165	2,015	5,635	32,842	21,765	6,829	1,209	3,039	21,048	56,252	5,198	8,286
New Orleans, La.	570	35,612	20,583	10,228	6,083	8,946	42,573	27,303	11,759	1,872	1,639	18,997	56,873	13,060	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	677	30,169	26,276	21,521	2,171	1,722	40,476	29,916	7,427	1,074	2,059	23,758	52,472	7,200	1,062
St. Louis, Mo.	857	49,909	40,959	23,509	2,656	6,294	49,644	42,613	4,882	745	1,404	33,968	26,608	0	0
San Francisco, Calif.	775	97,916	57,984	50,125	31,795	8,137	126,588	69,134	27,683	4,797	24,974	51,811	180,099	26,415	101,691
Washington, D. C.	802	126,227	103,171	46,602	16,299	6,757	122,566	93,575	17,144	11	9,603	65,387	0	0	0
250,000 to 500,000															
Akron, Ohio	275	15,052	6,396	5,933	4,620	4,036	15,977	11,723	3,452	536	266	7,819	16,227	482	6,748
Atlanta, Ga.	331	17,899	12,978	9,168	944	3,977	25,073	11,996	5,205	565	7,307	8,482	26,452	1,000	5,795
Birmingham, Ala.	326	11,458	6,923	3,336	2,523	2,012	12,228	6,703	3,659	588	1,278	4,891	20,435	2,000	3,110
Columbus, Ohio	376	14,054	8,244	3,929	3,392	2,418	19,517	13,387	4,717	608	805	9,708	25,197	8,379	6,696
Dallas, Tex.	434	21,230	15,548	12,556	1,191	4,491	41,204	16,600	21,763	1,800	1,041	13,852	76,582	5,950	22,484
Denver, Colo.	416	43,137	19,964	13,045	17,482	5,691	52,896	21,973	12,573	1,289	17,061	15,437	60,303	17,809	40,453
Fort Worth, Tex.	279	16,193	7,533	6,575	2,254	6,406	21,260	9,550	10,393	1,189	128	7,604	42,753	6,800	19,497
Indianapolis, Ind.	427	17,227	12,678	12,302	2,464	2,085	18,621	14,205	3,185	342	889	10,843	15,816	7,573	0
Jersey City, N. J.	299	35,501	30,947	28,292	1,520	3,034	38,345	32,098	2,018	1,470	2,759	24,758	29,503	0	11,913
Kansas City, Mo.	457	20,378	16,662	9,488	1,288	2,428	26,870	17,116	8,514	1,082	158	11,854	48,248	12,084	10,081
Long Beach, Calif.	251	40,545	4,852	3,649	2,466	33,227	27,642	14,854	12,296	492	0	10,567	8,811	0	8,892
Louisville, Ky.	369	23,034	14,487	7,837	650	7,897	25,012	15,921	4,479	2,087	2,525	10,178	47,336	0	0
Memphis, Tenn.	396	22,958	11,807	9,005	7,077	4,074	52,755	35,927	14,896	939	993	21,940	33,659	7,450	4,359
Newark, N. J.	439	55,984	48,911	41,190	4,509	2,564	54,252	44,962	3,281	2,204	3,805	38,703	47,299	0	9,653
Oakland, Calif.	385	21,490	14,139	9,958	3,126	4,225	21,773	15,952	4,296	333	1,192	11,402	17,133	0	0
Omaha, Neb.	251	8,868	6,736	4,822	929	1,203	9,914	5,132	3,592	157	1,033	4,193	10,479	1,907	0
Portland, Ore.	374	19,454	13,064	9,176	1,798	4,592	24,297	14,564	8,425	578	730	10,793	15,965	337	4,758
Rochester, N. Y.	332	34,215	19,130	18,024	10,268	4,817	35,337	29,624	4,366	666	681	20,965	17,805	4,504	1,266
St. Paul, Minn.	311	24,896	17,225	15,348	4,438	3,233	25,977	19,497	2,869	850	2,761	16,561	18,606	3,068	5,242
San Antonio, Tex.	408	12,095	9,048	8,093	526	2,521	35,356	17,295	16,267	1,445	349	10,557	45,508	0	29,463
San Diego, Calif.	334	17,414	9,847	6,112	3,906	3,661	22,563	13,064	8,021	650	828	9,400	25,088	4,000	17,434
Seattle, Wash.	468	26,366	14,867	9,019	5,367	6,132	99,070	36,818	56,496	3,227	2,529	27,059	114,402	27,563	93,597
Toledo, Ohio	304	18,380	10,776	2,611	3,635	3,969	20,369	14,753	4,390	314	912	11,084	5,400	2,675	2,932
100,000 to 250,000															
Albany, N. Y.	135	11,859	9,214	8,905	1,944	701	11,998	8,993	2,090	733	182	6,481	20,393	1,934	8,437
Allentown, Pa.	107	3,129	2,475	1,948	305	349	4,980	2,576	2,120	199	85	1,620	7,832	1,200	3,850
Austin, Tex.	132	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,291	. . .		. . .	506	95	. . .	23,762	2,800	9,384
Berkeley, Calif.	114	5,216	3,528	2,717	763	925	4,951	4,320	522	15	94	2,815	570	0	0
Bridgeport, Conn.	159	13,430	11,011	10,821	1,519	900	12,286	10,856	568	192	670	8,130	8,369	850	0
Camden, N. J.	125	9,589	7,885	6,563	618	1,086	11,867	7,802	2,884	696	485	5,593	20,459	3,997	500
Canton, Ohio	117	3,374	1,447	1,183	1,005	922	6,073	3,135	2,635	144	159	2,301	3,441	136	256
Charlotte, N. C.	134	6,576	4,447	3,953	1,328	801	10,113	6,314	3,381	400	18	4,603	19,514	5,750	6,323
Chattanooga, Tenn.	131	8,721	5,082	4,001	3,175	464	18,898	15,102	2,562	906	328	7,084	27,702	2,250	11,325

Table XI—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1951—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)					Personal Services Expenditures	DEBT (in thousands)		
		Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Current Operation	Capital Outlay	Interest On Debt	Other		General Long Term		Gross Long-Term Utility Debt
			Total	Property									Net Debt	Issued in 1951	
100,000 to 250,000—continued															
Corpus Christi, Tex.	108	$ 5,459	$ 2,572	$ 2,176	$ 875	$ 2,012	$ 9,165	$ 4,713	$ 3,791	$ 661	$ 0	$ 3,315	$19,553	$ 2,874	$ 5,766
Dayton, Ohio	244	12,891	8,297	4,181	3,482	2,112	15,158	9,370	4,708	375	705	7,661	19,047	5,297	7,850
Des Moines, Iowa	178	6,983	5,246	4,346	752	985	7,853	5,302	2,022	219	310	3,878	7,052	1,328	2,881
Duluth, Minn.	105	4,330	2,666	2,382	755	909	7,100	5,137	1,626	43	294	3,494	2,177	1,200	639
Elizabeth, N. J.	113	10,490	9,596	8,650	543	351	9,556	8,540	285	455	276	6,563	10,121	159	2,534
El Paso, Tex.	130	9,362	5,481	4,970	2,923	958	10,900	7,939	2,441	300	220	6,037	7,383	395	425
Erie, Pa.	131	4,339	3,624	2,539	337	378	6,334	4,419	1,582	145	188	2,576	5,057	1,000	1,196
Evansville, Ind.	129	4,019	2,528	2,309	712	779	11,738	4,012	7,393	88	245	2,392	7,456	5,510	905
Fall River, Mass.	112	11,374	6,227	5,937	4,809	338	12,856	7,144	1,964	102	3,646	4,961	3,504	0	77
Flint, Mich.	163	9,795	3,570	3,304	1,907	4,318	12,162	8,331	3,590	101	140	6,553	3,296	1,335	2,200
Fort Wayne, Ind.	134	5,344	3,569	3,423	645	1,130	8,375	6,349	1,639	. . .	202	. . .	9,938	6,600	6,584
Gary, Ind.	134	4,251	3,361	3,151	710	180	4,471	3,599	509	119	244	1,795	7,393	650	0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	177	6,490	3,081	2,742	2,020	1,389	8,368	6,025	2,165	126	52	4,452	3,534	1,342	1,720
Hartford, Conn.	177	13,665	10,538	10,351	1,798	1,328	18,928	14,894	1,940	297	1,797	10,966	9,853	3,756	0
Jacksonville, Fla.	205	6,089	4,918	2,345	44	1,127	23,832	15,697	6,453	680	1,002	9,554	25,798	0	21,296
Kansas City, Kan.	130	3,966	2,627	2,196	871	468	4,339	3,014	972	149	204	2,247	6,813	1,201	0
Knoxville, Tenn.	125	9,317	6,257	5,419	2,464	596	18,285	12,961	3,818	1,121	385	7,511	31,787	2,850	10,440
Little Rock, Ark.	102	2,689	1,559	715	421	709	3,314	2,590	368	260	96	. . .	5,517	100	5,250
Miami, Fla.	249	16,741	14,503	8,603	41	2,197	20,696	13,369	5,842	1,143	342	8,522	40,000	2,368	17,060
Mobile, Ala.	129	4,131	2,605	727	527	999	4,230	3,233	280	547	170	2,079	18,157	3,100	1,936
Montgomery, Ala.	107	3,748	2,867	795	256	625	4,607	2,782	1,205	514	106	2,041	12,917	450	7,422
Nashville, Tenn.	174	11,906	6,682	6,046	4,239	985	30,933	18,164	11,491	843	435	11,323	35,727	4,600	18,595
New Bedford, Mass.	109	12,815	6,799	6,539	5,179	837	12,486	7,712	1,132	94	3,548	6,126	2,260	170	436
New Haven, Conn.	164	13,853	12,134	11,978	1,436	283	12,633	11,248	339	193	853	9,095	10,634	2,676	0
Norfolk, Va.	214	17,573	11,871	7,498	3,838	1,864	23,445	13,715	6,741	1,330	1,659	9,849	28,230	0	13,492
Oklahoma City, Okla.	244	5,936	3,192	2,403	739	2,005	13,873	5,624	7,589	470	190	4,247	50,865	30,884	15,656
Pasadena, Calif.	105	6,545	3,421	2,340	1,414	1,710	11,799	7,739	3,132	284	644	5,429	5,825	0	0
Paterson, N. J.	139	11,441	9,494	8,242	1,640	307	11,614	8,951	1,603	779	281	6,632	21,064	715	0
Peoria, Ill.	112	3,900	2,804	2,337	516	580	4,308	3,109	938	88	173	2,037	2,174	379	0
Phoenix, Ariz.	107	7,299	3,577	1,946	1,276	2,446	12,484	6,256	5,315	680	233	4,679	25,253	1,594	8,460
Providence, R. I.	249	25,053	17,818	17,205	4,800	2,435	26,788	17,428	4,671	1,903	2,786	13,577	50,272	2,761	16,000
Reading, Pa.	109	3,093	2,621	1,983	185	287	4,149	3,232	764	61	92	2,387	2,664	500	700
Richmond, Va.	230	23,712	16,623	11,475	5,656	1,433	29,709	18,290	7,481	1,450	2,438	13,740	35,311	5,900	15,228
Sacramento, Calif.	138	8,076	4,712	3,949	1,178	2,186	8,544	6,514	1,413	173	444	5,181	15,406	6,428	2,079
Salt Lake City, Utah	182	6,895	4,662	3,707	630	1,603	7,640	5,867	1,522	180	71	4,535	2,546	0	2,248

Savannah, Ga.	120	$4,089	$ 3,548	$ 2,423	$ 106	$ 435	$ 5,986	$ 3,938	$ 1,580	$ 284	$ 184	$ 3,045	$13,624	$ 2,825	$ 6,690
Scranton, Pa.	126	3,278	2,785	2,024	390	103	3,405	2,975	243	70	117	2,201	2,444	200	0
Shreveport, La.	127	6,178	4,066	3,235	297	1,815	5,161	4,034	535	410	182	2,474	12,465	1,487	4,569
Somerville, Mass.	102	11,559	7,198	6,976	4,070	291	10,457	7,299	199	60	2,899	5,691	1,870	0	35
South Bend, Ind.	116	3,751	2,890	2,726	601	260	4,446	3,610	536	71	229	2,794	3,492	500	775
Spokane, Wash.	162	7,464	3,548	2,328	1,591	2,325	8,262	6,008	2,186	72	360	4,588	4,052	1,156	0
Springfield, Mass.	162	23,160	14,739	14,301	6,840	1,581	23,266	16,334	2,471	351	4,110	12,590	16,007	3,975	4,938
Syracuse, N. Y.	221	19,153	12,593	11,124	5,107	1,453	19,059	16,834	1,637	182	406	12,911	4,956	0	2,554
Tacoma, Wash.	144	8,305	3,455	1,741	1,597	3,253	22,063	10,048	10,816	698	501	7,633	36,603	2,123	29,412
Tampa, Fla.	125	7,220	5,410	3,067	26	1,784	15,014	6,130	7,850	840	194	4,537	23,294	0	6,966
Trenton, N. J.	128	11,758	9,811	8,353	753	1,194	11,373	10,228	344	386	415	8,274	11,990	0	987
Tulsa, Okla.	183	4,312	2,949	2,303	263	. . .	10,657	5,301	4,651	552	153	3,914	24,112	5,962	18,638
Utica, N. Y.	102	4,946	3,727	3,448	915	304	7,838	4,467	3,050	321	0	2,506	14,913	470	6,084
Waterbury, Conn.	104	9,658	8,274	8,137	909	475	12,676	7,714	3,970	460	532	6,122	18,115	2,251	5,006
Wichita, Kan.	168	8,033	3,845	3,117	796	3,392	9,950	5,873	3,732	184	161	3,167	14,202	3,229	1,725
Wilmington, Del.	110	9,471	4,221	3,842	4,135	1,115	10,103	7,604	1,912	326	. . .	5,792	12,437	5,750	4,360
Worcester, Mass.	203	28,095	17,157	16,528	8,636	2,302	27,156	19,487	3,886	205	3,578	14,999	15,627	5,448	4,360
Yonkers, N. Y.	153	14,300	10,294	9,900	3,164	842	15,693	11,349	3,326	592	426	9,261	20,710	2,623	2,220
Youngstown, Ohio	168	5,760	3,467	2,083	1,581	712	6,681	5,106	1,197	139	239	3,571	4,403	553	40
50,000 to 100,000															
Alameda, Calif.	64	1,860	1,007	738	592	261	7,650	6,390	988	29	243	3,463	1,246	1,160	5
Albuquerque, N. M.	97	. . .	1,306	557	4	. . .	6,704	2,192	4,238	274	0	. . .	. . .	0	4,929
Alexandria, Va.[1]	62	2,353	1,823	1,197	342	188	2,373	1,914	173	135	151	1,570	8,725	0	0
Alhambra, Calif.	51	2,169	1,226	770	518	425	2,667	1,621	1,007	38	1	1,229	1,166	225	439
Altoona, Pa.	77	2,102	1,833	874	198	71	1,988	1,777	185	20	6	1,250	768	0	175
Amarillo, Tex.	74	2,975	1,846	1,559	0	1,129	3,516	2,467	798	248	3	1,863	7,753	0	3,181
Asheville, N. C.	53	1,769	1,382	1,186	220	167	6,184	5,374	209	349	252	1,556	15,280	0	4,861
Atlantic City, N. J.	62	9,973	8,877	6,113	684	412	9,681	7,534	1,226	545	376	5,222	16,831	0	1,184
Augusta, Ga.	72	5,473	2,383	1,717	51	3,039	7,366	4,917	2,151	123	175	1,916	3,478	300	1,182
Aurora, Ill.	51	1,217	1,018	729	98	101	1,653	1,209	349	16	79	716	226	0	126
Bay City, Mich.	53	2,897	1,391	1,289	663	843	4,359	3,854	484	21	0	2,183	2,212	2,083	2,138
Bayonne, N. J.	77	9,104	8,407	7,941	446	251	8,853	8,107	209	429	108	6,191	9,146	370	1,336
Beaumont, Tex.	59	2,270	1,995	1,774	58	217	3,147	2,096	724	320	7	1,513	9,284	0	2,643
Berwyn, Ill.	51	954	745	453	149	60	1,174	954	150	30	40	560	983	0	0
Bethlehem, Pa.	66	1,709	1,409	1,229	133	167	4,731	1,282	3,256	130	63	1,043	7,597	0	1,500
Binghamton, N. y.	81	7,646	3,610	3,204	1,651	2,385	8,004	5,917	203	118	1,766	3,738	5,143	0	564
Brockton, Mass.	63	8,798	4,978	4,802	3,130	690	8,396	4,671	1,361	60	2,304	3,661	3,125	550	341
Burbank, Calif.	79	3,745	2,267	1,696	691	787	6,687	4,350	2,011	18	488	3,328	504	0	81
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	72	2,515	1,834	1,625	397	284	3,453	2,167	1,177	35	74	1,429	2,691	935	1,150
Charleston, S. C.	70	2,390	1,872	1,358	193	325	3,320	2,733	395	158	34	1,822	4,857	0	1,355
Charleston, W. Va.	74	2,064	1,554	760	7	503	2,036	1,834	51	83	68	1,229	3,250	0	0
Chester, Pa.	66	1,715	1,420	1,153	167	128	8,296	1,698	6,060	514	24	905	19,750	6,600	17,512
Cicero, Ill.	68	2,008	1,661	1,260	274	73	5,136	2,221	2,650	163	102	1,320	5,037	2,639	689
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	59	2,279	1,271	1,109	465	543	2,795	2,549	141	24	81	1,519	1,670	753	0
Clifton, N. J.	65	5,392	4,649	4,134	502	241	5,467	3,924	1,140	341	62	2,768	10,943	778	477

Table XI—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1951—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)					Personal Services Expenditures	DEBT (in thousands)		
		Total	Taxes		Inter-gov't'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Current Operation	Capital Outlay	Interest On Debt	Other		General Long Term		Gross Long-Term Utility Debt
			Total	Property									Net Debt	Issued in 1951	
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Columbia, S. C.	87	$ 2,794	$ 2,188	$ 1,579	$ 216	$ 390	$ 4,151	$ 2,450	$ 1,581	$ 103	$ 17	$ 1,840	$ 3,816	$ 600	$ 2,226
Columbus, Ga.	80	3,791	2,399	1,418	0	1,392	4,056	3,431	499	126	0	2,126	4,407	0	300
Covington, Ky.	64	1,789	1,516	1,160	0	273	2,022	1,772	20	145	85	1,338	4,561	0	1,183
Cranston, R, I.	55	3,556	2,723	2,628	587	246	3,257	2,961	0	. . .	96	. . .	. . .	. . .	0
Davenport, Iowa	75	3,237	2,425	2,104	310	502	2,690	2,130	382	75	103	1,319	3,204	230	0
Dearborn, Mich.	95	7,464	4,936	4,714	1,248	1,280	8,589	5,804	2,289	321	175	4,391	4,519	967	2,020
Decatur, Ill.	66	1,159	936	718	152	71	2,664	1,161	1,374	60	69	753	2,518	0	2,260
Durham, N. C.	71	4,446	2,495	2,325	1,160	791	6,292	3,828	2,028	318	118	2,611	8,113	0	3,716
East Orange, N. J.	79	6,215	5,722	5,185	239	254	6,805	5,754	702	203	146	3,940	5,232	136	185
East St. Louis, Ill.	82	2,450	1,299	905	397	754	2,638	1,957	553	43	85	1,096	11,708	271	0
Evanston, Ill.	74	2,421	2,022	1,606	232	167	3,121	2,525	311	107	178	1,940	4,489	110	2,850
Fresno, Calif.	92	5,679	3,674	2,145	1,038	967	6,277	4,557	1,281	101	338	3,262	3,224	300	1,247
Gadsden, Ala.	56	1,873	1,287	351	104	482	2,032	1,489	331	201	11	981	4,783	120	1,007
Galveston, Tex.	67	7,807	1,664	1,436	19	6,124	6,245	5,292	633	245	75	2,193	8,407	0	1,262
Glendale, Calif.	96	3,316	2,190	1,286	628	498	6,962	5,064	1,467	40	391	3,431	1,028	0	20
Green Bay, Wis.	53	4,948	2,623	2,456	2,098	227	5,624	4,572	918	68	66	3,250	2,396	280	732
Greensboro, N. C.	74	4,747	3,776	3,506	363	608	5,023	3,340	1,207	437	39	2,402	11,453	440	3,978
Greenville, S. C.	58	3,877	1,909	1,341	428	1,540	6,324	3,418	2,704	194	8	2,413	7,287	0	5,100
Hamilton, Ohio	58	2,507	1,301	686	653	553	5,205	3,927	954	125	199	1,949	5,988	268	3,213
Hammond, Ind.	88	2,989	2,319	2,171	522	148	3,732	2,807	664	95	166	1,965	7,095	54	380
Harrisburg, Pa.	90	2,384	1,994	1,516	179	211	2,682	2,500	82	49	51	1,730	1,962	0	1,066
Hoboken, N. J.	51	5,258	4,932	4,578	238	88	5,210	4,932	65	172	41	3,843	4,128	877	0
Holyoke, Mass.	55	6,105	3,516	3,327	2,259	330	10,122	6,513	2,128	52	1,429	3,838	4,344	2,030	2,100
Huntington, W. Va.	86	2,036	1,636	455	0	400	1,761	1,634	45	21	61	1,158	798	0	0
Irvington, N. J.	59	5,768	4,908	4,520	207	653	4,787	4,519	21	180	67	3,670	6,000	2,228	0
Jackson, Mich.	51	2,230	1,048	914	712	470	3,195	2,785	289	37	84	1,864	763	0	119
Jackson, Miss.	98	4,392	3,201	2,399	203	988	6,765	3,174	3,382	165	44	2,027	11,625	1,275	1,777
Johnstown, Pa.	63	2,078	1,723	1,068	187	168	1,834	1,560	175	64	. . .	1,255	534	0	0
Joliet, Ill.	52	1,085	873	560	182	30	2,139	1,154	759	146	80	706	4,290	165	4,000
Kalamazoo, Mich.	58	2,429	1,335	1,224	709	385	3,232	2,445	748	. . .	39	1,669	. . .	. . .	0
Kenosha, Wis.	54	5,656	3,123	2,954	2,216	317	5,875	4,618	1,038	52	167	3,823	2,717	520	320
Lakewood, Ohio	68	3,424	1,746	1,314	584	1,094	4,526	3,007	1,349	76	94	2,085	3,655	15	4
Lancaster, Pa.	64	1,590	1,158	966	148	284	2,059	1,734	184	73	68	1,068	2,045	0	0
Lansing, Mich.	92	5,327	2,931	2,745	1,179	1,217	14,176	9,164	4,777	58	177	4,901	2,760	0	100
Laredo, Tex.	52	1,274	738	655	34	502	2,353	1,283	922	147	1	808	5,308	1,573	2,255

Lawrence, Mass.	81	$ 8,015	$ 4,484	$ 4,307	$ 3,073	$ 458	$ 8,499	$ 5,820	$ 792	$ 58	$ 1,829	$ 4,521	$ 2,409	$ 709	$ 179
Lexington, Ky	56	2,231	1,882	1,548	10	339	1,952	1,600	169	50	133	1,080	1,066	11	0
Lima, Ohio	50	1,596	891	628	453	252	2,148	1,427	608	68	45	957	2,387	0	1,676
Lincoln, Neb.	99	3,791	1,811	1,390	220	1,760	4,455	3,442	911	31	71	2,222	1,629	120	15
Lorain, Ohio	51	1,938	1,150	1,038	577	211	2,404	1,602	636	38	128	1,229	1,709	371	242
Lowell, Mass.	97	11,628	6,545	6,342	4,707	376	11,968	7,633	574	92	3,669	5,649	2,713	225	485
Lubbock, Tex.	72	2,142	1,704	1,500	2	436	3,887	2,487	1,083	305	12	2,200	15,058	6,293	4,259
Lynn, Mass.	100	12,291	7,739	7,409	4,091	461	14,278	9,448	1,549	158	3,123	6,343	7,427	1,350	88
McKeesport, Pa.	52	1,413	1,189	942	115	109	1,422	1,284	68	27	43	1,069	1,450	300	258
Macon, Ga.	70	2,765	1,652	908	249	. . .	3,460	. . .	542	1	33	1,374	0	0	0
Madison, Wis.	95	11,231	6,034	5,763	3,179	2,018	14,238	9,753	4,065	170	250	6,459	9,890	1,950	530
Malden, Mass.	60	6,832	4,473	4,338	2,228	131	6,941	4,450	230	43	2,218	3,309	1,349	80	0
Manchester, N. H.	83	5,378	4,894	4,439	305	179	5,649	4,590	681	80	298	3,871	3,700	408	0
Medford, Mass.	66	7,462	4,873	4,773	2,276	313	7,513	5,357	297	39	1,820	4,287	1,736	0	102
Mount Vernon, N. Y. . .	72	3,718	3,024	2,785	514	180	6,653	4,677	1,723	121	132	2,142	9,216	5,557	84
Muncie, Ind.	58	1,508	1,046	1,000	282	180	1,152	1,021	25	6	100	782	950	34	0
New Britain, Conn.	74	5,961	4,929	4,785	693	339	5,960	5,146	591	109	65	3,810	5,508	725	885
New Rochelle, N. Y. . . .	60	6,400	5,230	4,986	620	550	5,004	3,983	401	399	221	2,760	12,058	0	0
Newton, Mass.	82	11,465	8,465	8,324	2,588	412	12,778	8,457	2,608	174	1,539	5,156	10,358	1,550	133
Niagara Falls, N. Y. . . .	91	6,492	5,269	3,642	607	616	9,118	6,036	2,868	214	0	4,009	14,857	8,238	8,026
Oak Park, Ill.	64	1,902	1,474	1,192	288	140	2,358	2,161	67	41	89	1,360	687	0	0
Ogden, Utah	57	1,807	1,158	900	176	473	2,188	1,524	576	75	13	1,011	3,036	670	1,482
Orlando, Fla.	52	2,575	2,282	1,195	37	256	5,329	4,396	654	271	8	2,374	10,036	3,000	5,950
Passaic, N. J.	58	6,033	5,162	4,654	747	124	5,780	4,642	680	378	80	3,445	11,923	110	0
Pawtuchet, R. I.	81	8,177	6,803	6,661	1,184	190	6,769	5,045	820	473	431	3,700	14,668	2,050	2,616
Pittsfield, Mass.	53	6,399	4,207	4,011	1,996	196	5,797	3,952	369	80	1,396	3,039	4,293	0	2,881
Pontiac, Mich.	74	6,016	2,225	2,097	848	2,943	7,636	4,165	3,313	66	92	3,073	3,493	2,286	0
Port Arthur, Tex.	58	1,713	1,334	1,173	3	376	4,523	1,576	2,764	183	0	987	7,115	1,500	2,931
Portland, Me.	78	6,232	5,494	5,290	469	269	6,466	5,243	1,068	110	45	3,876	4,359	1,250	0
Portsmouth, Va.[2]	80	4,175	1,964	1,334	1,621	590	5,512	3,821	1,052	331	308	2,595	6,602	0	263
Pueblo, Colo.	64	2,133	1,613	1,108	99	421	1,958	1,759	114	29	56	1,188	927	0	0
Quincy, Mass.	84	11,841	7,287	6,519	2,964	1,590	13,483	8,971	1,975	92	2,445	6,594	4,728	875	0
Racine, Wis.	71	7,176	3,742	3,503	2,658	776	7,466	6,096	1,192	71	107	4,347	3,646	750	338
Raleigh, N. C.	66	2,933	1,954	1,702	473	506	3,773	2,836	770	117	50	1,700	3,519	0	1,390
Richmond, Calif.	100	4,098	2,660	2,037	998	440	5,096	3,091	1,804	77	124	2,312	3,636	0	0
Roanoke, Va.	92	9,688	5,969	3,661	2,572	1,147	14,480	6,814	6,249	497	920	4,656	23,472	6,100	9,215
Rockford, Ill.	93	2,558	1,929	1,175	466	163	2,701	2,265	. . .	30	182	. . .	1,094	0	253
Saginaw, Mich.	93	4,038	1,855	1,706	1,168	1,015	3,988	3,151	564	152	121	1,800	13,642	0	5,186
St. Joseph, Mo.	79	2,410	2,128	1,315	72	210	2,014	1,759	79	53	123	1,261	1,912	0	0
St. Petersburg, Fla. . . .	97	6,893	4,621	2,613	31	2,241	10,305	6,396	3,119	593	197	4,253	19,011	250	3,000
San Angelo, Tex.	52	1,311	870	712	32	409	2,832	1,536	1,019	269	8	1,116	8,146	1,224	5,935
San Bernardino, Calif. .	63	2,727	1,777	712	540	410	3,587	2,506	1,062	14	5	1,586	291	0	89
San Jose, Calif.	95	4,752	2,847	1,845	1,011	894	5,096	3,531	1,426	36	103	2,732	6,428	4,700	0
Santa Monica, Calif. . . .	72	4,899	3,355	1,973	699	845	5,623	4,324	1,138	154	7	2,924	4,673	0	1,940
Schenectady, N. Y.	92	4,950	3,936	3,712	656	358	4,312	3,962	122	50	178	2,799	4,522	2,277	0
Sioux City, Iowa	84	3,681	2,000	1,655	1,263	418	4,474	2,883	1,405	79	107	1,815	4,476	615	82

Table XI—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1951—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)					Personal Services Expenditures	DEBT (in thousands)		
		Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Current Operation	Capital Outlay	Interest On Debt	Other		General Long Term		Gross Long-Term Utility Debt
			Total	Property									Net Debt	Issued in 1951	
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
South Gate, Calif.	51	$1,582	$ 657	$ 514	$ 479	$ 446	$ 1,887	$1,407	$ 477	$ 3	$ 0	$ 1,019	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Springfield, Ill.	82	2,106	1,848	1,221	85	173	5,575	4,173	1,171	114	117	2,292	4,978	1,000	4,748
Springfield, Mo.	67	2,304	1,703	884	23	578	5,693	4,410	1,119	109	55	1,825	3,968	0	4,200
Springfield, Ohio	79	4,690	2,616	871	717	1,357	4,340	3,802	462	59	17	2,425	1,230	0	0
Stamford, Conn.	74	7,841	7,076	6,993	679	86	6,921	6,409	93	131	288	4,699	6,613	795	0
Stockton, Calif.	71	5,425	3,778	2,398	702	945	4,801	3,598	1,059	144	0	2,288	3,425	151	0
Terre Haute, Ind.	64	2,181	1,658	1,471	379	144	1,938	1,499	229	17	193	1,058	564	0	0
Topeka, Kan.	79	3,039	2,325	1,678	239	475	5,871	2,485	3,207	35	144	1,520	4,802	3,286	0
Troy, N. Y.	72	2,187	1,642	1,417	474	71	2,776	2,467	157	152	0	1,880	5,118	1,147	347
Union City, N. J.	56	4,818	4,211	3,803	494	113	4,578	3,810	218	198	352	3,128	5,275	0	0
Waco, Tex.	85	2,506	2,122	1,844	63	321	3,031	1,948	850	233	0	1,366	6,140	580	1,735
Waterloo, Iowa	65	2,712	1,782	1,606	235	695	3,528	1,980	1,497	48	3	1,036	3,083	873	0
Wheeling, W. Va.	59	1,894	1,277	651	52	565	2,289	2,022	162	42	63	1,147	1,303	0	167
Wichita Falls, Tex.	68	2,467	1,117	879	4	1,346	4,661	2,203	2,129	289	40	1,503	8,548	0	4,294
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	77	1,939	1,622	1,391	238	79	2,321	1,742	424	40	115	1,212	1,669	582	0
Winston-Salem, N. C.	88	7,191	3,947	3,628	658	2,586	9,356	6,380	2,489	412	75	3,990	11,421	0	5,390
Woonsocket, R. I.	50	4,572	3,621	3,497	844	107	3,487	2,720	16	133	618	1,827	3,397	325	328
York, Pa.	60	1,399	1,229	845	122	48	1,332	1,202	94	16	20	779	898	150	0
25,000 to 50,000															
Abilene, Tex.	46	2,978	1,588	1,439	864	526	4,705	2,602	1,801	302	0	2,179	9,351	4,675	4,352
Albany, Ga.	31	952	758	511	4	190	2,271	1,405	761	51	54	762	2,063	200	378
Alexandria, La.	35	906	582	359	125	199	4,677	2,919	1,636	69	53	1,684	2,363	0	0
Aliquippa, Pa.	26	753	686	421	60	7	609	609	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Alliance, Ohio	26	803	419	351	218	166	1,475	684	738	33	20	470	1,567	41	505
Alton, Ill.	33	544	488	295	2	54	680	551	102	6	21	354	228	0	0
Amsterdam, N. Y.	32	1,159	896	843	229	34	1,423	1,228	115	37	43	602	2,014	360	220
Anderson, Ind.	47	1,543	945	879	220	378	4,579	4,417	42	36	84	1,711	1,105	48	0
Ann Arbor, Mich.	48	1,921	883	780	537	501	2,572	1,355	1,016	112	89	1,013	3,087	0	1,225
Anniston, Ala.	31	1,503	724	216	76	703	1,669	1,401	199	...	1	747	2,193	179	...
Appleton, Wis.	34	3,241	1,681	1,580	1,317	243	4,753	2,842	1,859	30	22	1,934	1,764	1,170	0
Ashland, Ky.	31	716	599	429	0	117	922	673	158	67	24	495	1,100	0	430
Athens, Ga.	28	550	462	191		88	1,011	577	347	84	3	394	2,410	200	1,203
Auburn, N. Y.	37	1,916	1,167	1,122	721	28	2,372	1,946	260	24	142	1,126	2,754	1,060	20
Bakersfield, Calif.	35	2,441	1,861	1,139	261	319	3,446	2,527	877	11	31	1,318	1,011	1,000	0

Bangor, Me.	32	$2,377	$2,053	$1,962	$ 206	$118	$ 2,515	$2,265	$ 221	$ 26	$ 3	$ 1,380	$1,217	$ 0	$ 24
Barberton, Ohio	28	919	492	453	283	144	1,126	785	238	19	84	564	1,395	500	425
Battle Creek, Mich.	49	2,176	1,099	1,009	522	555	2,567	1,771	718	39	39	1,143	2,179	750	1,463
Belleville, Ill.	33	692	548	423	60	84	571	519	0	52	0	333	1,834	75	0
Belleville, N. J.	32	1,437	1,397	1,203	28	12	1,271	1,181	17	56	17	712	1,837	0	226
Bellingham, Wash.	34	1,131	609	390	315	207	1,653	1,198	299	69	87	751	1,916	39	1,226
Beloit, Wis.	30	3,544	1,670	1,584	1,099	775	4,457	4,148	229	40	40	2,417	2,640	200	0
Bessemer, Ala.	28	791	644	277	93	54	1,348	959	262	92	35	495	1,950	0	1,568
Beverly, Mass.	29	3,644	2,588	2,552	876	180	3,646	2,639	260	31	716	1,845	1,555	225	235
Beverly Hills, Calif.	29	1,985	1,504	830	129	352	2,188	1,963	121	104	0	1,289	2,217	0	590
Billings, Mont.	32	1,757	1,320	1,163	15	422	1,972	1,384	530	37	21	909	1,591	188	0
Biloxi, Miss.	37	750	560	318	39	151	687	553	68	66	0	365	1,223	0	186
Bloomfield, N. J.	49	4,125	3,667	3,318	268	190	4,506	3,845	473	139	49	2,730	3,503	0	721
Bloomington, Ill.	34	1,025	608	445	133	284	1,382	1,221	34	104	23	628	3,269	0	2,632
Bloomington, Ind.	28	846	. . .	. . .	104	145	1,074	761	275	25	13	467	2,204	1,750	0
Boise City, Idaho	34	1,360	1,028	801	76	256	1,729	1,147	517	47	18	805	1,932	0	0
Bremerton, Wash.	28	1,245	469	202	365	411	1,690	1,349	248	21	72	899	636	21	322
Bristol, Conn.	36	3,121	2,708	2,684	286	127	4,293	2,652	1,422	97	122	2,079	4,377	1,000	670
Brownsville, Tex.	36	566	412	357	0	. . .	2,500	1,212	1,086	202	0	. . .	7,710	2,650	7,343
Burlington, Iowa[3]	31	934	557	510	79	298	. . .	1,138	. . .	. . .	30	399	. . .	. . .	420
Burlington, Vt.	33	1,857	1,441	1,328	132	284	2,547	2,350	107	71	19	1,458	2,802	0	0
Butte, Mont.	33	961	810	624	25	126	805	679	96	16	14	500	480	0	0
Champaign, Ill.	40	1,459	559	449	65	835	1,348	1,227	92	14	15	663	347	146	0
Charlottesville, Va.	26	1,795	1,235	806	415	145	2,232	1,551	456	102	123	1,010	3,466	0	1,805
Chelsea, Mass.	39	4,740	3,090	2,990	1,527	123	4,964	3,241	326	60	1,337	2,430	1,059	200	51
Cheyenne, Wyo.	32	900	647	301	71	182	2,400	829	1,514	57	0	517	3,291	3,000	1,935
Chicopee, Mass.	49	4,522	2,821	2,762	1,473	228	5,865	4,871	804	67	123	2,367	4,121	600	3,270
Clarksburg, W. Va.	32	747	636	263	3	108	933	877	40	2	14	612	368	0	22
Clinton, Iowa[3]	30	768	626	553	96	46	627	538	32	25	32	338	990	0	0
Colo. Springs, Colo.	45	2,196	946	648	85	1,165	9,908	4,462	5,363	40	43	2,184	11,026	9,410	9,800
Columbia, Mo.	32	520	392	193	9	119	1,942	1,313	597	30	2	623	1,320	0	1,330
Compton, Calif.	48	1,274	711	557	427	136	1,553	984	549	20	0	695	670	0	652
Concord, N. H.	28	1,385	1,183	1,107	109	93	1,378	1,172	133	24	49	830	878	0	180
Council Bluffs, Iowa	45	1,235	863	714	189	183	2,240	1,003	1,142	35	60	668	1,931	820	948
Cumberland, Md.	38	2,012	931	856	215	866	2,353	1,872	207	249	25	1,078	4,499	0	3,365
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	29	851	399	324	241	211	2,310	1,516	754	26	14	776	1,557	1,066	788
Danville, Ill.	38	853	709	566	122	22	688	624	36	7	21	405	441	0	0
Danville, Va.	35	2,876	1,630	1,049	834	412	5,404	3,675	1,216	226	287	2,623	6,033	250	4,191
Daytona Beach, Fla.[4]	30	1,938	1,621	1,096	0	317	2,164	1,481	195	471	17	948	10,853	0	1,023
Dubuque, Iowa[3]	50	1,501	1,136	1,020	140	225	1,855	953	849	3	50	641	542	391	100
Easton, Pa.	36	1,122	785	495	96	241	1,373	1,096	134	107	36	801	3,248	220	2,303
Eau Claire, Wis.	36	2,998	1,630	1,500	995	373	3,144	2,866	153	41	84	1,884	3,029	310	733
Elgin, Ill.	44	896	709	566	81	106	1,282	917	343	22	0	627	867	65	167
Elkhart, Ind.	36	1,256	962	904	183	111	4,381	1,263	2,887	148	83	733	5,094	75	1,057
Elmira, N. Y.	50	2,230	1,696	1,462	315	219	3,213	2,342	750	65	56	1,532	4,856	297	0
Elyria, Ohio	30	1,172	740	643	300	132	1,450	1,070	289	55	36	708	2,314	51	1,376

TABLE XI—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1951—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)					Personal Services Expenditures	DEBT (in thousands)		
		Total	Taxes		Inter-gov't'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Current Operation	Capital Outlay	Interest On Debt	Other		General Long Term		Gross Long-Term Utility Debt
			Total	Property									Net Debt	Issued in 1951	
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Enid, Okla.	36	$ 801	$ 525	$ 403	$ 59	$ 217	$ 974	$ 781	$ 30	$ 144	$ 19	$ 530	$ 3,119	$ 117	$3,005
Euclid, Ohio	41	2,065	1,132	1,079	369	564	2,162	1,242	776	117	27	1,021	3,526	873	153
Eugene, Ore.	36	1,828	765	533	164	899	4,904	2,107	2,688	109	0	1,613	3,346	490	3,150
Everett, Wash.	46	6,117	4,091	4,004	1,911	115	6,249	4,501	195	21	1,532	3,467	749	0	10
Everett, Wash.	34	1,318	695	384	358	265	1,605	1,406	89	37	73	1,140	1,240	105	783
Fairmont, W. Va.	29	555	370	130	57	128	1,502	761	696	34	11	540	1,483	1,190	1,188
Fargo, N. D.	38	1,476	868	756	27	581	1,310	962	255	64	29	701	3,032	68	0
Fayetteville, N. C.	35	892	535	410	65	292	2,902	2,166	666	54	16	856	1,822	0	430
Ferndale, Mich.	30	1,139	696	626	268	175	1,315	1,044	212	31	28	508	926	0	253
Fitchburg, Mass.	43	5,434	4,387	4,318	793	. . .	5,460	3,572	573	58	1,257	2,586	2,955	300	389
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	30	2,652	1,744	1,674	770	138	2,941	2,569	214	20	138	1,552	1,230	0	0
Fort Dodge, Iowa[3]	25	981	562	489	77	342	1,163	894	230	14	25	. . .	961	0	0
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	36	3,385	2,680	1,489	10	695	4,582	2,725	1,519	338	0	1,581	8,954	1,300	2,972
Fort Smith, Ark.	48	1,001	580	250	206	215	1,233	1,069	117	47	0	722	1,139	0	436
Gainesville, Fla.	27	843	674	364	1	168	2,583	1,364	1,138	74	7	790	3,549	1,650	1,590
Galesburg, Ill.	31	564	449	352	81	34	1,279	644	583	27	25	419	1,056	0	1,032
Garfield, N. J.	28	2,092	1,896	1,722	155	41	1,877	1,734	14	101	28	1,129	2,645	0	551
Gloucester, Mass.	25	3,352	1,974	1,916	1,230	148	3,508	2,287	156	39	1,026	1,469	1,741	395	267
Grand Forks, N. D.	27	962	510	460	37	415	1,881	771	1,042	46	22	494	2,030	908	36
Granite City, Ill.	29	444	316	217	115	13	444	391	34	0	19	2,202	32	0	0
Great Falls, Mont.	39	1,508	977	802	38	493	2,683	1,518	1,038	70	57	941	2,581	560	0
Greenville, Miss.	30	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	942	805	49	72	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Hackensack, N. J.	29	3,411	2,778	2,390	261	372	3,093	2,605	360	77	51	1,989	2,738	0	0
Hagerstown, Md.	36	965	480	371	203	282	2,605	1,494	911	190	10	965	5,044	0	3,544
Hamtramck, Mich.	43	3,097	2,090	2,015	676	331	3,169	2,705	57	143	264	1,916	1,947	0	341
Hattiesburg, Miss.	29	1,216	1,093	851	39	84	900	674	134	66	26	457	2,237	0	153
Haverhill, Mass.	47	6,113	3,288	3,192	2,037	788	5,989	3,983	175	30	1,801	2,480	926	0	365
Hazleton, Pa.	35	812	634	509	89	89	923	737	71	110	5	482	3,823	0	3,067
Hempstead, N. Y.	29	1,966	1,573	1,371	79	314	2,768	1,648	1,017	84	19	844	3,672	555	714
Highland Park, Mich.	46	5,112	2,241	2,141	627	2,244	5,377	4,519	557	0	301	3,094	325	325	0
High Point, N. C.	40	2,616	1,166	1,069	1,026	424	3,493	2,324	929	211	29	1,269	6,699	0	2,020
Hot Springs, Ark.	29	668	404	176	140	124	1,028	758	135	100	35	517	3,485	46	3,317
Huntington Pk., Calif.	29	1,321	993	455	261	67	1,489	1,087	391	11	0	746	185	0	0
Hutchinson, Kan.	34	1,567	976	807	204	387	2,049	858	1,090	76	25	556	4,142	1,230	0
Independence, Mo.	37	627	492	278	4	131	1,038	888	150	0	0	404	0	0	0

Inglewood, Calif.	46	$1,866	$1,347	$ 739	$ 362	$ 157	$2,275	$1,527	$ 723	$ 25	$ 0	$ 931	$ 440	$ 0	$ 111
Iowa City, Iowa	27	770	531	441	102	137	705	572	106	17	10	340	737	174	0
Ithaca, N. Y.	29	915	699	603	148	68	1,368	988	376	4	0	707	704	0	240
Jackson, Tenn.	30	1,385	484	323	742	159	3,144	2,084	981	79	0	1,048	4,310	1,400	855
Jamestown, N. Y.	43	3,280	1,500	1,397	794	986	6,699	4,319	1,744	44	592	2,239	2,370	0	2,275
Jefferson,City, Mo.	25	546	532	240	0	14	446	413	19	14	0	243	744	0	0
Johnson City, Tenn.	28	1,308	517	409	718	73	3,202	2,122	938	142	0	1,091	4,818	0	3,286
Joplin, Mo.	39	972	796	553	15	161	798	731	34	26	7	524	1,107	0	0
Kankakee, Ill.	26	699	468	287	69	162	502	459	4	28	11	266	1,204	0	0
Kearny, N. J.	40	3,664	3,431	2,449	127	106	4,342	3,609	347	248	138	2,464	6,281	395	2,876
Key West, Fla.	26	882	651	383	25	206	1,762	1,115	405	213	29	464	5,554	3,042	4,367
Kingston, N. Y.	29	1,439	1,108	993	242	89	1,721	1,413	201	33	74	901	2,537	1,372	390
Kokomo, Ind.	39	1,227	831	774	190	206	1,065	...	...	...	70	541	259	4	0
Lackawanna, N. Y.	48	1,936	1,306	1,205	254	376	1,813	1,782	2	29	0	1,154	1,272	0	
La Crosse, Wis.	48	4,164	2,335	2,171	1,543	286	3,771	3,478	200	20	73	2,106	1,815	390	330
Lafayette, Ind.	36	896	656	576	146	94	1,118	1,040	18	1	59	552	155	0	0
Lafayette, La.	34	622	425	293	117	80	4,911	1,122	3,418	364	7	496	8,749	0	7,000
Lake Charles, La.	41	993	607	321	137	249	1,109	895	34	170	10	594	5,161	0	0
Lakeland, Fla.	31	1,908	1,033	549	57	818	4,325	2,686	1,231	387	21	1,881	12,013	500	5,837
Laurel, Miss.	25	851	596	364	109	146	1,058	482	496	68	12	310	2,056	350	226
Lebanon, Pa.	28	601	530	395	57	14	543	467	43	29	4	301	1,872	0	1,922
Lewiston, Me.	41	1,924	1,660	1,568	128	136	2,037	1,851	157	29	0	1,226	1,445	230	525
Lincoln Park, Mich.	29	1,449	722	641	265	462	1,638	919	646	55	18	464	1,961	401	0
Linden, N. J.	31	4,004	3,542	3,294	207	255	4,182	3,272	708	167	35	2,426	4,767	0	0
Lockport, N. Y.	25	1,711	886	804	163	662	2,111	1,797	288	26	0	1,059	1,313	210	410
Lynchburg, Va.	48	3,790	2,183	1,797	1,357	250	6,343	3,410	2,487	188	258	2,218	6,628	4,000	1,553
Lynwood, Calif.	26	906	414	275	327	165	853	692	160	1	0	363	11	0	0
Manitowoc, Wis.	28	2,121	867	792	1,071	183	4,666	3,491	1,048	59	68	2,155	2,783	650	1,433
Mansfield, Ohio	44	1,488	610	506	512	366	1,944	1,187	593	46	118	863	1,881	75	1,865
Marion, Ind.	30	800	502	464	140	158	1,582	770	709	50	53	537	1,713	440	1,050
Marion, Ohio	34	1,591	421	329	396	774	1,522	1,335	137	12	38	852	787	0	0
Mason City, Iowa	28	1,109	659	562	234	216	1,244	840	372	13	19	553	396	56	0
Massillon, Ohio	30	821	309	218	289	223	828	651	75	8	94	455	296	24	0
Maywood, Ill.	27	672	487	356	105	80	860	797	26	18	19	314	556	0	440
Melrose, Mass.	27	3,261	2,261	2,246	833	167	3,170	2,308	359	2	501	1,700	0	0	0
Meriden, Conn.	44	3,187	2,678	2,590	305	204	3,725	2,891	741	36	...	1,872	2,250	0	0
Meridian, Miss.	42	1,230	929	756	82	219	2,219	918	1,169	94	38	617	3,735	1,424	1,083
Miami Beach, Fla.	46	6,751	6,058	4,203	0	693	8,644	4,972	3,332	286	54	3,511	11,454	3,506	1,204
Michigan City, Ind.	28	974	675	617	142	157	...	...	0	...	35	...	...	...	...
Middletown, Conn.	30	1,493	1,209	1,177	221	63	2,030	1,019	452	25	534	557	0	0	942
Middletown, Ohio	34	1,293	...	...	420	139	1,608	1,024	479	62	43	702	3,206	133	1,464
Mishawaka, Ind.	33	892	522	478	166	204	2,948	1,450	1,358	85	55	...	...	...	0
Moline, Ill.	37	1,981	787	559	157	1,037	2,443	1,684	637	74	48	863	2,086	0	1,661
Monroe, La.	39	1,103	908	651	121	74	7,899	2,014	3,067	283	2,535	1,226	10,819	3,500	4,964
Montclair, N. J.	44	5,406	5,063	4,628	194	149	5,687	4,166	1,242	234	45	3,311	7,805	0	1,876
Morgantown, W. Va.	26	634	404	140	0	230	3,006	596	2,355	40	15	344	2,494	2,500	2,500

TABLE XI—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1951—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)					Personal Services Expenditures	DEBT (in thousands)		
		Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Current Operation	Capital Outlay	Interest On Debt	Other		General Long Term		Gross Long-Term Utility Debt
			Total	Property									Net Debt	Issued in 1951	
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Muskegon, Mich.	48	$2,229	$1,154	$1,039	$ 611	$ 464	$ 2,476	$1,911	$ 448	$ 68	$ 49	$ 1,430	$2,329	$ 500	$1,282
Muskogee, Okla.	37	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	16	...	32	...	...	200	...
Nashua, N. H.	35	2,726	2,335	2,159	198	193	2,701	2,506	110	24	61	1,660	649	0	0
New Albany, Ind.	29	574	428	377	139	7	460	437	0	...	23	...	...	...	0
Newark, Ohio	34	837	459	353	236	142	960	892	50	18	0	539	1,047	140	120
New Brunswick, N. J.	39	3,532	2,633	2,240	419	480	3,846	3,230	441	103	72	2,248	3,877	0	1,651
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	2,369	1,731	1,113	517	121	2,241	1,866	74	44	257	1,205	1,208	0	154
New Castle, Pa.	49	1,325	1,103	571	120	102	1,277	1,116	150	11	0	816	1,015	250	0
New Kensington, Pa.	25	547	470	342	41	36	836	682	69	85	0	403	2,825	190	2,237
New London, Conn.	31	2,900	2,219	2,176	305	376	3,255	2,601	560	80	14	1,434	3,826	360	477
Newport, Ky.	31	822	751	528	14	57	1,121	1,013	28	54	26	692	1,364	0	295
Newport, R. I.	38	2,358	1,837	1,756	310	211	2,586	2,299	125	124	38	1,860	5,071	225	2,200
Newport News, Va.	42	4,113	2,450	2,040	1,085	578	4,897	3,711	510	236	440	2,509	4,796	417	1,747
Norman, Okla.	27	575	93	31	43	439	757	620	124	3	10	399	1,050	830	92
Norristown, Pa.	38	797	537	406	234	226	1,418	580	801	32	5	358	1,494	0	0
Northampton, Mass.	29	2,707	1,595	1,548	723	389	2,535	1,944	198	7	386	1,307	940	600	113
Norwalk, Conn.	49	3,992	3,521	3,495	386	85	4,555	3,226	1,098	121	110	2,438	5,698	1,175	0
Norwood, Ohio	35	1,110	683	489	286	141	1,847	1,103	557	57	130	818	3,226	1,005	980
Nutley, N. J.	27	1,133	992	822	58	83	1,127	954	76	37	60	467	898	0	167
Odessa, Tex.	29	1,158	656	526	82	420	2,073	1,030	937	106	0	691	3,188	0	2,685
Orange, N. J.	38	3,539	2,894	2,494	295	350	3,298	3,004	130	89	75	2,008	2,234	0	216
Oshkosh, Wis.	41	3,552	2,140	2,093	1,170	242	3,862	3,301	467	11	83	2,545	202	0	0
Ottumwa, Iowa	34	1,325	823	732	142	360	2,240	1,099	1,079	29	33	641	2,052	0	555
Owensboro, Ky.	34	1,418	520	352	85	813	2,865	2,203	512	124	26	1,031	3,850	900	2,023
Paducah, Ky.	33	1,822	1,143	602	0	679	2,812	1,578	1,049	153	32	1,008	3,304	0	1,859
Palo Alto, Calif.	25	1,859	727	600	148	984	3,409	2,555	781	73	0	1,296	3,147	493	1,476
Panama City, Fla.	26	661	570	137	4	87	907	738	101	64	4	475	4,719	0	37
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	1,121	513	200	0	608	1,485	1,213	169	...	42	650	2,357	275	761
Parma, Ohio	29	1,379	918	845	258	203	1,031	831	90	90	20	399	859	0	0
Pensacola, Fla.	43	1,840	1,433	434	61	346	3,480	2,057	1,127	179	117	1,258	4,349	75	2,075
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	4,403	3,919	3,553	187	297	4,962	3,752	681	368	161	2,535	9,136	657	711
Petersburg, Va.	35	2,789	1,471	995	1,039	279	2,978	1,905	708	207	158	1,452	3,694	1,625	0
Pine Bluff, Ark.	37	1,264	379	161	127	758	1,918	1,153	729	28	8	674	2,327	1,887	0
Plainfield, N. J.	42	4,222	3,823	3,435	206	193	4,358	3,204	929	104	121	2,314	2,969	0	0
Pocatello, Idaho	26	1,138	669	560	67	402	1,190	893	270	18	9	536	1,042	440	184

Pomona, Calif.	35	1,496	1,099	681	228	169	2,083	1,435	633	15	0	976	442	0	282
Port Huron, Mich.	36	1,699	736	699	470	493	4,193	1,206	2,872	56	59	894	3,973	1,492	150
Portsmouth, Ohio	37	1,623	815	729	351	457	1,841	1,419	291	74	57	993	2,291	200	1,490
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . . .	41	3,343	2,238	1,431	954	151	3,423	3,311	54	58	0	1,279	1,753	54	58
Provo, Utah.	29	919	526	404	94	299	1,706	1,392	226	88	0	752	2,716	0	2,426
Quincy, Ill.	41	841	691	630	47	103	1,505	944	509	16	36	404	802	0	0
Rapid City, S. D.	25	925	687	618	122	116	2,033	668	1,336	25	4	480	1,658	860	430
Redondo Beach, Calif. . .	25	1,013	662	455	174	177	808	757	41	10	0	458	250	0	0
Redwood City, Calif. . . .	26	1,306	775	634	156	375	1,484	1,326	136	22	0	712	1,013	0	0
Reno, Nev.	32	2,228	1,645	747	23	560	2,291	1,786	450	55	0	1,075	2,479	105	0
Revere, Mass.	37	4,102	3,316	3,240	773	13	4,889	3,011	961	39	878	. . .	1,562	460	123
Richmond, Ind.	40	1,050	741	678	271	38	3,309	2,384	865	38	22	1,186	1,462	0	0
Riverside, Calif.	47	2,161	1,211	650	334	616	4,472	3,345	1,103	8	16	1,767	234	0	99
Rochester, Minn.	30	1,826	966	848	115	745	3,591	2,138	1,408	27	18	1,495	3,067	2,950	0
Rock Island, Ill.	49	1,699	1,039	772	223	437	1,740	1,077	436	181	46	634	5,227	36	1,272
Rocky Mount, N. C. . . .	28	783	600	527	128	55	2,690	2,091	517	82	0	637	3,965	92	2,773
Rome, Ga.	30	816	731	473	3	82	1,214	933	216	35	30	607	1,385	0	225
Rome, N. Y.	42	1,685	1,005	912	236	444	2,355	1,819	506	30	0	1,144	2,664	179	73
Roswell, N. M.	26	763	306	107	19	438	1,035	547	444	34	10	395	1,101	75	370
Royal Oak, Mich.	47	2,244	1,071	923	481	692	2,826	1,615	981	144	86	1,125	5,598	1,101	1,290
St. Cloud, Minn.	28	996	754	666	58	184	1,130	904	223	3	0	581	285	0	0
Salem, Mass.	42	5,186	3,350	3,223	1,687	149	5,424	3,752	406	29	1,237	2,558	1,401	202	262
Salem, Ore.	43	1,449	913	667	273	263	2,717	1,729	861	86	41	708	3,986	1,385	2,059
Salina, Kan.	26	740	614	491	107	19	783	661	81	19	22	518	1,538	142	0
Sandusky, Ohio	29	878	473	460	260	145	1,290	960	273	26	31	639	1,115	0	535
San Leandro, Calif. . . .	28	1,104	736	517	238	130	948	779	145	24	0	515	1,336	0	0
San Mateo, Calif.	42	2,589	1,232	962	326	1,031	2,358	1,228	1,116	14	0	1,089	511	49	0
Santa Ana, Calif.	46	2,422	1,743	1,098	320	359	2,711	2,188	477	46	0	1,249	1,315	0	4
Santa Barbara, Calif. . .	45	2,352	1,775	966	318	259	2,540	1,923	554	45	18	1,376	1,459	0	595
Santa Fe, N. M.	28	444	. . .	. . .	3	148	395	363	11	21	0	203	1,128	0	0
Shaker Heights, Ohio . .	28	2,079	1,358	1,177	271	450	2,535	2,025	414	66	30	1,312	2,816	0	1,571
Sharon, Pa.	26	828	696	409	50	82	826	602	204	15	5	423	591	0	0
Sheboygan, Wis.	42	4,488	2,782	2,681	1,437	269	4,628	4,184	351	20	73	2,738	675	17	0
Spartanburg, S. C.	37	1,256	1,037	787	103	116	1,272	1,133	74	65	0	880	2,070	0	877
Steubenville, Ohio	36	1,214	774	676	341	99	1,628	1,191	379	12	46	807	557	114	0
Superior, Wis.	35	3,316	1,723	1,600	1,463	130	3,934	3,066	721	52	95	2,251	1,736	0	0
Tallahassee, Fla.[5]	27	905	694	255	4	207	7,584	2,008	5,364	202	10	996	9,790	1,400	1,775
Taunton, Mass.	40	3,877	2,192	2,098	1,445	240	5,618	3,869	660	36	1,053	2,487	1,708	20	537
Torrington, Cann.	28	2,186	1,807	1,758	252	127	2,520	1,866	611	15	28	1,336	824	636	0
Tucson, Ariz.	45	3,058	1,812	1,514	659	587	4,516	2,204	2,167	114	31	1,802	4,768	371	1,250
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	46	3,357	2,967	2,373	147	243	1,563	1,028	339	104	92	770	2,207	0	1,127
Tuler, Tex.	39	2,621	1,715	1,610	. . .	453	. . .	. . .	1,350	177	36	. . .	6,900	1,800	3,889
University City, Mo. . .	40	1,188	994	592	117	77	919	835	56	23	5	559	698	0	0
Vallejo, Calif.	26	1,422	770	280	564	88	2,703	2,206	497	0	0	1,300	0	0	0
Valley Stream, N. Y. . .	27	749	643	581	57	49	879	610	258	11	0	331	843	354	0
Vancouver, Wash.	42	1,863	491	258	347	1,025	1,600	1,314	242	42	2	908	630	123	634

Table XI—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1951—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)					Personal Services Expenditures	DEBT (in thousands)		
		Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Current Operation	Capital Outlay	Interest On Debt	Other		General Long Term		Gross Long-Term Utility Debt
			Total	Property									Net Debt	Issued in 1951	
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Vickersburg, Miss.	28	$ 984	$ 849	$ 603	$ 34	$101	$ 1,341	$ 819	$ 438	$ 49	$ 35	$ 481	$ 2,664	$1,000	$ 1
Waltham, Mass.	47	5,232	3,364	3,240	1,699	169	5,678	3,958	505	38	1,177	2,978	1,694	210	289
Warren, Ohio	50	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	130	1,888	1,485	260	34	109	1,101	9,216	5,828	5,450
Warwick, R. I.	43	2,799	2,079	1,992	580	140	4,021	2,713	1,154	152	2	1,811	5,481	911	1,117
Washington, Pa.	26	629	531	381	77	21	616	515	87	3	11	316	145	0	0
Watertown, N. Y.	34	1,299	890	796	225	184	2,870	1,311	1,503	56	0	758	4,561	1,552	81
Waukegan, Ill.	39	1,080	738	477	45	297	1,133	915	140	39	39	505	1,123	0	445
Wauwatosa, Wis.	33	3,436	1,704	1,657	1,454	278	3,562	2,879	632	23	28	2,298	1,347	150	206
West Allis, Wis.	43	5,105	2,997	2,907	1,805	303	5,730	4,395	1,264	26	45	3,391	78	59	9
West New York, N. J.	38	3,410	3,064	2,901	280	66	3,433	3,041	109	155	128	2,353	3,807	0	0
West Orange, N. J.	29	2,247	2,193	1,880	39	15	1,312	1,085	126	74	27	770	2,262	0	0
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	43	2,789	2,530	1,489	26	233	2,832	1,665	639	462	66	1,139	9,484	0	0
White Plains, N. Y.	43	3,256	2,875	2,708	274	107	3,630	2,697	574	218	141	1,914	5,082	0	405
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	31	817	691	642	39	87	945	581	315	47	2	317	1,659	250	0
Williamsport, Pa.	45	979	789	555	155	35	1,642	807	675	133	27	569	6,682	0	6,014
Wilmington, N. C.	45	1,617	1,231	1,077	327	59	2,324	1,726	395	119	84	1,287	3,538	0	2,092
Winona, Minn.	25	1,058	862	732	64	132	877	746	113	18	0	473	1,063	0	0
Wyandotte, Mich.	37	. . .	1,030	958	443	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,947	11	80	. . .	810	0	76
Yakima, Wash.	38	1,666	676	407	372	618	1,717	1,376	213	65	63	1,006	1,159	628	215
Zanesville, Ohio	41	963	486	277	272	205	1,160	963	133	. . .	45	. . .	908	66	489

Data for 10 cities over 25,000 population are not available: Baton Rouge, La.; Cambridge, Mass.; East Chicago, Ind.; East Cleveland, Ohio; La Grange, Ga.; Lawton, Okla.; North Little Rock, Ark.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Temple, Tex.; and Wausau, Wis.

[1] Data are for six months ending June 30, 1951.

[2] Data are for fiscal year ending December 31, 1950.

[3] Data are for 9 month period April 1, 1951 to December 31, 1951.

[4] Data are for 9 month period January 1, 1951,to September 30, 1951.

[5] Data are for fiscal year ending February 29, 1952.

Sources of Information: Finance

Sources of Statistics: Finance

Bird, Frederick L. Trend of Tax Delinquency, 1930-46. Municipal Service Department. Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., 290 Broadway, New York. 1947. Shows tax delinquency for cities over 50,000 including percentage delinquent each year, ratio of collections to year's levy, etc.

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Part Four

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

Administration
Planning
Welfare
Health
Housing
Public Works
Utilities
Fire
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Traffic
Recreation
Education
Libraries
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Model Municipal Ordinances

General Administration

Summary of 1952 developments in:

ORGANIZATION REPORTING COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN

Administrative Organization

By H. G. Pope

Executive Director, Public Administration Service, Chicago

THE year 1952 saw few developments in the field of administrative organization for municipal services that were spectacular or unusual. In fact, less activity was reported than in some previous years, perhaps because of extreme citizen and official interest in the national political scene. However, there were numerous examples of municipal organizational activities characteristic of reporting in previous years.

Probably the continued growth of the council-manager plan constituted the year's largest scale single development in municipal administrative organization. The council-manager plan was adopted by 59 cities and towns which, with other additions and deletions brought the total number of council-manager municipalities to 1,138 at the end of the year. Illinois led the states in terms of the number of council-manager adoptions with 11, followed by California with eight. Tacoma, Washington, was the largest city to adopt the plan in 1952.

The council-manager plan continues to gain while the commission form gradually dwindles. Citizens of Antigo, Wisconsin, voted to abandon commission government and replace it with the mayor-council form while Green Bay, by city council action requiring no referendum, also abandoned what was technically the commission form but actually was a hybrid mayor-council form, and replaced it with the standard mayor-council form in effect throughout the state. Fond du Lac is now the only city in Wisconsin with commission government. Other cities abandoning the commission plan for the mayor-council plan were Beatrice, Nebraska, and Hoboken, New Jersey. The largest city to adopt council-manager government in 1952, Tacoma, Washington, formerly had the commission plan.

A governmental consolidation was reported in 1952 when the city of Vineland, New Jersey, was created through merger of the borough of Vineland and the township of Landis. In South Dakota the legislature authorized consolidation of Armstrong County with Dewey County if voters in the latter county approved; this approval came in November, 1952, but the action has been appealed to the courts. Armstrong County is notable for its area (530 square miles), its population (52 inhabitants), and for being the only county in the United States without a federal government employee.

Home Rule. Home rule for cities received some further impetus in a number of ways. Louisiana amended its state constitution to make further provision for home rule. Georgia sought to liberalize its restraints on home rule by a constitutional amendment providing that future amendments affecting specific counties or municipalities rather than the state as a whole shall be submitted for passage or rejection to the voters of the locality affected rather than to the voters of the entire state. Tennessee decided in favor of holding a limited constitutional convention which will consider home rule for local governments among its six specific topics. A municipal home rule amendment failed of adoption in Massachusetts but aroused a great deal of interest in the subject.

Among the many new home rule charters adopted were some providing for the organization of the executive functions in a manner somewhat different from the traditional mayor-council, council-manager, and commission forms. New Orleans adopted a new home rule charter providing essentially for the mayor-council form of government with a chief administrative officer to be appointed and removed by, and responsible to the mayor. St. Cloud, Minnesota, also adopted a mayor-council plan of government and, like the much larger city of New Orleans, provided for an administrative officer who under the mayor's supervision is to act as the full-time administrative head of the city government. The new charters of Central Falls, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket, Rhode Island substitute a strong-mayor, single council form for the existing weak-mayor, bicameral council type.

Intergovernmental Cooperation. There was action in this field in an encouraging number of instances. Georgia, particularly, took a number of steps in this direction by enabling the establishment of a joint city-county board of tax assessors in counties of more than 300,000 population, an Augusta-Richmond County Building Authority, a Bibb County-City of Macon Board of Health, and the merging of designated public school systems. Atlanta, Georgia, voters approved the establishment of a single city-county tax system and also voted to prohibit the county from providing any services inside municipalities with the exception of health and sanitation functions.

In Alameda, California, recreation services were reorganized for administration jointly by the city and the schools. University City, Missouri, and its school board recently entered into an agreement for the joint purchase of supplies. An earlier joint agreement between Bristol, Tennessee, and Bristol, Virginia, has resulted in a nearly completed sewage disposal plant to serve both cities. Tumwater and Olympia, Oregon, have entered into an agreement to construct a joint sewage disposal system. In Kentucky the cities of Covington, Newport, Bellevue, Dayton, Fort Thomas, Ludlow, Brumley, and other smaller places have formed a metropolitan sewer district. In southeastern Michigan nine cities and a township extended a pattern of cooperation developed earlier regarding sewer services to create a garbage and rubbish disposal authority which is to build a central incinerator for the group.

There were a number of instances where cities undertook the solution of problems in their fringe areas through such devices as extending zoning controls and through the development of policies to govern the sale of municipal services to fringe areas. The Dalles, Oregon, has set up a community council including public officials of state, county, city, school, and port jurisdictions for the purpose of coordinating top-level planning by local government agencies. At Long Beach, California, cooperation between the city government and school district authorities resulted in arrangements to use the facilities of the school's adult education program to conduct extensive on-the-job training programs for municipal employees.

Boards and Commissions. Encouraging was the establishment of numerous new planning boards and commissions including those at Elgin, Illinois; Harrison, Pennsylvania; Garland, Texas; Newport News, Virginia; Lakewood, New Jersey; Sharon, Pennsylvania, and even in such small communities as Benton City, Eatonville, Goldenvale, and Kettle Falls, Washington. The creation of a number of boards and commissions for municipal parks and recreation services was reported including those for Albuquerque, New Mexico; Colfax, Washington; Dumont, New Jersey; Edinburg and Nacogdoches, Texas; Jackson, Tennessee; Santa Paula, California; and Two Rivers, Wisconsin.

There were also a number of boards and commissions created for other functions. Charleston, West Virginia, created a sanitary board to direct construction of sanitary sewers and their maintenance and operation; Fall River, Massachusetts, a board of hospital trustees; Florence, Alabama, a board of water and sewer commissioners; Madisonville, Kentucky, an airport board; Nacogdoches, Texas, a library board; and at Jamestown, New York, a health board and a hospital board were created by dividing the present health and hospital board.

It should be noted that this seeming tendency to fragmentize municipal administrative organization is by no means general. Most new charters abolish more boards, commissions, and other quasi-autonomous agencies than they create, and reports on administrative surveys continue to discourage other than policy, advisory, and quasi-judicial boards. Other examples are to be found in the fact that Claremount, New Hampshire, abolished its parks, cemetery, and library advisory boards; LaCrosse, Wisconsin, abolished its recreation board; Manhattan, Kansas, abolished its welfare board; and Marinette, Wisconsin, abolished its board of public works, park board, and harbor commission. Two Rivers, Wisconsin, substituted an advisory recreation board for the existing board with broader powers, and Port Angeles, Washington, reduced the authority of its park board to an advisory role.

Intradepartmental Reorganization. Many instances of reorganization undoubtedly were not reported. Among those reported were a number in the field of financial administration. Departments of finance were established in San Diego, California, and Birmingham, Michigan. Purchasing agencies were created in Anderson, Indiana, Brownwood, Texas, and Salem, Oregon. Public works services were reorganized at Kenosha, Wisconsin; Poughkeepsie, New York; Salinas, California; Vancouver, Washington; and University City, Missouri.

Reading, Pennsylvania, combined all inspection services of the city in a single new bureau of inspection services. Cleveland, Ohio, centralized printing services for the city in a division of printing and reproduction, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina, created a property control division. Pendleton, Oregon, centralized responsibility for municipal construction and maintenance and equipment operation. Worcester, Massachusetts, undertook the reorganization of its police department.

Civil Defense. Civil defense continued to occupy the attention of some city officials, but in the absence of strong federal and state support apparently few cities have been able to establish achievable goals and to accomplish them. Some supplies and equipment were procured for distribution to cities: Portland, Oregon, passed a $ 600,000 special levy for civil defense or disaster relief purposes; and Pontiac, Michigan, began the installation of an air-raid warning system centering about the use of telephone equipment. Only few organizational matters were reported regarding civil defense, and these suggest increasing frequency of city-county cooperation in this field. For example, Poughkeepsie, New York, turned its civilian defense responsibilties over to the county, and joint civil defense programs have been established in the city of Topeka and Shawnee County and in the city of Lawrence and Douglas County, Kansas.

New Activities. A number of cities undertook new activities in 1952. Plainview, Texas, provided for the supervision of television installations under the building inspector. New York City created a department of air pollution. Dearborn, Michigan, established a transportation department to serve as a liaison between public and private transit firms and also created a traffic commission to study all forms of vehicular traffic. Vehicle parking continued to receive attention as, for example, Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, created a parking authority; Alhambra, California, established a board of parking place commissioners; Great Falls, Montana, created an off-street parking commission; Traverse City, Michigan, created a parking authority; and West Allis, Wisconsin, created a parking and traffic commission.

Janesville, Wisconsin, and Cumberland, Kentucky, purchased local private bus systems. The number of local urban redevelopment agencies continued to increase, although in the majority of instances the local housing authorities were conducting the redevelopment program. In Chicago it was recommended that five existing municipal agencies concerned with redevelopment and public housing programs be consolidated into a single city department.

A number of cities undertook organizational and administrative studies with a view to improving their administrative arrangement. A number of large cities, including New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles, organized these activities on the basis of so-called "Little Hoover Commissions." Others engaged consultants directly as was the case in Fox Point, Wisconsin; Greensboro, North Carolina; Kansas City, Missouri; and Tacoma, Washington. Philadelphia undertook a number of studies in its reorganization under a new charter, including the revision and installation of improved accounting and personnel practices.

Municipal Reporting in 1952

By Mark E. Keane

Village Manager, Shorewood, Wisconsin

A TOTAL of 130 United States cities issued general annual municipal reports for citizens during 1952, as compared with 154 cities in 1951. These 130 cities furnished to the International City Managers' Association, in answer to a questionnaire, detailed information about their report and about other reporting media employed by them to inform the public concerning local affairs. The 1952 reports were more costly than their predecessors of 1951. While fewer cities issued annual reports in 1952, there was an increase of 10 per cent in the number of cities that published special leaflets, and twice as many cities held open house or used the radio or television to inform the public.

Statewide competition among cities issuing annual reports stimulated participation and improvement in municipal reporting in four states: by the state universities in Connecticut and New Hampshire, by the Institute of Local Government at Pennsylvania State College, and by the Maine Municipal Association. Recognition of the importance of municipal public relations by maintaining separately designated sections in the magazines "American City" and "Public Management" served as a continuing stimulus and source of ideas for municipal officials.

ANNUAL REPORTS. Fifteen per cent fewer cities issued annual reports in 1952 than in 1951. Only about one city out of 30 of all urban places with populations of 2,500 or more used this method of reporting to the taxpayers. Half of the cities that issued annual reports last year have done so for at least five of the last 10 years; the median city reporting has issued six annual reports in the last 10 years. Seventeen cities issued annual reports for the first time in 1952, compared with the 16 cities which started the practice in 1951.

The 17 cities which issued annual reports for the first time in 1952 were Long Beach, Montebello, and Monterey Park, California; Charleston, South Carolina; Lubbock, Texas; Newton, Massachusetts; Mt. Lebanon township and Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania; Pocatello, Idaho; Fair Lawn, New Jersey; Garden City, Kansas; Puyallup, Washington; Sterling, Colorado; Fremont, Michigan; Gordon, Nebraska; Coral Gables, Florida; and Nashville, Tennessee.

Among cities over 100,000 about one city in six issued annual reports. About one city in ten in the population group from 25,000 to 100,000 issued annual reports. The 10,000-25,000 category had one city in 20 issuing annual reports, while less than one in 50 issued annual reports among the smaller cities.

1. Form and Content. Over 90 per cent of the reports published last year were of the booklet type, ranging from one folded page to 200 bound pages.

The average city decided that a booklet of 32 pages was the best size (see Table 1).

The popular 6 x 9-inch booklet size was selected by 60 per cent of the cities. About one-fourth of the cities used an 8-1/2 x 11-inch size. Nearly all the rest varied only slightly from these standard sizes. Seven out of 10 cities turned the printing job over to commercial print shops, two out of 10 used a photo-offset process, while the remaining one out of 10 produced the report with a stencil process.

Table 1

Summary of Data about Annual Municipal Reports of 130 Cities: 1952

Population Group	No. of Cities	Population Per Copy Printed		Number of Pages		No. Weeks, End of Period Covered to First Distribution		Publication Expense	
		Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Over 100,000	17	1-114	20	8-112	46	3-46	18	$1012-7063	$3329
50,000 to 100,000 . .	11	2-66	7	12-200	32	9-46	22	500-6500	1607
25,000 to 50,000 . . .	24	1-288	11	8-184	28	8-56	17	200-1400	750
10,000 to 25,000 . . .	34	2-64	6	1-152	28	5-39	19	25-3850	677
5,000 to 10,000 . . .	24	1-169	4	2-120	28	2-37	14	108-1300	352
Under 5,000	20	1-61	3	1-104	26	2-22	8	15-595	283
All Cities	130	1-288	5	1-200	32	2-56	15	15-7063	645

The great variety in appearance and content was to be expected, but the reason for the basic differences are more difficult to pinpoint. Essentially, the reports were designed to provide the public with information. Approximately one-third of the reports issued in 1952 are conservative and were designed for purely factual reporting. They are reference books and usually contain detailed financial statements. Little or no attempt was made to use color, pictures, charts, or drawings.

About two-thirds of the reports issued were designed to catch attention and highlight accomplishments. These reports are easy to read and point out trends and emphasize important points. A variety of type is used and straight copy is broken up with pictures, charts, and eye-catching color. Several of the reports embody a positive sales technique. Pages are headlined with such slogans as: "Water for More People," "Civil Defense Is Real." All of the reports in this category seem to be designed to give an over-all view.

2. Newspaper-Type Reports. Twelve cities issued newspaper-type annual reports in 1952, as compared with 11 in 1951. Only two known repeaters, however, were Richmond, Virginia, and West Palm Beach, Florida. The other cities issuing this type of report in 1952 were Dayton, Ohio; Kalamazoo, Michigan; Concord, New Hampshire; Pocatello, Idaho; Port Huron, Michigan; Berkley, Michigan; Garden City, Kansas; Plymouth, Michigan; Rochester, New York; and Chandler, Oklahoma. It will be noted that four cities in Michigan used this type of report.

In six of the 12 cities the annual report was published as a separate tabloid section, generally in a Sunday edition, while four other cities used only one or two pages in a local newspaper. Included in this latter group was Berkley, Michigan, which issued its annual report as a series of articles in a dozen different editions. The Concord and Rochester reports were published by the city rather than by a newspaper. Rochester achieved outstanding clarity of print and cuts by using a slicker paper than ordinary newspaper stock.

3. Distribution. The smaller cities were more successful in distributing their reports to a large percentage of the population. The cities over 100,000 printed only one for each 20 of the population, while the cities under 5,000 averaged one copy for each three persons. The average city printed one for each five persons (see Table 1). Three of the four cities which reported printing one copy for each person in the city used the newspaper-type report.

One out of four cities used a type of distribution that put a report in nearly every home. Ten per cent of the cities mailed their reports with utility bills, 10 per cent delivered the reports to homes by city employees or hired delivery men, while 5 per cent mailed reports to the taxpayers, mostly by enclosing copies with tax bills. About one-third of the cities mailed reports to "selected lists" while about 40 per cent of the cities made copies of the report available at city offices.

Most cities required from three to four months time to prepare and distribute their report after the close of the year. The average time for all cities was 15 weeks, as compared with 13 weeks in 1951 and 14 weeks in 1950. Some cities, particularly the smaller ones, reported publication of their reports within two weeks after the close of the year. In contrast, one city took more than a year to complete its report.

4. Cost of Annual Reports. The median cost of the annual report was up 17 per cent from that of 1951 and 38 per cent from that of 1950. The average city spent $645 on its report, ranging from $15 spent by Fremont, Michigan, for 50 copies of its report, to $7,063 spent by New Orleans for 5,000 copies.

LEAFLETS. Complete information on this type of public reporting is difficult to assemble, but information at hand indicates that an increasing number of cities are using this method. Seventy-three cities issued leaflets in 1952, an increase of about 10 per cent over 1951. About half of these cities also issued annual reports.

Most of the leaflets were enclosed with the annual property tax bill. In a sense they are abbreviated annual reports, aimed at showing what a small percentage of the total tax bill is actually paid to the municipality and specifically what the city's tax dollar produces in the way of municipal services.

Other leaflets were designed to inform people of a particular activity or to get action on a specific proposal, such as on a bond issue. South Boston, Virginia, successfully used this technique in connection with proposed bond issues for water, sewerage, and off-street parking improvements. Junction City and Lawrence, Kansas, and Lubbock, Texas, used leaflets to encourage home owners to follow sanitary methods in connection with garbage and trash collection.

Several cities, such as Pomona, California, used leaflets to explain the operations of one city department at a time. Norfolk, Virginia, and Greenwich, Connecticut, distributed leaflets to school children cautioning them not to accept rides and giving other common sense advice relative to their police department crime prevention program. Several cities addressed leaflets to new citizens. These included Pasadena and Pomona, California; Dormont, Pennsylvania; and Janesville, Wisconsin. Eau Claire and Shorewood, Wisconsin, distributed leaflets explaining the purpose and processes of current reassessment programs.

Phoenix, Arizona, demonstrated the effectiveness of well-designed information leaflets in connection with an extensive annexation program. Pomona, California, has shown particular enthusiasm for the use of leaflets, having issued them on taxes, crime prevention, off-street parking, and many other leading issues. The increased use of leaflets and their variety of purpose should encourage more cities to apply this method of enlisting broad citizen cooperation in municipal operations and programs.

RADIO AND TELEVISION. The use of radio and television for municipal reporting got a shot in the arm during 1952, with approximately one-third of the cities replying to the questionnaire indicating use of this medium during the year. This was more than double the number reporting these methods in 1951.

A strong challenge for leadership in this field was made by San Antonio, having almost three hours of radio station time each week. This included six radio and two television programs. Among these was a direct radio broadcast of council proceedings from the regular meetings each week. Several other cities, such as Austin, Texas, tape record council proceedings and then edit them to a 30-minute program. Durham, North Carolina, added vitality to its regular weekly program by recording the program at a fire drill tower, with the chief explaining what was going on and why, and with real sound effects in the background.

Other cities that reported to the people by radio were: Berkeley, Menlo Park, Pasadena, and Petaluma, California; Boulder and Sterling, Colorado; Coral Gables, Florida; Pittsburg, Kansas; Bangor and Madawaska, Maine; Newton and Quincy, Massachusetts; Escanaba, Fremont, Grand Rapids, Marysville, and Port Huron, Michigan; Concord, New Hampshire; Schenectady, New York; Burlington and Durham, North Carolina; Minot, North Dakota; Dayton, Ohio; Salem, Oregon; Easton and Lubbock, Texas; Chattanooga, Johnson City, Knoxville, and Nashville, Tennessee; Austin, Texas; Lynchburg and Norfolk, Virginia; Puyallup, Washington; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Ten cities, including San Antonio, conducted television programs. In Dayton, Ohio, a weekly television program was given an additional spark, and a variation on the usual question-and-answer discussion session, by a system involving direct telephone questions to the panel of officials. The officials attempt to provide answers immediately, and unanswered questions received replies later by mail or telephone. Kansas City, Missouri, broadcast a half-hour television program at a very popular Sunday night hour. The mayor, the manager, and department heads appeared on this program to explain current problems and city functions.

Philadelphia conducted two regular television programs prepared under the direction of its bureau of public information and service. One program, titled "Tell it to the Mayor," appeared twice monthly and another program, "Public Servant No. 1," appeared weekly. Other cities known to have used television during the year were Grand Rapids, Michigan; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Norfolk, Virginia; Pasadena, California; Mount Lebanon township, Pennsylvania; and Syracuse, New York.

MOVIES. The number of cities that used movies in public reporting showed another decrease in 1952. Only five cities reported use of this medium: Pasadena and Long Beach, California; Port Huron, Michigan; Auburn, Maine; and Pittsburg, Kansas. Three cities, however, produced new municipal films during the year: San Diego, California; Concordia, Kansas; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The Milwaukee movie was produced with the assistance of the University of Wisconsin and was released late in the year. The San Diego 16-millimeter movie, titled "The City You Live In," was produced at a total cost of $7,500. The showing of this 27-minute film usually is supplemented by distribution to the audience of a four-page leaflet giving additional facts and information not covered in the movie. It is interesting to note that seven California cities are numbered among those which have produced municipal films. These include San Diego, Burbank, San Mateo, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Pasadena, and Oceanside.

The low-cost possibilities of movie production were demonstrated by the city manager of Concordia, Kansas, who himself wrote the narration and did the filming. The eight-millimeter, 15-minute movie was produced at a total cost of approximately $200.

OTHER REPORTING MEDIA. In addition to public reporting by leaflets, annual reports, movies, television and radio, where the taxpaying public sits as audience, spectator, or reader, many cities afforded citizens the opportunity for a first-hand contact with municipal operations through the use of open house. Sixteen cities, as against 10 in the previous year, reported holding general open house during 1952. In addition, many cities took the opportunity of the dedication of a new building, such as a fire station, to offer citizens the opportunity for a formal inspection. The 16 cities which held open house were: Berkeley, Huntington Park, Merced, Monterey Park, Pasadena, Richmond, and Santa Monica, California; Dayton, Ohio; Des Moines, Iowa; Norfolk, Virginia; Stratford, Connecticut; University City, Missouri; Auburn, Maine; Camden, South Carolina; and Quakertown, Pennsylvania.

In Richmond, California, open house in May was attended by approximately 3,500 people. The occasion was the opening of the new civic center, and citizens were taken on conducted tours of the city hall, art center, auditorium, hall of justice, library, corporation yard, and fire station. The function was widely publicized with the cooperation of civic organizations, and a special sticker announcing the event was used on all outgoing mail by city departments and the local chamber of commerce.

Dayton, Ohio, held its third annual open house in September. Emphasis was placed on quality rather than quantity, a previous year's poll of visitors having indicated the somewhat surprising fact that there had been too much to see. Each city division was urged to enter one exhibit in the contest and employee interest was stimulated by a contest conducted and judged by civic leaders. Working models of municipal projects were among those displays given awards. Portland, Maine, continued its experiment with regional town meetings at school buildings in different parts of the city with councilmen and the city manager present.

Cities Issuing Reports in 1952. General annual municipal reports are known to have been issued in 1952 by the 130 cities listed below. The list is presented alphabetically by states within population groups:

Cities over 100,000: Berkeley, Long Beach, and Pasadena, California; Hartford, Connecticut; Wilmington, Delaware; Des Moines, Iowa; New Orleans, Louisiana; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Newark, New Jersey; Rochester, New York; Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio; Nashville, Tennessee; Austin, Texas; Norfolk and Richmond, Virginia; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Cities 50,000 to 100,000: Alameda and Santa Monica, California; Newton and Quincy, Massachusetts; Kalamazoo and Pontiac, Michigan; Schenectady, New York; Durham, North Carolina; Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina; and Lubbock, Texas.

Cities 25,000 to 50,000: Huntington Park, Palo Alto and San Leandro, California; Stratford, Connecticut; Pensacola and West Palm Beach, Florida; Pocatello, Idaho; Bangor and Lewiston, Maine; Muskegon and Port Huron, Michigan; University City, Missouri; Concord, New Hampshire; Teaneck, New Jersey; Jamestown, New York; Fayetteville, North Carolina; East Cleveland, Ohio; Salem, Oregon; Easton and Mount Lebanon, Pennsylvania; Johnson City, Tennessee; Burlington, Vermont; Lynchburg, Virginia; and Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Cities 10,000 to 25,000: Menlo Park, Merced, Montebello, Monterey Park, Petaluma and South Pasadena, California; Boulder, Colorado; Windsor, Connecticut; Coral Gables, Florida; Winnetka, Illinois; Atchison, Garden City, Junction City and Pittsburg, Kansas; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Auburn and Brunswick, Maine; Berkley, Escanaba, Marquette and Midland, Michigan; Middleborough, Mississippi; Claremont, New Hampshire; Fair Lawn, New Jersey; Garden City, Rockville Centre and Scarsdale, New York; Burlington and Statesville, North Carolina; Minot, North Dakota; Ironton, Ohio; Kingsport, Tennessee; Fredericksburg, Virginia; and Puyallup, Washington.

Cities 5,000 to 10,000: Mountain Brook, Alabama; El Cajon and Woodland, California; Sterling, Colorado; Glencoe and Hinsdale, Illinois; Houlton, Old Town and Rockland, Maine; Westminster, Maryland; Ipswich, Massachusetts; Plymouth, Michigan; Alliance, Nebraska; Mooresville, North Carolina; Grants Pass, Oregon; Quakertown, Pennsylvania; Camden, South Carolina; Taylor, Texas; Hartford, Rockingham, Springfield and St. Johnsbury, Vermont; Salem, Virginia and Ellensburg, Washington.

Cities under 5,000: Fillmore, California; Oglesby, Illinois; Bucksport and Madowaska, Maine; Mount Desert, Maryland; Fremont, Gross Pointe Shores, Marysville and St. Johns, Michigan; Wayzata, Minnesota; Gordon, Nebraska; Carey, Ohio; Chandler, Oklahoma; Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania; Hearne, Texas; Bellows Falls, Middlebury (town) and Middlebury (village), Vermont; Sunnyside, Washington; and Fox Point, Wisconsin.

Council-Manager Government

SIXTY-NINE places were added in 1952 to the number of local governments operating under the council manager plan. Of these, 43 adopted the plan by home rule charter or under optional state laws, 18 by ordinance, and eight adopted the plan in previous years. No city abandoned the plan in 1952 but six were removed from the directory making a net gain of 63 for the year. This compares with a net gain of 63 cities in 1951 and 66 in 1950. During the 12-year period, 1940 to 1951 inclusive, the average number of adoptions per year was 48. The total number of places with the council-manager plan at the end of 1952 was 1,139. Seven cities adopted the plan early in 1953 making a total of 1,146 on March 1, 1953 (see Directory in this Year Book).

The 43 places that adopted the plan by charter or by state enabling act in 1952 are: Indio (5,300), Mountain View (6,563), Riverside (46,764), and Santa Ana (45,533), California; North Miami, Florida (10,734); Sylvania, Georgia (2,939); Bloomington (34,163), East Moline (13,913), Evanston (73,641), Oak Park (63,529), Peoria (111,856), Rock Island (48,710), Wood River (10,190), and Woodstock (7,192), Illinois; Parsons (14,750) and Wamego (1,869), Kansas; Pikeville, Kentucky (5,154); Amity (400), Corinth (1,167), Hartland (1,310), Hermon (1,728), Hudson (455), Oqunquit (1,200), and Phillips (1,088), Maine; Arlington (44,353) and Holden (5,975), Massachusetts; Springfield, Michigan (3,000); Bemidji (10,001), Mankato (18,809), New Ulm (9,348), Minnesota; Picayune, Mississippi (6,707); Helena, Montana (17,581); Henryetta, Oklahoma (7,987); Sutherlin, Oregon (2,230); Newport, Rhode Island (37,564); Hereford (5,207), Ranger (3,989), and Snyder (12,010), Texas; Hampton, Virginia (55,028); Blacksburg, Virginia (3,358); Tacoma (143,673) and Vancouver (41,664), Washington; and Beaconsfield, Quebec (5,000).

The 18 municipalities that adopted council-manager ordinances during 1952 are: Eloy, Arizona (3,580); Needles (4,051), Nevada City (2,505), North Sacramento (6,029), and San Marino (11,230), California; North Bay Village, Florida (500); Deerfield (3,288), Maywood (27,473), and Westchester (4,308), Illinois; Coon Rapids, Iowa (1,676); Hamilton Lakes (Guilford College P.O.), North Carolina (600); Newtown Township (Newtown Square) (2,095), Schuylkill Haven (6,597), Sharpsville (5,415), Whitehall (7,342), and Zelienople (2,981), Pennsylvania; Richfield, Utah (4,212); and Richlands, Virginia (4,648).

Voters in 35 cities during 1952 rejected proposals to adopt council-manager government: San Bernardino, California (63,058); New Haven, Connecticut (164,443); Chattahoochee (8,473) and Fort Myers (13,195), Florida; Acworth, Georgia (1,466); Alton (32,550), Bushnell (3,317), Galesburg (31,425), Herrin (9,331), Moline (37,397), Olney (8,612), Quincy (41,450), and Springfield (81,628), Illinois; Topeka, Kansas (78,791); Nicholasville, Kentucky (3,406); Prince Georges County (194,182) and Takoma Park (13,341), Maryland; Amesbury (10,851). Dedham (18,487), Southbridge (17,519), and Stoneham (13,229), Massachusetts; Chisholm, Minnesota (6,861); Cape Girardeau, Missouri (21,578); Holderness (209) and Plymouth (3,039), New Hampshire; Boonton (7,163) and Livingston Township (9,932), New Jersey; Circleville, Ohio (8,723); Lane County, Oregon (125,776); Bristol (12,320) and Jamestown (2,068), Rhode Island; San Marcos, Texas (9,980); Princess Anne County, Virginia (42,277); King County (Seattle), Washington (732,992); and Evansville, Wisconsin (2,531).

Of the 78 referendums held in 1952, 43, or 55 per cent, resulted in adoption of council-manager government by vote of the people or receipt of charter by action of the state legislature. This compares with a 63 per cent favorable action in 1951 and 69 per cent in 1950.

Other Changes in Directory. Eight cities that had adopted the plan in previous years were added to the directory in 1952. Seven of these cities had adopted the plan by ordinance: Escondido (6,544) and Paso Robles (4,835), California; Manchester, Iowa (3,987); East Ann Arbor, Michigan (1,810); Hastings-on-Hudson (7,565) and Scarsdale (13,156), New York; and Uvalde, Texas (8,674). Buena Vista, Virginia (5,214), adopted a special charter passed by legislature.

Six cities were removed from the directory in 1952 for various reasons: Zeeland, Michigan, and Atwood, Tennessee, because these cities were listed in error as council-manager places, when in fact they have the mayor-council plan; Hamburg, Pennsylvania, and St. Agathe-des-Monts, Quebec, because the councils have not appointed managers; Elizabeth City County, Virginia, because this county voted to consolidate with the city of Hampton and the town of Phoebus under the new name of city of Hampton with a council-manager charter; and Montebello, California, because the council-manager ordinance was rescinded.

Cities Voting on Abandonment. Eleven cities held referendums during 1952 on the continuation of the council-manager plan and the voters in every instance decided to retain the plan. These 11 places are: Jasper, Alabama (8,558); Holton, Kansas (2,705); Old Orchard Beach, Maine (4,707); Brookfield (5,810) and Nevada (8,009), Missouri; Ashland (1,599) and Derry (5,826), New Hampshire; The Dalles, Oregon (7,676); Columbia, South Carolina (86,914); Dalhart, Texas (5,918) and Ashland, Wisconsin (10,640). A total of 46 cities and counties abandoned the council-manager plan in previous years, excluding eight places where the plan has been re-adopted.[1]

Other Developments. Mississippi amended its council-manager enabling act (Chapter 385 of the Laws of 1948) to permit any city or town to adopt

[1] The 46 other places which have abandoned the council-manager plan by vote of the people since 1908 are: Hot Springs, Arkansas; Santa Barbara, California; Fort Myers, St. Cloud, and Tampa, Florida; Mason City, Iowa; Brooks and Orient, Maine; Fall River, Orange, and Waltham, Massachusetts; Albion, Michigan; Bethlehem, Conway, Dover, Franklin, Keene, and Littleton, New Hampshire; Cape May and Trenton, New Jersey; Binghamton, New York; Akron, Ashtabula, Cleveland, and Lima, Ohio; Collinsville, Durant, Lawton, and Sulphur, Oklahoma; Cottage Grove, Oregon; Aberdeen and Huron, South Dakota; Denton and Houston, Texas; Brandon, Cavendish, Hardwick village, Ludlow town and village, Montpelier, and St. Albans, Vermont; Madison, Rhinelander, and Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Brandon, Manitoba, and St. Jerome, Quebec, Canada. For more details on abandonments see Arthur W. Bromage, "Manager Plan Abandonments" (National Municipal League, 1949). Eight places which abandoned the plan some years ago have since re-adopted it: San Mateo County, California; Ashland, Kentucky; Madison, South Dakota; Bennington town and village, and Brattleboro, Vermont; and Gainesville and Waco, Texas.

the council-manager plan. San Leandro, California, voters turned down a proposed charter amendment which provided for the election of the mayor by the people instead of selection by the council as at present. In Virginia, Arlington County turned down a proposal to incorporate as a municipality while Warwick County voted to become a city. Several council-manager cities adopted new charters, including Baker, Oregon; Harrisonburg, Virginia; Big Rapids, Michigan.

The United States Bureau of the Budget at the request of the President prepared a council-manager plan for the District of Columbia but it was opposed by the board of commissioners of the District and was not submitted to the Congress. Boulder City, Nevada, was administratively separated from the United States Bureau of Reclamation and a city manager appointed under an executive order issued by the Secretary of Interior.

Unofficial Cities. Several cities in 1952 provided for the appointment of administrators with powers and duties too circumscribed to qualify these places as having the council-manager plan. New Orleans, for example, adopted a new charter providing for the strong mayor plan with a chief administrator appointed by the mayor who in turn appoints many of the department heads. This plan is similar to the plan provided in the Philadelphia charter adopted in the preceding year. A number of smaller cities in other states adopted ordinances creating the position of administrative officer. Cities and towns that have adopted such modified manager plans are not included in the council-manager directory.

Growth of the Plan. A total of 1,146 places have adopted the council-manager plan as of March 1, 1953, and are included in the directory of council-manager cities and counties. Of this total number, 1,106 are in the continental United States, three in Alaska, one in Puerto Rico, and 36 in Canada. This total includes seven places which were added to the list early in 1953.

The number of local governments that now have the council-manager plan is more than double the 517 places that had the plan at the end of 1940 and considerably in excess of the 634 places that had the plan at the end of 1945. This reflects the large number of adoptions during the six years, 1946 through 1952.

Maine with 117 places under the council-manager plan leads all other states, followed by California with 106 council-manager cities and counties, Texas with 94, Michigan with 85, and Virginia with 63. The population of all places operating under the council-manager plan now totals more than 23,000,000, according to the 1950 census.

The first council manager charter was adopted by popular vote 41 years ago.[2] Now nearly 39 per cent of all cities in the United States over 25,000 have council-manager government, and 34 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have this form of government (see Table 1). There are more council-manager than mayor-council or commission-governed cities

[2] The council-manager plan was originally devised and promoted by the National Short Ballot Organization, of which Woodrow Wilson was president and Richard S. Childs was secretary, as a part of its effort to make government more responsible by reducing the number of elective offices. This organization had been promoting the commission plan, but when Mr. Childs read of the success of a "general manager" in Staunton, Virginia, in 1908-11 under a mayor and bicameral council, he argued that the concentration of administrative authority in such an appointive official under a single commission would remedy the

in the 50,000-to-100,000 population group and in the 250,000-to-500,000 group.

The 15 counties that have the county manager plan are Sacramento, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California; Fulton County, Georgia; Anne Arundel and Montgomery Counties, Maryland; Petroleum County, Montana; Monroe County, New York; Durham and Guilford Counties, North Carolina; McMinn County, Tennessee; and Albemarle, Arlington, Fairfax, and Henrico Counties, Virginia.

TABLE 1

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Population Group	Total No. of Cities in Group*	Cities with Council-Manager Plan†	
		No.	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	3,408	87	2.5
2,500 to 5,000	1,557	158	10.1
5,000 to 10,000	1,093	243	22.3
10,000 to 25,000	752	255	33.9
25,000 to 50,000	249	101	40.6
50,000 to 100,000	126	53	42.1
100,000 to 500,000	88	32	36.4
Over 500,000	18	1	5.6

*This column includes only places in continental United States that are classified as incorporated urban places by the United States Bureau of the Census in U.S. Census of Population, 1950, Vol. I Summary.

†A total of 209 local governments which have the council-manager plan are omitted from this column because they are not classified by the Bureau of the Census as incorporated urban places or because they are outside the continental United States. These 211 places include 21 places of less than 1,000 population; 15 counties; 133 towns and townships in the New England states, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; three cities in Alaska; one city in Puerto Rico; and 36 cities in Canada. The grand total of 1,141 council-manager municipalities on December 31, 1952, was 1,136.

Studies and Reports. In California the Haynes Foundation published a book by John C. Bollens, entitled "Appointive Executive Local Government; the California Experience," based on a field study of 132 cities and counties in that state. The National Municipal League issued revised editions of "Story of the Council-Manager Plan," "City Employees and the Manager Plan," and "A Guide for Charter Commissions." Other publications include a book, entitled "Civic Victories," by Richard S. Childs"; "The City Manager Plan in Illinois," by William O. Winter; and a leaflet issued by the League of Minnesota Municipalities on "The Pros and Cons of the Council-Manager Plan."

weaknesses of the commission plan. The Short Ballot Organization drafted a charter for Lockport, New York, in 1911, but the first city to adopt its "commission-manager" or council-manager plan by vote of the people was Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912, and the first large city to do so was Dayton, Ohio, which put the plan into effect in 1914. In the meantime the National Municipal League, which since 1900 had recommended the strong mayor plan, at its 1913 conference received from its committee on commission government a report favorable to the council-manager plan. This committee, composed of Charles A. Beard, Ernest S. Bradford, Richard S. Childs, William Bennett Munro, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, was influenced largely by the Lockport plan and by Mr. Childs. Accordingly, the League's model city charter was revised in 1915 to incorporate the council-manager plan, and ever since then the League has promoted the adoption of this form of local government.

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Planning and Zoning

Developments in 1952

By Robert C. Stuart

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RAPID suburban growth was the stimulus for many of the planning activities of 1952. Increased attention was given to the development of outlying industrial, commercial, residential, and recreational areas, and to the overhauling of the local government machinery so as to provide urban planning and administrative services to these new areas.

The growth of cities closely followed the expansion of the national economy. The U.S. Department of Commerce announced that investment in new industrial plants and production equipment totaled almost $28,000,000,000 in 1952. This new and expanded industry contributed to the growth of urban concentrations of population.

From the point of view of planning in 1952, it is significant that this great urban growth is occurring primarily around rather than in cities. For example, 84 per cent of the new industrial construction in the New York region from 1946 to 1950 was located in areas which contained little industry prior to 1946. As this explosive growth of plants, homes, and stores outward into the country continues, planning attention has been directed toward outlying industrial sites, land subdivisions, and suburban shopping centers.

Industrial Sites and Dispersal. Industrial dispersal as a defense measure quickened the search for outlying industrial sites in many cities. The U.S. Department of Commerce distributed an "Industrial Dispersion Guidebook for Communities." The Department is working with industrial dispersion task forces in 79 cities—35 more than were reported in 1951. These local committees prepare maps of their areas showing available industrial sites outside the target areas created by concentrations of existing population and industry.

The sites available for various types of industry are one of the features of the metropolitan land use plan being prepared by the Detroit Metropolitan Area Regional Planning Commission. Richmond, California, completed a comprehensive industrial site plan during the year. The Urban Land Institute published a survey entitled "Planned Industrial Districts."

These efforts to assist in the location of industry were supplemented in some areas by the issuance of revenue bonds to finance the construction of industrial buildings for lease to private industry. This controversial device was approved in November by the voters of Louisiana as a constitutional amendment, was the subject of a court test in DeKalb County, Georgia, and was used in several new industrial installations in Elizabethton, Tennessee.

There were indications of an increased recognition on the part of industrial leaders of the importance of good municipal services and sound planning of urban development. This was reported by the University of Alabama's Bureau of Public Administration in "Local Government Services and Industrial Development in the Southeast." A similar theme is voiced in "Business Action for Better Cities," a report of the Businessmen's Conference on Urban Problems held June 1952 in Portland, Oregon. Considerable planning has been devoted to the urban development springing up around such large new industrial installations as the United States Steel plant near Morrisville, Pennsylvania.

The evil effects produced by the establishment of a large plant without adequate planning for consequent community development continued to be demonstrated during the year in the area around the Atomic Energy Commission's Savannah River Project near Aiken, South Carolina. The AEC announced that it would build another giant atomic plant in southern Ohio and that, following the Savannah River precedent, it would not build a new town as it had done at Oak Ridge, Richland, and Los Alamos.

Suburban Residential and Business Development. The Bureau of the Census announced that in the year before the 1950 census 31,000,000 Americans changed their residence, suggesting the size of the country-to-city and the city-to-suburbs population movements. These long-term trends continued into 1952. However, the kind of "suburban sprawl" development that was occurring in many areas received increased scrutiny. A report by the Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board in British Columbia effectively critized the longer walking distances to schools, stores, and transportation, and the higher taxes and service costs inherent in scattered residential development.

New subdivision regulations in Tulsa County, Oklahoma, require that the planning commission consider the cost of providing a proposed subdivision with services before acting on the proposal. During 1952 a number of cities and counties strengthened their regulations to require that the developer install the streets, utilities, and other improvements in a subdivision as a condition of acceptance. Increased emphasis was given in many planning commissions to the preliminary design of neighborhoods prior to subdivision of the land.

Keeping pace with residential decentralization were new suburban shopping centers in all parts of the country. The characteristic pattern of these was an island of stores surrounded by parking. A survey of 13 centers revealed that off-street parking space exceeded floor space in a range between 2.1 to 1 and 4.8 to 1.

The need for parks and playgrounds was receiving attention, too, lest residence, business, and industry swallow up all the land. "Not Yet Too Late," the title of a report from the Chattanooga-Hamilton County area, sounds a note that should be heard in many metropolitan areas.

Metropolitan Planning. Many localities found that to meet problems of suburban development and provide for the adequate planning and development of these areas required reorganization of their local planning machinery. Several new metropolitan planning agencies were established or studied. In July a National Capital Regional Planning Council representing areas of Virginia and Maryland and the District of Columbia was established. It will share the staff of the enlarged and strengthened National Capital Planning Commission. In Connecticut the Hartford Metropolitan Area Development Council was formed to bring together representatives of adjacent jurisdictions.

Regional planning commissions were proposed in Sacramento, California, and Columbia, South Carolina. In San Francisco three different proposals have been made to enable the metropolitan community to deal with highway, transit, and other planning problems: a regional planning commission; a state authority to plan, construct, and operate projects; and the expansion of cooperative efforts among the 54 existing city and county planning commissions.

Existing metropolitan agencies were active. Vancouver and Wenatchee, Washington, strengthened their regional planning programs with the employment of staff personnel. In Atlanta the Metropolitan Planning Commission published a report on land use and transportation trends and problems. In New York the six communities in the North Westchester Joint Planning Program have contracted for continuous planning assistance.

New city-county planning commissions were formed to deal with metropolitan expansion in Macon-Bibb County and Atlanta-Fulton County, Georgia. Augusta-Richmond County, Georgia, employed a planning director and staff. In Colorado and Washington an effective state-wide effort was being made to encourage joint city-county planning efforts.

It was natural that the supplying of urban services to new residential and industrial areas would increase attempts to extend corporate boundaries to include the new areas. The Bureau of the Census reported that in one year 9 per cent of the municipalities under one million population had successful annexations. San Antonio added 80 square miles. In Milwaukee, Nashville, Indianapolis, and Denver annexation and consolidation of governmental services were studied. Nationwide interest in Atlanta's successful "Plan of Improvement" has been so great that the city is reprinting the three-year-old report in order to meet requests. The complex task of annexation and consolidation and redistribution of functions between the city and county was completed during 1952.

County Planning. With the expansion of urban development beyond city limits, counties are doing more planning. Probably the need for county planning is even greater when there is a multiplicity of jurisdictions. In 24 years the number of municipalities in St. Louis County had jumped from 15 to 94, according to "Let's Get Together," by the St. Louis County Planning Commission. San Mateo, Marin, and San Diego counties, California, completed street and highway plans. Washtenaw County, Michigan, published a metropolitan area plan for Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti. Preliminary to zoning revision, Arlington County, Virginia, did an economic survey and Baltimore County, Maryland, started a comprehensive land-use survey. Arlington County also prepared a six-year capital improvement program. In New Jersey, Passaic County completed a parks plan and in New York, Broome County an industrial site plan. Tulsa County, Oklahoma, published a population distribution projection. The U.S. Department of Agriculture reported rural zoning enabling acts on the books of 38 states. Zoning ordinances have been adopted by 173 counties in 23 states.

State Planning. State planning agencies continued a broad range of activities including economic development, coordination of the land-use activities of other state agencies, mapping, resource analysis, and technical planning assistance to localities. The Pennsylvania State Planning Board received an appropriation of $ 200,000 for technical services to local government agencies in solving regional planning problems of state-wide significance. Tennessee published a street naming and house numbering guide and a study of toll roads. "Economic Development, 1940-50, 1951-60" was an analysis by the Puerto Rico Planning Board. The Maryland State Planning Commission distributed "Organizing for Industrial Development."

Statewide organizations of citizens interested in planning were active in Michigan, New Jersey, Alabama, Florida, Iowa, Indiana, and Wisconsin, among other states.

Preserving the Central City. While increasing their attention to outlying urban areas cities were also intensifying their efforts to perserve and revitalize the older areas of the city. Slum clearance and urban redevelopment projects were in various stages of planning and execution in all parts of the United States. Areas to be redeveloped for industry were slated for Chicago, Los Angeles, Richmond, and Detroit. Redevelopment for residential use was underway in Norfolk, Detroit, and San Francisco. San Francisco was also proposing replanning of a poorly laid out "arrested development" neighborhood. Nashville's Capital Hill redevelopment project received nationwide attention.

State redevelopment enabling laws were upheld by courts in Michigan, Illinois, Rhode Island, Arkansas, and New York, but ruled unconstitutional in Florida. In Kansas the supreme court ruled that the redevelopment act for Kansas City was a special, not a general, act and as such was unconstitutional.

Central Business District Planning. In central business districts parking problems were receiving the most attention. In Los Angeles the Pershing Square Garage, an underground structure for 2,000 cars, was opened for operation in September. In Chicago a similar structure was proposed for Grant Park. Reports on central business district traffic and parking were completed in Youngstown, Ohio; Syracuse, New York; Racine, Wisconsin; Richmond, California; Johnson City, Tennessee; Raleigh, North Carolina and Augusta, Georgia.

It was apparent in many cities that the growth of traffic volumes was outstripping the construction of new parking and expressway facilities. Officials and businessmen were turning their attention to proposals to improve transit service as a less expensive source of immediate traffic relief.

Throughout the country there was a decided lack of comprehensive plans for central business districts. However, nationwide attention was accorded the Philadelphia City Planning Commission's Penn Center Plan, a bold proposal for a giant downtown shopping mall, parking, and truck terminal.

The legal powers of municipal authorities to issue bonds and to construct and operate parking facilities was upheld in Ohio and Illinois. A significant report on "Parking—How to Finance It" was prepared by the Automotive Safety Foundation.

Comprehensive City Planning. The year 1952 saw a general intensification of city planning activities throughout the country. Planning for traffic movement, always an important city activity, resulted in major street and expressway plans in Denver, Colorado; Oshkosh, Wisconsin; Clinton, Etowah, Gallatin, Union City, and Lewisburg, Tennessee. A report on expressways was completed for Greater Kansas City. The San Francisco "Trafficways Plan" was accepted by the city department of public works and the state division of highways as a guide for the work of those offices.

The official map, an important device for carrying out street plans, received increased study in many places. A California limited access highway act was upheld by the supreme court of that state.

Ordinances to prohibit billboards along expressways were proposed and adopted in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Atlanta. An excellent report, "Roadside Protection in California," was distributed by the California Roadside Council.

Among the cities which completed master plans during 1952 were Hutchinson, Kansas; Lincoln, Nebraska; New Orleans, Louisiana; Mineral Park, California; Johnson City, Tennessee; Boston, Massachusetts; Valparaiso, Indiana; and Gladwyne, Kenilworth, and Glen Rock, New Jersey.

An increasing number of cities were studying the rehabilitation and conservation of residential areas. San Francisco completed land use plans for all of its community districts. Programs to eliminate substandard housing, such as Pasadena's "operation junk-yard," were underway in many cities. Madison, Wisconsin, adopted a comprehensive housing code. Housing quality surveys were reported in Philadelphia and Yonkers. Intensive neighborhood planning was undertaken in many cities including Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Recreation planning also received a great deal of attention in 1952 with plans published in Tacoma, Washington; London, Ontario; Youngstown, Ohio and Murfreesboro, Tennessee. School reports were completed in Los Angeles, Youngstown, and Wilson County and Greenville, Tennessee.

Economic, land use, and population basic surveys for planning were completed in many cities including Madison and Oshkosh, Wisconsin; Eastport, Maine; Paterson, New Jersey; Norman, Oklahoma; Phoenix, Arizona; and a number of cities in Kentucky.

Sound long-range financial thinking was furthered in cities which prepared capital improvement programs, including San Francisco, Philadelphia, New Haven, Cleveland, Baltimore and Fond du Lac and La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Citizen understanding of planning was broadened by popular reports published in Oakland, California, and Greensboro, North Carolina, and by the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

Planning commissions were called upon for a wide range of special studies and duties. San Francisco prepared location plans for fire stations and an airline bus terminal; planning staff members are members of the "situation plot" to be activated in case of disaster. Oakland, Buffalo, and Salt Lake City prepared waterfront plans.

Zoning. New and revised zoning ordinances for the protection and guidance of private development were adopted in cities too many to mention.

Zoning continues to be improved by experimentation with new procedures. During 1952 the proposed New York City zoning ordinance received careful study throughout the country, since it contained a number of new and important developments. The New Jersey Supreme Court upheld the requirement of a minimum floor area for dwelling units. The Doolittle Committee, convened to study the problems posed by a series of disastrous plane crashes in residential areas, recommended among other items the creation of a zone for agricultural use along the runway extensions of future airports.

Planning Education and Research. Measured by the number of planning positions open in various planning programs, the serious shortage of qualified planners continued through 1952. In Philadelphia in February, and again at the ASPO National Planning Conference in Boston in October, special sessions were devoted to the recruiting of men for these unfilled positions. These sessions highlighted the need for the training of more persons for the planning profession. In an effort to accomplish this at least five schools, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Georgia Institute of Technology, University of Pennsylvania, Harvard University, and University of North Carolina, announced fellowships open to city planning students.

A Center for Urban and Regional Studies was established at the New School for Social Research. A world-wide survey of the training and professional standards of city planners was conducted by the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, and published under the title "Education in Town Planning." An important report on urban land policies throughout the world, intended to serve as an aid to less developed countries, was prepared by the United Nations Department of Social Affairs.

Professional Organization. The American Society of Planning Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago) serves as a general clearing house of information, studies, and activities in support of planning. During 1952 the Society prepared a number of special research reports for subscribers to the Society's Planning Advisory Service. Valuable information concerning the preparation and administration of zoning ordinances were contained in reports on zoning exceptions and variances, special districts, minimum requirements for lots and building size, and forms for zoning administration. Other research reports included surveys of municipal authorities for the financing and administration of public improvements, planning for school capacities and locations, installation of physical improvements as required by subdivision regulations, budgets of community planning agencies, salaries and staff requirements in community planning agencies, municipal provision of parking facilities, and economic analyses of market areas for shopping centers.

City Planning, Zoning, and Subdivision Data

CITY planning data on organization, number of employees, and expenditures, and zoning and land subdivision policies are shown in Table XII for 413 cities over 25,000 population as reported by city officials early in 1953. Cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population also received the planning questionnaire and their replies are included in this summary.

Organization for Planning. A total of 756 cities over 10,000 population reported an official planning agency established by city charter or ordinance, and 30 other cities have unofficial planning agencies or committees; 28 cities over 25,000 population reported that they have neither an official nor unofficial agency (see Table 1). The number of appointed members on official planning commissions ranges from two to 28. A total of 464 of the 741 reporting cities have from five to seven members and a median membership of six.

The mayor and city council predominantly make the appointments to planning commissions in every population group—in 663 out of 722 reporting cities. In 35 cities the city manager makes the appointments and in two cities the public works director; in 22 cities the planning agency members are elected directly by the people.

With the problems of many cities extending beyond corporate boundaries, interest has been shown in recent years in the formation of regional and city-county planning commissions. At least 24 of the cities shown in Table XII are known to operate under city-county planning boards. These cities are Tucson, Arizona; Napa, California, Boulder, Colorado; Atlanta, Augusta and Gainesville, Georgia; Rockford, Illinois; Marion, Indiana; Lexington, Louisville, Newport and Paducah, Kentucky; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Billings, Montana; Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Toledo, Ohio; Eugene and Springfield, Oregon; Chattanooga and Nashville, Tennessee; and Ogden and Provo, Utah. In addition to these city-council agencies, regional planning commissions have

TABLE 1

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953

Population Group	No. Cities in Group	Type of Planning Agency		Number of Cities with:			
		Official	Unofficial	Comp. Zoning Ordinances	Separate Airport Zoning	Master Plan	Capital Improvement Budget
Over 500,000	18	17	0	15	8	16	12
250,000 to 500,000	23	19	0	20	11	18	7
100,000 to 250,000	65	50	2	52	10	35	25
50,000 to 100,000	129	89	3	93	19	60	56
25,000 to 50,000	276	179	13	187	34	100	86
10,000 to 25,000	836	402	12	424	48	205	224
All cities over 10,000	1,347	756	30	791	130	434	410

been established in the area of some of the larger cities. Examples of these agencies are the planning commissions for Detroit, Michigan; Hamilton County (Cincinnati), Ohio; Jefferson County (Birmingham), Alabama; Los Angeles County, California; and the Cleveland, Ohio regional planning commission which serves most of the metropolitan area except the cities of Cleveland and Lakewood.

Several states have state planning commissions which conduct an active program of assistance and technical aid to cities in over-all planning matters. These states include Alabama, Connecticut, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Tennessee, and Virginia. Other states (including Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Maryland, New York and Pennsylvania) provide less extensive planning assistance for cities. The University of Arkansas and the University of North Carolina provide planning assistance to cities in their states on a contractual basis.

A total of 166 cities reported having a full-time planning director, with 70 of these cities over 100,000 population. The 166 full-time planning directors are selected by the city planning commission in 71 cities, by the city manager in 52 cities, by the city council in 19 cities, by the mayor in 16 cities, and eight cities did not report.

In addition to the 166 cities with full-time planning directors, 315 cities reported that other city officials serve as planning director in addition to other duties. The city engineer serves as planning director in 95 of these 315 cities, the city manager in 56 cities, the chairman of the planning commission in 76 cities, the mayor in 18 cities, the building inspector in 16 cities, and the public works director in 16 cities. In 38 cities, other officials serve as planning director including secretaries to city planning commissions, city clerks, and administrative assistants to the city manager.

The official planning agencies of 180 cities over 10,000 had at least one full-time employee during 1952, and in 314 cities expenditures for planning in the 1952 fiscal year were over $1,000. Of the 197 cities over 50,000 with official planning agencies, 125 employ one of more full-time employees and 140 had 1952 planning expenditures in excess of $1,000. By contrast, only 19 of the 402 reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 with official planning agencies have one or more employees and 104 spent $1,000 or more on planning during 1952.

A total of 434 cities, including 65 per cent of the cities over 100,000, reported that they have master street plans showing the approximate location and alignment of future streets. A total of 410 cities, including 42 per cent of the cities over 100,000, reported that they have capital improvement budgets for streets, sewers and water lines and other public improvements.

Zoning. A total of 791 cities over 10,000 population indicated that they had comprehensive zoning ordinances governing use, height, bulk, and area. Seventy-two percent of the 511 cities over 25,000 population reported that they have had such ordinances, and 48 per cent of the 836 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have them. A few cities shown as "No" for zoning ordinances in Table XII do have zoning ordinances, but they are not of the comprehensive type governing use, height, bulk and area.

Many zoning ordinances have been revised during the past decade to take into account new kinds of land use such as drive-in restaurants and automobile tourist courts and the provision of off-street parking for commercial and residential construction. Each city was asked to report the year when its zoning ordinance was adopted or last completely or extensively revised, and 731 cities supplied this information for the Year Book. The trend toward modernization of zoning ordinances is shown by the fact that 278 cities have revised their ordinances between 1946 and 1950 and 166 cities in 1951, 1952, or early 1953. An additional 49 cities indicated that their zoning ordinances are now in process of extensive revision. The remaining cities reported that their zoning ordinances were last revised as follows: 19 cities between 1920 and 1925, 44 cities between 1926 and 1930, 36 cities between 1931 and 1935, 56 cities between 1936 and 1940, and 83 cities between 1941 and 1945.

A total of 130 cities have special airport zoning ordinances controlling land use and height of structures in airport approach zones. This includes cities which reported that the county has such an ordinance as well as those reporting city ordinances (see Table 1).

Land Subdivision. A total of 509 cities over 10,000 indicated that they had comprehensive land-subdivision regulations governing lay out of streets, blocks, lots, and utilities in newly developed areas.

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF CITIES OVER 10,000 REQUIRING IMPROVEMENTS IN NEW SUBDIVISIONS: 1953

Population Group	No. Cities in Group	Grading Streets	Grading and Surfacing Streets	Curbs and Gutter	Sidewalks	Water Mains	Sanitary Sewers	Storm Sewers	Street Trees	No Improvements required
Over 500,000	18	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	10
250,000 to 500,000	23	2	11	13	11	11	12	11	1	5
100,000 to 250,000	65	8	25	18	21	23	26	20	1	11
50,000 to 100,000	129	17	52	42	42	44	52	38	12	19
25,000 to 50,000	276	38	103	85	72	89	110	83	23	48
10,000 to 25,000	836	81	236	192	147	239	266	185	43	82
All cities over 10,000	1,347	146	432	355	298	411	471	342	81	175

As was the case with zoning ordinances, many cities have completely or extensively revised subdivision regulations in recent years. A total of 181 cities have revised their regulations between 1946 and 1950 and 151 cities in 1951, 1952, or early 1953. An additional 14 cities indicated that their subdivision regulations are now in process of extensive revision. The remaining cities reported that their subdivision regulations were last revised as follows: 16 cities between 1921 and 1930, 6 cities between 1931 and 1935, 27 cities between 1936 and 1940, and 53 cities between 1941 and 1945.

City officials were asked to report which of certain improvements must be installed before the plat is approved by the city. The improvements are grading all streets or grading and surfacing all streets; building curbs, gutters and sidewalks; installing water mains, sewer lines and storm sewers; and planting street trees.

This information is summarized by population groups in Table 2, which shows that more cities require improved streets (either graded or graded and surfaced) than any other improvement—578 cities. Next in order of number of cities requiring them are sanitary sewers, 471 cities; water mains, 411 cities; curbs and gutter, 355 cities; and storm sewers, 342 cities. In 175 cities, none of these improvements are required of real estate developers before approval of the plat.

Outside Water and Sewer Service. Officials were asked to report city policy on extending water and sewer lines outside the city limits, and their answers are summarized in Table 3. Cities which provide water and sewer services only to other cities or other governmental units are excluded from Table XII and Table 3, as are cities which may have a few customers outside the city limits but have adopted a policy of no further extensions.

TABLE 3

CITIES FURNISHING WATER AND SEWER SERVICE TO PROPERTIES OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS

Population Group	No. Cities in Group	Water Service		Sewer Service	
		No. Cities	No. with Higher Rates	No. Cities	No. with Higher Rates
Over 500,000	18	9	6	9	7
250,000 to 500,000	23	15	13	12	9
100,000 to 250,000	65	39	25	22	16
50,000 to 100,000	129	61	38	33	18
25,000 to 50,000	276	1 1	76	67	37
10,000 to 25,000	836	278	198	151	95
All cities over 10,000	1,347	513	356	294	182

Table 3 shows that of the 513 cities which provide water service to individual properties outside the city limits 69 per cent have a higher rate schedule for such service. For those cities charging higher rates, the increase ranges from 10 per cent to 100 per cent. Some cities which sell water at a flat rate inside the city limits sell it only through meters to properties outside the city.

Of the 294 cities that provide sewer service to individual properties outside the city limits, 62 per cent charge higher rates for such service. Some cities levy a charge which is a fixed percentage of the assessed value of the property and where the city also furnishes water service, the sewer service charge may be a fixed percentage of the water bill.

Cities in metropolitan areas often cooperate to provide water and sewer services to the people in the area. In larger areas, like Chicago, sewerage services may be provided by a separate metropolitan sewer district or, as in the San Francisco area, both water and sewer services are furnished by a utility district. Central cities often sell water wholesale to surrounding communities. In some cases, the central city provides sewerage services at cost for the surrounding cities (Cincinnati, for example).

Table XII

PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1952

This table includes 413 cities over 25,000 population that carry on some program in planning, zoning, or land subdivision control. Data were reported to the Year Book early in 1953 by city officials. Under PLANNING AGENCY, the first column shows for official agencies the number of appointed members, by whom they are appointed (see code), and the number of ex officio members. Under "Who Serves as Planning Director", "P" shows that the city has a full-time planning director, and the small letter to the right of "P" (see code) shows the official or agency that appoints the full-time planning director. Where the city does not have a full-time director, other letters are used (see code) for the city official who serves as planning director in addition to other duties. Under "Number of Full-time, Part-time Employees", the figure before the dash shows the number of full-time employees and the figure after the dash the number of part-time employees. Under "Expenditures 1952 (in thousands)", are shown the total operating expenditures of the planning agency for 1952 or the fiscal year ending in 1952. Under "Master Plan, Capital Improvement Budget", the first letter shows whether the city has a master plan showing location and alignment of future streets, and the second letter whether the city has a capital improvement budget for streets, sewers, water lines, and other public improvements ("Y" for yes, "N" for no). The next column shows whether the city has a comprehensive zoning ordinance covering use, height, bulk, and area; the year the zoning ordinance was adopted or last completely revised; and whether the city has a special airport zoning ordinance ("Y" for yes, "N" for no). Under SUBDIVISIONS, the first column shows whether the city has comprehensive subdivision regulations governing layout of streets, blocks, lots, and utilities in newly developed areas and after the dash the year the regulations were adopted or last completely revised. The next column shows the improvements that must be installed by developers for subdivisions within the city limits before the city approves the plat (see code). The last column shows whether the city furnishes water or sanitary sewer service to individual properties outside the city limits; "Y" means that water or sewer service is furnished outside city limits but that no charge for this service was reported; "H" means that the service is furnished at charges higher than those for properties inside city limits; "S" means that the service is furnished at the same charge as inside the city; "N" means that outside service is not provided. Asterisks (*) refer to footnotes at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

Who Serves as Planning Director

A—City Manager
B—Building Official
E—City Engineer
H—Chairman of Planning Board
M—Mayor
P—Full-time Planning Director
W—Dir. Public Works (City)
X—Other City Official

Selection of Planning Agency

A—City Manager
C—City Council
E—Elected by people
M—Mayor
W—Commissioner of Public Works
Uno—Unofficial Planning Agency
None—No Planning Agency

Improvements Required of Real Estate Developers

G—Grade streets
P—Grade and surface streets
C—Install curbs and gutters
X—Build sidewalks
W—Install water mains
S—Install sanitary sewers or provide for sewage disposal
K—Install storm sewers
T—Plant street trees
None—None of above required

Who Appoints Full-Time Planning Director

a—City Manager
c—City Council
m—Mayor
p—Planning Commission

Table XII—Planning, Zoning, and Subdivision Data—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				Master Plan, Capital-Improvement Budget	Zoning Ord., Yr. Revised, Airport Zoning	SUBDIVISIONS		Outside Water, Sewer Service
	No. App't'd., Who Appts., No. Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1952 (in thousands)			Comp., Yr. Revised	Improvements Inside City	
Over 500,000									
Chicago, Ill.	15M20	Pm	..-..	$....	Y-..	Y-42-N	Y-39	...	S-S
Detroit, Mich.	9M	Pp	38-0	207.7	Y-Y	N-. .-N	N-. .	None	H-H
Los Angeles, Calif.	5M	Pp	67-0	368.7	Y-Y	Y-46-N	Y-38	PCXWSKT	N-..
New York, N. Y.	6M1	H	117-0	447.4	Y-Y	Y-40-Y	N-. .	None	..-..
Philadelphia, Pa.	6M3	Pp	59-0	435.4	..-Y	Y-33-Y	N-. .	None	N-..
Baltimore, Md.	6M3	Pp	20-1	123.0	Y-Y	Y-R-Y	Y-48	None	Y-H
Boston, Mass.	9M	Pp	22-0	65.2	N-Y	Y-R-Y	N-. .	None	N-N
Buffalo, N. Y.	11C	Pp	8-0	37.4	Y-..	Y-R-Y	N-. .	PCXWSK	S-H
Cincinnati, Ohio	5M2	Pp	15-4	81.0	Y-Y	Y-33-N	Y-25	PCXWSK	H-H
Cleveland, Ohio	7M	Pm	33-2	233.6	Y-Y	Y-49-N	Y-49	None	H-H
Houston, Tex.	8M1	Pm	8-3	48.4	Y-N	N-. .-Y	Y-40	None	H-H
Milwaukee, Wis.	7M	Pp	24-0	135.4	Y-Y	Y-39-N	Y-53	None	H-N
Minneapolis, Minn.	4C5	Pp	10-0	50.2	Y-N	Y-24-Y	Y-23	None	H-H
New Orleans, La.	9M1	Pp	17-1	80.0	Y-Y	Y-52-Y	Y-50	PCXWSK	N-N
Pittsburgh, Pa.	9M	Pm	45-0	172.8	Y-..	Y-R-N	Y-. .	None	N-N
St. Louis, Mo.	9M6	Pp	13-1	64.3	Y-N	Y-50-N	Y-50	...	N-Y
San Francisco, Calif.	9M6	Pp	..-..	156.4	Y-Y	N-. .-N	Y-48	PCXWSK	N-N
Washington, D. C.	...*	Pp	21-1	94-5	Y-Y	Y-38-N	Y-. .	...	..-..
250,000 to 500,000									
Akron, Ohio	5M2	Pp	6-0	28.4	Y-N	Y-. .-Y	Y-25	P	H-N
Atlanta, Ga.	7..*	Pm	11-0	59.9	Y-N	Y-R-N	Y-R	GCXWSK	H-S
Birmingham, Ala.	12C5	...	0-2	...	Y-..	Y-26-N	N-..	...	S-N
Columbus, Ohio	3M2	Pp	4-1	47.0	Y-..	Y-. .-..	Y-52	GCXWSK	H-H
Dallas, Tex.	15C	Pa	26-0	106.7	Y-Y	Y-51-Y	Y-39	PCXWSK	H-H
Denver, Colo.	9M1	Pm	27-3	144.4	Y-N	Y-. .-Y	N-. .	CXWS	Y-Y
Fort Worth, Tex.	5C4	Pa	..-4	18.8	Y-N	Y-53-Y	Y-48	None	H-H
Indianapolis, Ind.	5M4	Pm	11-0	42.0	Y-N	Y-51-Y	Y-51	PCXWSK	N-N
Long Beach, Calif.	7A	Pa	13-0	49.5	Y-N	Y-25-N	Y-43	PCXWSK	H-N
Memphis, Tenn.	8C4	Pm	5-0	24.5	Y-..	Y-R-Y	Y-42	PCXWK	H-Y
Newark, N. J.	6W3	H	2-0	12.2	Y-Y	Y-30-Y	Y-30	PCXWSK	H-N
Oakland, Calif.	7C1	Pa	10-0	57.2	Y-Y	Y-35-N	Y-45	PCSK	N-N
Omaha, Neb.	5M	X	6-0	30.1	N-N	Y-45-Y	Y-. .	None	H-H
Portland, Ore.	9M	Pc	11-1	40.1	N-N	Y-24-N	N-. .	None	N-H
Rochester, N. Y.	8C1	Pp	8-0	50.0	Y-Y	Y-30-N	Y-30	PCXSK	N-N
St. Paul, Minn.	15M10	P..	6-1	...	Y-N	Y-22-N	Y-45	None	N-N
San Antonio, Tex.	9C3	Pa	17-0	87.9	Y-Y	Y-38-Y	Y-53	PCWS	H-H
San Diego, Calif.	7..2*	Pc	20-2	93.9	Y-Y	Y-49-Y	Y-. .	PCXWSKT	H-H
Seattle, Wash.	6M3	Pp	20-2	97.4	Y-N	Y-23-Y	N-. .	None	H-H
Toledo, Ohio	...*	Pp	13-0	75.0	Y-Y	Y-23-N	Y-46	PCXWSK	H-H
100,000 to 250,000									
Albany, N. Y.	...	X	0-1	4.0	Y-N	Y-. .-N	N-. .	GXWS	Y-N
Allentown, Pa.	5C	Pc	5-0	17.0	Y-..	Y-51-N	Y-. .	None	N-N
Austin, Tex.	9C	P..	4-2	...	Y-Y	Y-. .-N	Y-46	PWSK	..-H
Baton Rouge, La.	9..*		4-0	22.5	Y-Y	Y-. .-..	..-. .	...	N-N
Berkeley, Calif.	11C1	Pa	6-1	35.0	Y-Y	Y-48-N	N-N	PCSK	N-N
Bridgeport, Conn.	5M	Pp	3-0	14.5	Y-..	Y-49-N	Y-. .	...	N-N
Cambridge, Mass.	7A	Pa	4-1	22.6	N-N	Y-42-N	N-. .	None	N-N
Camden, N. J.	None	...	..-..	...	N-Y	N-. .-N	N-. .	CXWS	..-Y
Charlotte, N. C.	5C2	...	2-0	7.4	Y-Y	Y-51-N	Y-42	PWSK	H-H
Chattanooga, Tenn.	7C3	Pp	2-0	8.0	N-Y	Y-49-Y	Y-52	PK	S-N

Table XII—Planning, Zoning, and Subdivision Data—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				Master Plan, Capital-Improvement Budget	Zoning Ord., Yr. Revised, Airport Zoning	SUBDIVISIONS		Outside Water, Sewer Service
	No. App't'd., Who Appts., No. Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1952 (in thousands)			Comp., Yr. Revised	Improvements Inside City	
100,000 to 250,000—continued									
Corpus Christi, Tex.	9M3	Pa	4-0	$ 25.0	Y-N	Y-48-Y	Y-39	PCXWS	H-N
Dayton, Ohio	7C1	Pp	8-2	40.1	Y-Y	Y-32-N	Y-. .	PCXWSK	H-H
Des Moines, Iowa	15M	Pp	4-0	14.9	Y-N	Y-26-N	Y-46	PCXSK	H-H
Duluth, Minn.	12M1	Pp	2-2	19.4	Y-N	Y-25-Y	Y-48	G	Y-N
Elizabeth, N. J.	6M1	. . .	..-..	2.5	N-Y	Y-31-N	..-. .	. . .	N-N
El Paso, Tex.	5M1	Pm	3-0	14.6	N-N	Y-30-N	Y-52	None	N-N
Erie, Pa.	8C	Pc	2-0	9.8	N-N	Y-. .-N	N-36	PCWS	H-S
Fall River, Mass.	5M1	Pm	3-0	. . .	N-N	Yes-52-Y	Y-52	None	N-N
Flint, Mich.	6C3	Pp	3-0	13.2	Y-Y	Y-48-N	Y-44	PXWSK	H-N
Fort Wayne, Ind.	6M3	Pm	3-2	21.0	..-..	Y-28-N	NO-..	. . .	H-H
Grand Rapids, Mich.	6M3	Pp	4-0	19.9	Y-Y	Y-52-N	Y-51	None	H-H
Hartford, Conn.	6A1	E	0-1	12.2	Y-Y	Y-45-N	N-. .	. . .	N-N
Jacksonville, Fla.	Uno	Pc	0-2	0.2	Y-Y	Y-30-N	Y-49	PCSK	H-N
Little Rock, Ark.	12C	P..	3-0	10.9	N-N	Y-37-N	Y-51	PCXWSK	Y-Y
Miami, Fla.	9C	Pp	10-9	60.4	Y-Y	Y-37-Y	Y-51	PXWK	N-N
Mobile, Ala.	5C3	. . .	..-..	9.8	..-..	..-. .-..	..-. .	GXWS	Y-N
Montgomery, Ala.	6C3	Pp	2-0	9.6	Y-Y	Y-52-Y	Y-52	PCWSK	S-Y
Nashville, Tenn.	4M1	Pp	5-1	26.4	Y-N	Y-33-N	Y-38	PWS	H-H
New Bedford, Mass.	4M3	. . .	..-..	. . .	..-N	Y-43-N	N-. .	None	Y-N
New Haven, Conn.	5M2	Pp	4-1	17.9	N-Y	Y-26	N-. .	G	N-H
Norfolk, Va.	4A1	Pa	7-0	39.0	Y-Y	Y-50-N	Y-48	None	H-H
Oklahoma City, Okla.	9M	Pa	..-..	. . .	..-..	Y-47-..	Y-50	. . .	..-..
Pasadena, Calif.	9C	Pa	6-1	30.3	Y-Y	Y-27-N	Y-50	PCXWSK	N-N
Phoenix, Ariz.	7C	Pa	9-3	37.1	Y-N	Y-47-N	Y-48	None	H-H
Providence, R. I.	7M1	Pp	10-0	46.4	..-Y	Y-51-N	N-. .	. . .	S-N
Reading, Pa.	5C	H	1-0	8.3	Y-Y	Y-39-N	No-..	None	N-N
Richmond, Va.	5C2	Pc	8-0	35.9	Y-Y	Y-43-N	Y-47	PXWS	H-H
Sacramento, Calif.	7M2	Pa	7-0	39.5	N-N	Y-43-Y	Y-29	GCXWSK	H-H
Salt Lake City, Utah	8C3	Pp	4-0	19.0	Y-N	Y-44-Y	Y-50	PCXWSK	H-N
Scranton, Pa.	7M	. . .	..-..	0.5	N-Y	Y-24-N	N-. .	GCXSK	N-N
Shreveport, La.	9M1	Pp	3-0	12.3	Y-Y	Y-. .-Y	Y-. .	PCXWSK	H-N
Somerville, Mass.	Uno	Pm	..-..	14.7	N-N	Y-. .-N	..-. .	. . .	N-N
South Bend, Ind.	5M3	E	1-1	7.7	Y-N	Y-49-N	Y-40	PCXWSKT	S-N
Spokane, Wash.	7M3	Pp	..-..	45.1	N-N	Y-R-..*	N-. .	. . .	N-N
Springfield, Mass.	6M3	Pp	4-0	14.7	Y-..	Y-R-N	Y-51	GW	S-N
Syracuse, N. Y.	5M3	H	6-3	34.8	Y-Y	Y-22-N	Y-52	None	H-N
Tacoma, Wash.	7W3	H	4-0	11.6	Y-N	Y-53-N	Y-50	P	Y-N
Tampa, Fla.	None	. . .	..-..	. . .	Y-..	Y-44-N	N-. .	None	S-S
Trenton, N. J.	7M2	E	0-2	2.5	Y-Y	Y-. .-..	Y-. .	PCX	H-H
Tulsa, Okla.	9M3	Pp	5-0	20.4	Y-N	Y-24-Y	Y-24	None	H-H
Utica, N. Y.	5M	Pp	3-2	15.7	Y-Y	Y-52-N	Y-45	PCXWSK	S-N
Waterbury, Conn.	5M2	Pp	3-0	13.0	N-N	Y-R-N	Y-48	P	H-Y
Worcester, Mass.	5A	Pa	4-0	21.0	N-N	N-. .-N	Y-51	PCXSK	N-H
Yonkers, N. Y.	7M	Pa	6-0	24.7	Y-N	Y-R-N	Y-47	PCXSK	N-N
Youngstown, Ohio	4M3	Pc	8-1	25.2	Y-N	Y-29-N	Y-21	GXWSK	H-Y
50,000 to 100,000									
Alameda, Calif.	5C	X	0-1	0.8	N-Y	Y-R-N	Y-39	PCXWSK	N-N
Albuquerque, N. M.	7C	Pa	4-0	16.2	Y-Y	..-. .-N	Y-50	PX	H-N
Alexandria, Va.	5C2	Pa	3-0	14.0	Y-Y	Y-51-N	Y-50	PCXSK	..-H
Alhambra, Calif.	9M3	B	1-1	5.6	Y-Y	Y-52-N	Y-52	PCXWSK*	N-N
Amarillo, Tex.	7C	B	1-0	4.6	N-Y	Y-52-Y	Y-52	None	S-H

TABLE XII—PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				Master Plan, Capital-Improvement Budget	Zoning Ord., Yr. Revised, Airport Zoning	SUBDIVISIONS		Outside Water, Sewer Service
	No. App't'd., Who Appts., No. Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1952 (in thousands)			Comp., Yr. Revised	Improvements Inside City	
50,000 to 100,000—continued									
Asheville, N. C.	5C	. . .	0-3	$ 2.0	Y-Y	Y-48-N	Y-23	PCXWSK	S-N
Bay City, Mich.	5C2	W	..-..	7.2	Y-Y	Y-41-N	Y-. .	CXWSK	H-Y
Bayonne, N. J.	. . .	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-Y	Y-45-N	N-. .	None	Y-N
Beaumont, Tex.	Uno	. . .	..-..	. . .	..-Y	N-. .-N	Y-. .	PWSK	H-N
Brockton, Mass.	9M	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-N	Y-49-N	N-. .	None	N-N
Brookline t, Mass.	. . .	E	0-0	1.9	Y-Y	Y-51-N	Y-49	PCXWSKT	N-N
Burbank, Calif.	4C3	Pa	4-0	22.9	Y-N	Y-51-N	Y-51	PCXWS	N-S
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	20C1	Pc	1-..	12.0	Y-N	Y-52-Y	Y-52	GWS	H-H
Charleston, S. C.	9C1	E	0-0	. . .	..-N	Y-46-N	N-. .	None	S-N
Charleston, W. Va.	13M	. . .	1-1	8.7	Y-Y	Y-48-N	Y-39	PWS	N-N
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	3C2	. . .	..-..	10.7	Y-Y	Y-48-N	Y-. .	PCXWSK	S-S
Clifton, N. J.	6M3	. . .	..-..	1.1	Y-Y	Y-50-N	Y-50	PCXWSKT	N-N
Columbia, S. C.	12C3	Pa	3-0	1.9	N-N	Y-45-N	N-. .	G	H-N
Columbus, Ga.	UNO	. . .	..-..	. . .	Y-..	N-. .-N	N-. .	G	H-..
Cranston, R. I.	6M2	Pp	1-0	4.1	N-Y	Y-24-N	Y-46	PWS	N-N
Davenport, Iowa	15M2	Pp	3-0	16.6	Y-N	Y-48-N	Y-46	PCXSK	N-N
Dearborn, Mich.	7M2	Pp	4-0	23.6	Y-N	Y-. .-N	Y-. .	None	Y-Y
Decatur, Ill.	11M3	. . .	0-0	0.1	Y-N	Y-41-N	Y-41	PCWS	H-N
Durham, N. C.	4A1	Pa	3-1	17.3	Y-N	Y-51-N	Y-50	None*	H-H
East Chicago, Ind.	5..4	B	1-0	. . .	N-N	Y-50-N	Y-50	PCXWSK	S-N
East Orange, N. J.	8M1*	. . .	0-0	0.0	Y-Y	Y-51-N	N-. .	None	S-N
East St. Louis, Ill.	15C	. . .	..-..	0.0	Y-Y	Y-51-N	Y-30	GCXWSK	..-N
Fresno, Calif.	6M3	Pp	5-0	25.9	Y-N	Y-33-Y	Y-R	P	H-N
Gadsden, Ala.	3C2	Pc	..-..	. . .	Y-N	Y-. .-Y	Y-. .	G	N-N
Galveston, Tex.	None	. . .	..-..	. . .	Y-N	N-. .-N	N-. .	CXT	H-S
Glendale, Calif.	5C	Pa	8-0	38.7	Y-N	Y-49-N	Y-37	PCXWSK	H-N
Green Bay, Wis.	4M3	Pp	2-1	6.9	Y-Y	Y-27-..*	..-. .	None	N-N
Greensboro, N. C.	9M	Pa	5-1	22.9	Y-Y	Y-26-N	Y-51	GWSK	H-H
Greenville, S. C.	5M	Pa	..-1	10.8	Y-N	Y-51-..	Y-52	PWS	S-N
Hamilton, Ohio	3A2	A	0-2	0.3	Y-Y	Y-49-N	Y-23	PCXWSK	H-H
Hammond, Ind.	6M3	H	0-..	1.2	N-N	..-. .-N	Y-53	PCXWSK	N-N
Hampton, Va.	8C1	X	0-..	0.0	N-N	Y-. .-N	Y-53	PCK	N-N
Harrisburg, Pa.	5C	E	..-..	0.9	Y-N	N-. .-N	Y-46	None	Y-Y
Hoboken, N. J.	. . .	. . .	..-..	. . .	..-Y	Y-28-N	N-. .	None	N-N
Huntington, W. Va.	None	M	..-..	. . .	N-N	N-. .-N	N-. .	None	N-N
Irvington, N. J.	6..3	. . .	..-..	. . .	Y-..	Y-. .-N	N-. .	. . .	..-..
Jackson, Mich.	6C3	. . .*	0-2	. . .	N-Y	Y-22-N	N-. .	G	H-H
Jackson, Miss.	Uno	E	..-..	16.0	Y-..	Y-49-Y	Y-49	PWSK	H-N
Johnstown, Pa.	5C	. . .	0-0	0.1	N-N	Y-26-N	N-. .	. . .	N-H
Joliet, Ill.	12M5	. . .	..-..	0.0	N-N	Y-39-N	Y-51	PXWST	H-H
Kalamazoo, Mich.	10C1	. . .*	2-1	14.0	Y-Y	N-. .-N	Y-29	G	H-H
Kenosha, Wis.	5A2	B	0-2	0.5	Y-N	Y-R-N	N-. .	G	H-N
Lakewood, Ohio	6C1	Pc	2-0	5.9	..-N	Y-52-N	Y-29	PCXWSKT	N-N
Lancaster, Pa.	5M1	E	0-1	0.6	Y-N	Y-48-N	N-. .	C	H-S
Lansing, Mich.	9M4	Pp	4-0	. . .	..-..	Y-. .-..	Y-. .	. . .	N-N
Laredo, Tex.	None	. . .	0-0	. . .	..-..	N-. .-N	N-. .	None	N-N
Lawrence, Mass.	5M	. . .	0-0	0.0	N-N	Y-43-N	N-. .	G	S-N
Lexington, Ky.	. . .*	Pp	2-1	9.2	Y-Y	Y-52-Y	Y-50	PCXWSK	N-H
Lima, Ohio	5M	E	0-..	0.7	N-N	Y-52-N	Y-. .	X	H-N
Lincoln, Neb.	9M2	. . .	..-..	18.2	..-..	Y-41-..	..-. .	. . .	Y-N
Lorain, Ohio	4M3	E	0-..	0.0	Y-Y	Y-48-N	Y-48	PXWSKT	Y-Y
Lowell, Mass.	28A5	X	0-4	0.0	Y-Y	N-. .-N	N-. .	None	S-N

Table XII—Planning, Zoning, and Subdivision Data—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				Master Plan, Capital-Improvement Budget	Zoning Ord., Yr. Revised, Airport Zoning	SUBDIVISIONS		Outside Water, Sewer Service
	No. App't'd., Who Appts., No. Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1952 (in thousands)			Comp., Yr. Revised	Improvements Inside City	
50,000 to 100,000—continued									
Lubbock, Tex.	7C2	Pa	3-2	$ 23.0	Y-Y	Y-46-Y	Y-. .	None	N-N
Madison, Wis.	4M4	Pm	3-1	19.3	N-N	Y-45-Y	Y-47	P	N-N
Malden, Mass.	7M	. . .	0-1	0.8	Y-Y	Y-52-N	N-. .	None	N-N
Manchester, N. H.	5M4	Pp	2-1	7.5	..-N	Y-27-N	N-. .	GC	H-N
Medford, Mass.	7A	Pa	1-7	0.1	Y-Y	Y-25-N	Y-. .	PCXWSKT	N-N
New Britain, Conn.	5M	. . .	..-..	1.0	N-N	Y-. .-N	N-. .	None	N-N
New Rochelle, N. Y.	7M2	Pp	3-0	16.8	Y-N	Y-49-N	Y-48	PCXWS	N-N
Newton, Mass.	5M2	. . .	..-..	0.1	N-N	Y-51-N	Y-49	PCXW	S-S
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	5C2	Pa	4-0	16.2	Y-Y	Y-51-N	N-. .	None	H-N
Oak Park, Ill.	None	X	0-0	0.0	N-N	Y-50-N	N-. .	X	S-N
Ogden, Utah	7C1	Pa	1-1	13.0	Y-Y	Y-51-Y	Y-52	PCWSK	H-Y
Orlando, Fla.	6M1	H	1-0	2.2	N-N	Y-49-N	Y-49	None	H-Y
Passaic, N. J.	7M2	. . .	0-1	12.0	..-..	Y-. .-N	N-. .	. . .	N-N
Pontiac, Mich.	7A2	Pa	2-0	11.9	Y-Y	Y-52-N	Y-27	PXSK	H-H
Port Arthur, Tex.	5C	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-Y	Y-41-N	Y-51	P	S-N
Portland, Me.	5C	Pp	6-0	15.5	N-Y	Y-46-N	Y-52	PCXS	N-N
Portsmouth, Va.	5M3	A	0-1	0.2	Y-Y	Y-51-N	Y-51	. . .	Y-N
Pueblo, Colo.	9M3	X	0-2	. . .	Y-Y	Y-31-N	N-. .	PCXWSK	N-H
Quincy, Mass.	5A	Pa	2-0	10.2	N-N	Y-43-N	Y-52	GSK	N-N
Racine, Wis.	3M4	X	1-2	11.6	N-N	Y-46-Y	Y-47	GWS	H-S
Raleigh, N. C.	5C	Pa	1-0	. . .	Y-Y	Y-44-N	Y-50	PCK	H-H
Richmond, Calif.	6C3	Pa	4-0	26.6	Y-N	Y-49-N	N-. .	. . .	N-N
Roanoke, Va.	5A2	X		2.5	N-Y	Y-R-N	Y-50	GWS	H-N
Rockford, Ill.	. . .	. . .	..-..	11.0	Y-N	Y-51-..	..-. .	. . .	Y-N
Saginaw, Mich.	6A3	Pa	5-0	21.6	Y-Y	Y-R-N	Y-51	PXWSKT	H-H
St. Joseph, Mo.	5M	Pp	2-0	. . .	N-Y	Y-49-Y	Y-49	PCXWSK	N-N
St. Petersburg, Fla.	9A	Pa	1-1	1.1	Y-Y	Y-43-Y	Y-53	PK	H-N
San Angelo, Tex.	9C	A	1-0	15.6	Y-Y	Y-53-Y	Y-52	PCXWS	N-N
San Bernardino, Calif.	9M	Pm	4-0	25.2	Y-Y	Y-42-N	Y-37	PCXWS	H-N
San Jose, Calif.	5C1	Pa	8-0	41.1	Y-Y	Y-43-Y	Y-46	PCXSKT	N-N
Santa Monica, Calif.	7C	Pa	4-1	28.8	Y-Y	Y-48-N	Y-50	PCXWSKT	N-N
Schenectady, N. Y.	9A	Pp	3-2	15.4	Y-Y	Y-27-N	Y-48	PSK	H-H
Sioux City, Iowa	15M	Pp	1-0	5.2	N-N	Y-28-N	Y-42	GWSK	N-N
Sioux Falls, S. D.	9C	. . .	..-..	. . .	Y-N	Y-50-Y	N-. .	. . .	H-N
South Gate, Calif.	5C2	. . .	0-..	3.6	N-N	Y-50-N	..-. .	PCXWSKT	H-N
Springfield, Ill.	None	. . .	0-0	0.0	Y-Y	Y-. .-N	Y-52	PCXWSK	Y-N
Springfield, Mo.	None	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-Y	Y-51-Y	N-. .	PWK	Y-Y
Springfield, Ohio	5M2	Pp	4-0	17.4	N-Y	Y-35-N	Y-52	PCXWS	H-N
Stamford, Conn.	5M	Pp	3-0	. . .	Y-Y	Y-51-N	Y-50	PSK	N-N
Stockton, Calif.	6C3	Pa	3-1	16.6	Y-Y	Y-R-N	Y-43	PCXST	N-H
Terre Haute, Ind.	9M	. . .	0-0	0.3	N-Y	Y-52-Y	N-. .	PCXWS	S-N
Topeka, Kan.	15C	. . .	0-1	7.5	Y-Y	Y-42-Y	Y-42	None	S-S
Waco, Tex.	9C3	E	..-..	. . .	N-Y	Y-47-Y	Y-50	PCS	H-N
Waterloo, Iowa	13M1	Pp	1-0	9.4	N-Y	Y-52-N	Y-49	G	N-N
Wheeling, W. Va.	9M	. . .	..-..	0.1	..-..	Y-46-..	Y-. .	PCWS	..-..
Wichita Falls, Tex.	None	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-Y	N-. .-N	N-. .	None	H-N
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5C	. . .	0-..	0.0	N-Y	N-. .-N	N-. .	XWS	N-N
Winston-Salem, N. C.	. . .*	Pp	5-1	21.9	N-N	Y-48-N	Y-48	PCWS	H-H
York, Pa.	5C	. . .	..-..	0.9	Y-N	Y-50-N	N-. .	CX	N-Y
25,000 to 50,000									
Abilene, Tex.	9C	. . .	0-0	0.0	Y-Y	Y-46-N	N-. .	PWS	H-H

TABLE XII—PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				Master Plan, Capital-Improvement Budget	Zoning Ord., Yr. Revised, Airport Zoning	SUBDIVISIONS		Outside Water, Sewer Service
	No. App't'd., Who Appts., No. Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1952 (in thousands)			Comp., Yr. Revised	Improvements Inside City	
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Albany, Ga.	5C	E	0-..	$ 0.0	N-..	N-. .-Y	Y-52	G	H-N
Aliquippa, Pa.	None	. . .	0-0	. . .	N-N	N-. .-N	N-. .	PCXWSK	N-N
Alliance, Ohio	5M2		0-..	0.0	N-N	N-. .-N	N-. .	GS	H-H
Alton, Ill.	4M	. . .	0-0	0.0	N-N	N-. .-N	Y-28	GCWS	..-..
Amsterdam, N. Y. . . .	Uno	E	..-..	0.0	N-N	N-. .-N	N-. .	None	H-N
Anderson, Ind.	5M	E	0-..	1.6	..-Y	Y-. .-N	..-. .	. . .	Y-N
Ann Arbor, Mich. . . .	6M3	Pa	1-2	11.4	Y-Y	Y-R-N	Y-. .	G	H-H
Anniston, Ala.	None	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-N	Y-39-N	N-. .	. . .	Y-S
Appleton, Wis.	5M2	. . .	0-0	0.0	N-Y	Y-50-N	N-. .	None	N-S
Arlington t, Mass. . . .	5E	E	0-0	1.0	Y-Y	Y-47-N	Y-47	None	N-N
Ashland, Ky.	5A2	A	0-1	0.2	N-Y	Y-52-N	Y-52	GSK	H-N
Athens, Ga.	7M	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-Y	N-. .-N	N-. .	None	H-H
Auburn, N. Y.	5M	. . .	0-2	0.3	Y-N	Y-52-N	N-. .	None	H-N
Bakersfield, Calif. . . .	6M3	. . .	2-1	6.3	Y-Y	Y-37-N	Y-. .	GCS	N-H
Bangor, Me.	5C	Pa	1-0	. . .	Y-N	Y-R-N	N-. .	G	N-N
Barberton, Ohio	4M3	W	..-..	0.0	Y-N	Y-46-N	Y-. .	G	H-H
Belleville, Ill.	None	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-N	N-. .-N	N-. .	PS	N-N
Bellingham, Wash. . . .	SM2	H	..-..	0.3	..-N	Y-47-N	N-. .	. . .	Y-N
Belmont t, Mass.	5E	Pp	..-..	. . .	Y-Y	N-. .-N	Y-. .	GWS	N-N
Beloit, Wis.	6A	. . .	0-2	6.3	Y-Y	Y-52-N	N-. .	None	N-N
Bessemer, Ala.	5M3	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-..	N-. .-N	N-. .	. . .	Y-N
Beverly, Mass.	Uno	E	0-0	. . .	N-N	N-. .-N	N-. .	GXWS	N-N
Billings, Mont.	7M2	. . .	..-..	1.2	N-Y	Y-45-N	N-. .	None	H-H
Bloomfield, N. J.	8C	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-N	Y-30-N	Y-. .	PCXSKT	S-S
Bloomington, Ill.	5M4	. . .	0-1	1.1	Y-N	Y-50-N	Y-50	PW	H-N
Boise City, Idaho	12M2	. . .	0-..	0.0	N-N	Y-50-N	N-. .	None	N-N
Bremerton, Wash. . . .	8M4	E	0-1	0.5	N-Y	Y-48-N	N-. .	None	H-H
Bristol, Conn.	7M1	E	0-1	0.1	N-N	N-47-N	Y-39	GC	N-N
Brownsville, Tex. . . .	9C	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-Y	Y-. .-Y	Y-52	PCWSK	S-N
Burlington, Vt.	4M1	. . .	..-..	2.2	Y-N	Y-. .-Y	N-. .	GCX	Y-Y
Champaign, Ill.	5C2	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-N	Y-50-N	Y-50	GWSK	N-N
Charlottesville, Va. . .	7M	Pa	1-1	8.0	N-N	..-. .-N	Y-51	GX	H-H
Chelsea, Mass.	5M	. . .	0-0	1.0	N-N	Y-28-N	N-. .	None	N-N
Chicopee, Mass.	..M	. . .	1-0	. . .	N-..	Y-40-N	Y-52	G	N-N
Clarksburg, W. Va. . .	11C	. . .	..-..	2.0	Y-..	Y-52-N	Y-52	GSK	Y-N
Clinton, Iowa	11M2	E	0-3	0.0	N-N	Y-47-N	Y-52	PCXSKT	N-S
Colo. Springs, Colo. . .	9C1	Pa	2-0	. . .	Y-N	Y-51-N	Y-51	PWS	H-H
Columbia, Mo.	5C4	W	0-3	. . .	N-Y	Y-51-N	N-. .	PWS	H-S
Compton, Calif.	5C	. . .	0-2	1.3	N-Y	Y-49-N	N-. .	PCXWSK	H-N
Concord, N. H.	7A2	Pa	2-0	9.4	Y-N	Y-41-Y	Y-51	PCXWSK	N-N
Cumberland, Md.	4C1	. . .	0-..	0.6	N-N	Y-44-N	Y-. .	G	S-N
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio .	3M2	E	..-..	0.0	Y-N	Y-30-N	Y-47	PCXWSK	H-H
Danville, Ill.	14C1	. . .	0-..	7.5	N-N	Y-41-N	Y-50	. . .	N-N
Daytona Beach, Fla. . .	11C5		0-1	0.4	Y-Y	Y-R-N	N-. .	None	S-N
Dubuque, Iowa	7C	B	0-2	3.0	Y-N	Y-49-Y	Y-49	PCWS	S-N
East Cleveland, Ohio. .	5C	E	..-9	3.0	Y-Y	Y-R-N	Y-26	PCXWSKT	N-N
East Hartford t, Conn.	7C1	. . .	0-0	0.2	Y-Y	Y-R-N	Y-. .	GWSK	N-N
Easton, Pa.	5C	X	0-1	. . .	Y-N	Y-49-N	Y-46	GC	S-Y
E. Providence t, R. I. .	None	W	0-..	. . .	Y-Y	Y-52-N	N-. .	G	H-N
Elgin, Ill.	12C2	H	0-0	. . .	N-N	Y-50-N	Y-52	PCXWS	H-N
Elkhart, Ind.	4M5	. . .	0-..	0.0	N-..	Y-34-N	N-. .	. . .	N-N
Elmira, N. Y.	5M2	A	0-..	0.2	Y-N	Y-47-N	N-. .	PWS	H-H

TABLE XII—PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				Master Plan, Capital-Improvement Budget	Zoning Ord., Yr. Revised, Airport Zoning	SUBDIVISIONS		Outside Water, Sewer Service
	No. App't'd., Who Appts., No. Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1952 (in thousands)			Comp., Yr. Revised	Improvements Inside City	
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Elyria, Ohio	Uno	. . .	..-..	0.0	N-N	Y-R-N	Y-R	PXWSK	H-..
Enid, Okla.	5A3	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-N	Y-29-Y	N-. .	WS	H-S
Eugene, Ore.	. . .*	Pp	3-0	14.8	Y-Y	Y-48-N	Y-47	None	H-N
Everett, Wash.	6C3	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-N	Y-42-N	N-. .	. . .	Y-N
Fargo, N. D.	5C3	Pc	..-..	7.5	Y-N	Y-52-Y	Y-52	None	N-N
Fayetteville, N. C. . . .	5C	Pc	1-0	5.5	Y-N	Y-51-N	Y-50	G	H-H
Ferndale, Mich.	6M3	W	..-..	. . .	Y-N	N-. .-N	N-. .	PCXS	N-N
Fitchburg, Mass.	5M	. . .	..-..	0.2	N-N	Y-48-N	N-. .		N-N
Fond du Lac, Wis. . . .	6C1	E	0-0	0.0	Y-Y	Y-42-N	Y-42	None	N-N
Fort Dodge, Iowa	None	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-N	N-. .-Y	Y-40	PCXS	H-H
Fort Lauderdale, Fla. .	10C	. . .	1-0	. . .	Y-Y	Y-48-N	Y-48	P	N-N
Framingham t, Mass. .	Uno	. . .	..-..	. . .	Y-N	Y-39-N	N-. .	. . .	N-N
Gainesville, Fla.	5C	. . .	0-..	1.6	N-N	Y-32-N	N-. .	None	H-N
Galesburg, Ill.	Uno	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-Y	Y-41-..	N-. .	None	S-N
Gloucester, Mass. . . .	5C	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-..	Y-50-N	. . .		N-N
Grand Forks, N. D. . .	5M3	E	..-..	. . .	N-N	Y-51-Y	N-. .	None	H-H
Granite City, Ill.	None	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-N	N-. .-N	Y-. .	PCW	N-N
Great Falls, Mont. . . .	9M1	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-Y	N-49-Y	Y-. .	None	S-Y
Greenville, Miss. . . .	7C	E	..-..	. . .	N-N	Y-49-N	N-. .	None	H-H
Greenwich t, Conn. . .	5E2	Pp	4-0	13.8	N-Y	Y-47-N	Y-51	PWSK	N-N
Hackensack, N. J. . . .	5C2	P..	1-1	7.4	Y-N	Y-29-N	Y-49	PCXWSK	N-N
Hamden t, Conn.	. . .	X	0-5	. . .	Y-N	N-. .-N	Y-. .	PCXWK	N-N
Hamilton tp, N. J. . . .	None	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-N	Y-47-N	Y-51	PCXWSK	N-N
Hamtramck, Mich. . . .	None	. . .	0-0	0.0	N-N	Y-47-N	..-. .	None	N-N
Hattiesburg, Miss. . . .	None	. . .	..-..	. . .	..-Y	Y-. .-..	N-. .	. . .	N-N
Haverford tp, Pa. . . .	5C	. . .	..-..	1.3	N-N	Y-49-N	Y-49	PCXWSK	..-S
Hazleton, Pa.	5C	. . .	..-..	. . .	Y-N	N-. .-N	N-. .	G	N-N
Hempstead, N. Y. . . .	5C	. . .	0-..	0.6	Y-N	Y-. .-N	Y-. .	PCXSKT	N-..
Highland Park, Mich. .	5C3	pm	2-0	9.3	N-N	Y-42-..	N-. .	. . .	N-N
High Point, N. C. . . .	10C	Pa	2-..	9.2	Y-Y	Y-47-N	Y-47	GWSK	H-N
Huntington Pk., Calif. .	9M3	X	0-..	0.0	N-Y	Y-29-N	N-. .	None	N-N
Hutchinson, Kan.	9M	E	..-..	0.3	Y-N	Y-50-N	Y-52	G	N-N
Independence, Mo. . . .	Uno	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-N	Y-50-N	N-. .	. . .	N-N
Inglewood, Calif.	5C2	. . .	0-2	. . . .	N-Y	Y-46-N	N-. .	PCXWS	H-N
Iowa City, Iowa	7M	. . .	0-0	0.5	N-N	Y-36-N	N-. .		N-H
Ithaca, N. Y.	7M3	. . .	0-1	. . .	N-Y	Y-50-Y	Y-50	GCXWSK	H-H
Jackson, Tenn.	5M2	. . .*	0-0	0.9	Y-N	Y-48-N	Y-50	PCXWSKT	H-N
Jamestown, N. Y. . . .	5M1	B	0-1	0.3	Y-Y	Y-43-N	N-. .	P	H-H
Jefferson City, Mo. . .	Uno	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-N	Y-32-N	N-. .	. . .	N-N
Johnson City, Tenn. . .	9C1	. . .*	0-0	1.2	Y-Y	Y-43-N	Y-46	PWSK	H-N
Joplin, Mo.	Uno	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-N	Y-49-N	N-. .	None	N-N
Kankakee, Ill.	5M1		0-..	. . .	N-N	..-. .-N	Y-. .	PCSK	N-S
Kearny, N. J.	9..	. . .	..-..	2.2	..-Y	..-. .-N	N-. .	. . .	Y-N
Key West, Fla.	7C2	A	0-..	0.0	Y-Y	Y-46-Y	Y-46	PWS	Y-N
Kingston, N. Y.	3M2	. . .	1-0	8.7	..-N	Y-27-N	N-. .	PCXWSK	H-N
Kokomo, Ind.	5M4	Pp	2-0	. . .	..-..	Y-48-..	Y-48	GCS	..-..
Lackawanna, N. Y. . . .	6M1	. . .	..-..	1.9	Y-N	Y-. .-N	Y-. .	PCXWS	N-S
La Crosse, Wis.	4..3	E	0-2	. . .	N-Y	Y-46-Y	Y-50	G	H-H
Lafayette, Ind.	Uno	E	0-..	0.6	N-N	Y-49-N	N-. .	PWSK	S-N
La Grange, Ga.	None	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-Y	Y-48-N	Y-48	PK	H-N
Lake Charles, La. . . .	. . .	. . .	..-..	. . .	..-..	..-..-..	..-..	. . .	..-..
Lakeland, Fla.	None	. . .	0-..	0.0	N-Y	Y-50-N	N-. .	PCWK	S-N

TABLE XII—PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				Master Plan, Capital-Improvement Budget	Zoning Ord., Yr. Revised, Airport Zoning	SUBDIVISIONS		Outside Water, Sewer Service
	No. App't'd., Who Appts., No. Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1952 (in thousands)			Comp., Yr. Revised	Improvements Inside City	
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Lebanon, Pa.	5M	. . .	..-..	0.0	N-Y	N-. .-N	N-. .	. . .	H-H
Lewiston, Me.	8..	. . .	..-..	0.0	N-Y	Y-50-N	Y-50	G	N-N
Lincoln Park, Mich.	5M	. . .	..-..	0.0	Y-Y	Y-. .-N	N-. .	XS	S-N
Lockport, N. Y.	7M3	. . .	0-0	0.9	Y-Y	Y-48-N	N-. .	None	H-N
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	5C0	Pp	3-2	20.8	N-Y	Y-51-N	Y-48	PCXKT	N-N
Lynchburg, Va.	7C	E	..-..	3.3	Y-N	Y-49-N	Y-49	None	H-S
Lynwood, Calif.	7C2	. . .	0-2	1.0	Y-..	Y-51-N	Y-46	PCXWS	Y-N
Manchester t, Conn.	5C2	Pa	2-1	7.0	Y-N	Y-50-N	Y-46	PCXWSK	N-N
Manitowoc, Wis.	3M4	Pc	1-1	3.6	Y-Y	Y-47-Y	N-. .	None	N-N
Maplewood tp, N. J.	6M3	. . .	0-2	0.3	N-Y	Y-43-N	Y-. .	PCXWSK	N-N
Marion, Ind.	. . .	Pc	1-5	3.7	Y-Y	Y-49-Y	Y-49	PCXWSKT	H-H
Marion, Ohio	. . .	. . .	0-0	0.0	N-N	Y-49-N	N-. .	None	N-H
Mason City, Iowa	7M	. . .	..-..	. . .	Y-N	Y-48-Y	Y-48	PWST	H-Y
Melrose, Mass.	5M	. . .	0-0	0.0	N-..	Y-24-N	Y-43	PK	N-N
Meriden, Conn.	5M2	. . .	0-0	1.0	Y-Y	Y-27-Y	Y-51	PC	S-N
Miami Beach, Fla.	9C3	X	0-2	0.2	N-Y	Y-30-N	N-. .	P	N-N
Michigan City, Ind.	6M4	. . .	0-9	1.8	N-N	Y-R-N	N-. .	. . .	H-Y
Middletown, Conn.	Uno	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-N	Y-27-N	N-. .	PWSK	H-Y
Middletown, Ohio	6C1	Pp	0-1	2.0	Y-N	Y-R-N	N-. .	None	H-H
Milford t, Conn.	10C	Pp	1-1	5.9	..-..	Y-52-..	Y-52	. . .	N-N
Mishawaka, Ind.	4M3	B	0-1	0.0	Y-N	Y-31-N	Y-52	GCWSK	N-N
Moline, Ill.	11M	E	0-1	0.0	Y-N	Y-29-Y	Y-46	PXWS	H-N
Morgantown, W. Va.	5A	B	0-1	3.1	Y-..	Y-R-N	N-. .	None	H-N
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	5C	X	0-1	0.7	Y-Y	Y-26-N	Y-51	PCSK	N-N
Muskegon, Mich.	7C2	Pc	5-0	22.2	Y-N	Y-52-N	Y-52	XWS	H-H
Muskogee, Okla.	7C3	B	1-0	0.2	Y-N	Y-46-Y	Y-46	None	N-H
Nashua, N. H.	. . .	E	0-..	0.0	N-N	Y-. .-Y	N-. .	. . .	N-N
New Albany, Ind.	4M5	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-N	Y-47-N	N-. .	None	N-N
New Brunswick, N. J.	6M3	. . .	..-..	0.0	N-N	N-. .-N	N-. .	. . .	Y-N
Newburgh, N. Y.	3M2	. . .	..-..	0.0	N-N	Y-47-N	Y-47	GCXSK	H-N
New Castle, Pa.	None	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-Y	Y-51-N	N-. .	. . .	N-N
New Kensington, Pa.	5C	. . .	..-..	. . .	Y-Y	Y-53-N	Y-53	PCWS	S-N
New London, Conn.	5C	E	0-1	0.0	Y-N	Y-46-N	Y-. .	PC	S-N
Newport, Ky.	5..2*	E	0-..	0.1	N-Y	Y-49-N	Y-46	PCXWSKT	Y-N
Newport, R. I.	7M2	. . .	0-1	0.2	Y-N	Y-39-N	Y-. .	. . .	..-N
Newport News, Va.	6M1	. . .	0-0	0.0	N-N	Y-. .-N	Y-. .	X	S-N
Norman, Okla.	9M2	. . .	0-0	2.0	N-..	Y-R-..	Y-51	PWS	H-N
Norristown, Pa.	None	. . .	..-..	. . .	Y-..	Y-33-N	N-. .	PCXS	N-N
Northampton, Mass.	9M	. . .	0-0	0.0	N-N	Y-49-N	Y-49	PS	N-N
North Little Rock, Ark.	None	. . .	..-..	0.0	N-N	Y-. .-N	N-. .	None	N-N
Norwalk, Conn.	8M2	Pp	3-0	14.1	..-N	Y-46-N	Y-49	PSK	N-N
Norwood, Ohio	3M2	H	0-..	0.0	Y-N	Y-29-N	N-. .	PCWSK	Y-N
Nutley, N. J.	6M3	. . .	..-..	0.5	Y-N	Y-28-N	N-. .	PCXWSKT	S-S
Odessa, Tex.	5C	. . .	..-..	0.0	Y-N	Y-50-N	Y-50	PCXWS	N-S
Orange, N. J.	8M1	. . .	..-..	0.0	N-Y	Y-22-N	N-. .	. . .	N-N
Oshkosh, Wis.	53M	E	0-1	2.5	N-Y	Y-. .-N	Y-. .	PWS	H-H
Ottumwa, Iowa	7M1	. . .	..-..	4.0	Y-Y	Y-47-N	Y-52	PCWSK	Y-Y
Paducah, Ky.	4..3*	Pp	1-1	14.6	Y-N	Y-52-N	Y-52	None	H-N
Palo Alto, Calif.	7M1	Pa	1-1	8.6	N-Y	Y-51-N	Y-51	PCXWSKT	H-H
Panama City, Fla.	None	. . .	..-..	. . .	Y-Y	Y-46-Y	Y-. .	K	N-N
Parma, Ohio	4M1	. . .	0-..	0.0	Y-N	Y-. .-Y	Y-49	PCXWSK	N-N
Pensacola, Fla.	8C	. . .	..-1	0.2	Y-N	Y-47-N	Y-47	None	H-N

TABLE XII—PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				Master Plan, Capital-Improvement Budget	Zoning Ord., Yr. Revised, Airport Zoning	SUBDIVISIONS		Outside Water, Sewer Service
	No. App't'd., Who Appts., No. Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1952 (in thousands)			Comp., Yr. Revised	Improvements Inside City	
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Petersburg, Va.	8C1	E	0-..	$ 0.5	Y-Y	Y-47-N	Y-51	GWSK	H-Y
Plainfield, N. J.	6M1	. . .	0-0	0.3	N-Y	Y-45-N	N-N	PCXWSK	N-Y
Pocatello, Idaho	10C	. . .	..-..	. . .	Y-Y	Y-47-N	Y-52	PCXWSK	H-Y
Pomona, Calif.	9C	Pc	3-0	13.9	Y-N	Y-49-N	Y-47	PCXWSK	N-N
Port Huron, Mich. . . .	6C3	. . .	..-..	. . .	Y-Y	Y-50-N	Y-50	PCXSK	H-..
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . .	5M2	Pp	1-2	. . .	Y-N	Y-29-N	Y-38	PSK	H-N
Quincy, Ill.	3M1	. . .	..-..	0.3	N-N	Y-51-N	N-. .	WSK	H-N
Rapid City, S. D.	18C7	E	0-..	. . .	N-N	Y-52-Y	N-. .	None	N-N
Redondo Beach, Calif. .	7M	H	..-..	1.6	N-N	Y-48-N	Y-47	PCXWSKT	N-N
Redwood City, Calif. .	6A1	. . .	..-..	3.6	Y-Y	Y-48-N	Y-49	PCXWSKT	H-H
Reno, Nev.	12..*	Pp	3-0	16.4	Y-N	Y-47-N	Y-46	GCXSK	N-Y
Richmond, Ind.	5M4	E	0-2	. . .	N-N	Y-53-Y	N-. .	PCXWS	N-N
Riverside, Calif.	6M3	Pp	3-0	11.2	N-N	Y-. .-N	Y-. .	PCWT	N-N
Rock Island, Ill.	11M	. . .	0-0	0.6	N-N	Y-52-N	Y-49	PCWSK	H-N
Rocky Mount, N. C. . .	Uno	X	0-..	0.0	Y-Y	Y-46-N	N-. .	G	H-N
Rome, Ga.	None	. . .	..-..	0.0	..-N	Y-51-N	Y-47	PK	H-Y
Roswell, N. M.	5M2	A	..-..	7.0	Y-Y	Y-52-Y	N-. .	None	N-N
Royal Oak, Mich.	6C3	. . .	0-0	5.5	N-N	Y-31-N	N-. .	PCXST	N-N
St. Cloud, Minn.	7M2	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-N	Y-30-N	N-. .	. . .	N-N
Salem, Mass.	5M	. . .	0-0	0.2	N-N	Y-29-N	N-. .	CWSK	N-N
Salem, Ore.	7M4	. . .	..-..	0.4	Y-Y	Y-R-N	N-. .	None	H-H
Salina, Kan.	7M	E	..-0	0.0	Y-N	Y-50-N	Y-50	None	H-Y
Sandusky, Ohio	3M2	. . .	..-..	. . .	Y-..	N-. .-N	N-. .	None	H-N
San Leandro, Calif. . .	7C	Pa	1-0	5.9	Y-N	Y-49-N	Y-R	PCXWSKT	..-N
San Mateo, Calif.	5C1	Pa	3-1	17.9	N-N	Y-47-N	N-47	PCXSK	N-N
Santa Ana, Calif.	7C2	Pc	1-1	7.9	N-Y	Y-39-N	N-. .	PCXWS	H-N
Santa Barbara, Calif. .	6M3	Pm	..-..	5.9	N-Y	Y-30-N	Y-52	. . .	H-N
Santa Fe, N. M.	9.1	H	0-0	3.0	Y-Y	Y-52-Y	Y-52	PCXWSK	N-S
Sharon, Pa.	8C	. . .	..-..	0.3	..-Y	Y-48-N	..-. .	. . .	N-H
Sheboygan, Wis.	4M3	E	0-0	0.0	Y-Y	Y-48-N	Y-48	None	S-N
Spartanburg, S. C. . . .	Uno	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-Y	Y-50-N	Y-52	GWSK	H-N
Stratford t, Conn. . . .	10C1	. . .	..-..	4.3	N-N	Y-52-..	Y-52	PCXWSKT	N-N
Superior, Wis.	4A3	E	0-2	1.0	N-N	Y-50-N	N-. .	. . .	N-H
Taunton, Mass.	9M	X	1-1	5.0	N-N	N-. .-N	Y-49	PCXWSK	Y-N
Teaneck tp, N. J.	6M3	. . .	0-1	2.3	Y-Y	Y-R-N	Y-51	PCXWSK	N-N
Torrington, Conn. . . .	None	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-Y	N-. .-N	N-. .	GWSK	N-S
Tucson, Ariz.	. . .	P..*	24-..	. . .*	Y-Y	Y-44-N	Y-46	None	H-Y
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	6C3	H	0-..	0.0	Y-Y	N-. .-..	Y-50	PSK	S-H
Tyler, Tex.	7C2	E	0-5	. . .	Y-N	Y-45-Y	N-. .	GK	H-H
Union tp, N. J.	None	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-N	Y-40-N	N-. .	PCXWSKT	N-N
University City, Mo. .	9C	E	0-0	0.1	N-Y	Y-50-N	Y-50	PCXSK	N-N
Vallejo, Calif.	6M1	B	1-1	. . .	Y-N	Y-47-N	Y-52	PCXSK	H-N
Vicksburg, Miss.	None	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-N	Y-46-Y	N-. .	WSK	H-N
Waltham, Mass.	5M	. . .	..-..	7.9	Y-N	Y-52-N	Y-52	None	N-N
Warren, Ohio.	4M2	X	0-1	0.3	Y-Y	Y-28-N	Y-52	PCXWSKT	S-S
Warwick, Va.	7M1	W	0-4	. . .	Y-N	Y-51-Y	Y-52	PCXWK	N-S
Watertown t, Mass. . .	5E	H	0-0	0.2	Y-Y	N-. .-N	N-. .	None	N-N
Watertown, N. Y.	9M	. . .	..-..	0.5	Y-..	Y-42-Y	N-. .	PCXWST	H-N
Wausau, Wis.	4C3	E	0-2	. . .	Y-Y	Y-52-Y	Y-. .	None	N-N
West Allis, Wis.	3M5	E	0-..	0.0	N-Y	Y-25-N	N-. .	None	N-N
W. Hartford t, Conn. .	5A	E	0-..	. . .	Y-Y	Y-45-N	Y-. .	G	N-N
West Haven t, Conn. .	5C	X	..-..	. . .	N-N	Y-45-N	..-. .	PCXSK	N-N

TABLE XII—PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				Master Plan, Capital-Improvement Budget	Zoning Ord., Yr. Revised, Airport Zoning	SUBDIVISIONS		Outside Water, Sewer Service
	No. App't'd., Who Appts., No. Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1952 (in thousands)			Comp., Yr. Revised	Improvements Inside City	
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
West Orange, N. J. . .	5C4	. . .	..-..	$ 1.8	Y-Y	Y-R-N	Y-R	PCXWSKT	N-N
W. Palm Beach, Fla. .	7C	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-Y	Y-38-N	Y-48	PCXWS	N-N
White Plains, N. Y. . .	7M	Pp	3-0	15.9	Y-Y	Y-49-N	Y-46	PCWSK	N-N
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	None	. . .	..-..	. . .	N-N	Y-50-N	N-. .	PCXWSK	..-H
Williamsport, Pa. . . .	5C	. . .	..-..	1.0	Y-Y	Y-39-Y	Y-39	PCXWSK	S-N
Wilmington, N. C. . . .	4C1	. . .	0-1	. . .	N-Y	Y-46-N	Y-46	P	H-N
Winona, Minn.	Uno	. . .	..-..	0.0	Y-Y	Y-41-Y	Y-50	G	N-N
Wyandotte, Mich.	9M1	. . .	0-2	3.6	Y-N	Y-52-N	N-. .	. . .	N-N
Yakima, Wash.	6M1	Pp	1-0	4.0	N-N	Y-38-Y	N-. .	None	H-H

INDIVIDUAL CITY FOOTNOTES

(Cities listed alphabetically without regard to population)

ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA: Developer also must install street lights.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA: City-County planning commission with five members appointed by city council and two by country commission.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA: Five members appointed by the parish council and four by the mayor, the parish school board, and the state department of public works. Subdivision regulations applicable to all of parish.

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA: A subdivision review board may require the installation of all utilities.

EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY: Mayor appoints six members and city council appoints two members.

EUGENE, OREGON: City-county planning commission for Eugene and seven other political subdivisions; full-time officer appointed by commission with 29 per cent of salary paid by Eugene.

GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN: County has special airport zoning ordinance.

JACKSON, MICHIGAN: Part-time planning director appointed by planning commission.

JACKSON, TENNESSEE: Regional director for Tennessee State Planning Commission serves as technician and planning director for local commission.

JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE: Regional director for Tennessee State Planning Commission serves as technician and planning director to local commission.

KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN: Part-time planning director appointed by planning commission and city manager.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY: City-county planning commission with three members appointed by the mayor and one by the county fiscal court, plus three ex officio members.

NEWPORT, KENTUCKY: Mayor appoints three members, county board appoints two members.

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY: Planning board appointed by city manager and county fiscal court.

RENO, NEVADA: County-wide regional planning commission with six members appointed by the mayor and six by the county commissioners.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA: Four members appointed by the city manager, three by the city council.

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON: Airport is covered by a county zoning resolution.

TOLEDO, OHIO: City and county planning commissions have joint staff and in general serve as joint board with total of 13 members.

TUCSON, ARIZONA: City-county planning commission with director appointed by county board of supervisors; city pays 30 per cent of cost for planning agency.

WASHINGTON, D.C.: Planning work done by a commission appointed by the President and the National Park Service.

WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA: City-county planning commission; board of city aldermen and board of county commissioners appoint seven members, and two members are ex officio.

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See Also Public Works, Utilities, and Housing.

Public Welfare

Developments in 1952

By Elizabeth Wickenden

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FOR public welfare 1952 was a relatively uneventful year, offering a welcome opportunity for quiet appraisal of policies, improvement of administrative practices, and study of developing needs. An off-legislative year in most states, there were few state program innovations, while the federal legislation in the field was such as to bring financial aid rather than policy changes to the state and local public welfare programs. Moreover, the extent of economic need continued to be reduced by the high level of economic activity and the expansion of social insurance coverage brought about by the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act.

Even though these favorable factors were offset to some extent by the increasing proportion of older people in the total population and by the difficulties created both for individuals and for public agencies by inflationary pressures, 1952 was nevertheless a year of relative stability in which stock-taking could take precedence over adaptation to emergency change. The general spirit of reappraisal which characterized a critical election year, nationally and in many states, also contributed to this atmosphere, even though public welfare policy was not itself an issue of the campaign. The very absence of any substantial political controversy in this field has itself enhanced this process of sober re-examination in an established area of public responsibility.

Even though the number of persons still necessarily dependent on public aid continues to be large, the emphasis in public welfare is increasingly shifting to those services and measures which prevent or reduce dependency. Public welfare officials, agencies, and organizations have themselves pointed the way to reduce assistance caseloads by advocating greater reliance on such measures as contributory social insurance, liberalized employment policies for marginal workers, medical and rehabilitative services to restore the disabled, social services to aid adjustment to changing circumstances and reinforce the mutual responsibility of family life, and the marshalling of all other community resources to prevent the costly burden of longtime dependency.

The Facts. Public welfare is a universal function of state and local government throughout the United States, its territories, possessions, and the newly created Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The pattern of its administration, however, varies considerably as do some aspects of its program. Financial assistance for the four groups of needy persons for which states may receive federal aid under the assistance titles of the Social

Security Act is now provided almost universally. These included in September, 1952, the following: 2,642,398 persons over 65 receiving average old-age assistance grants of $45.89 monthly; 98,071 needy blind persons receiving an average of $50.73; 1,984,243 individuals, including both needy children under eighteen and their mothers or other adult caretakers, receiving average family grants of $76.46 under the Aid to Dependent Children program; and 153,902 receiving an average of $45.97 under the new program of Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled created by the 1950 Social Security amendments.

Some states administer these categorical assistance programs directly, in others they are locally administered with state aid and supervision. General assistance for other needy persons provided average grants of $46.92 for 274,000 cases in the same month under widely varying administrative and financial arrangements. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, total expenditures for all forms of public assistance exceeded two and one half billion dollars of which more than half came from state and local appropriations.

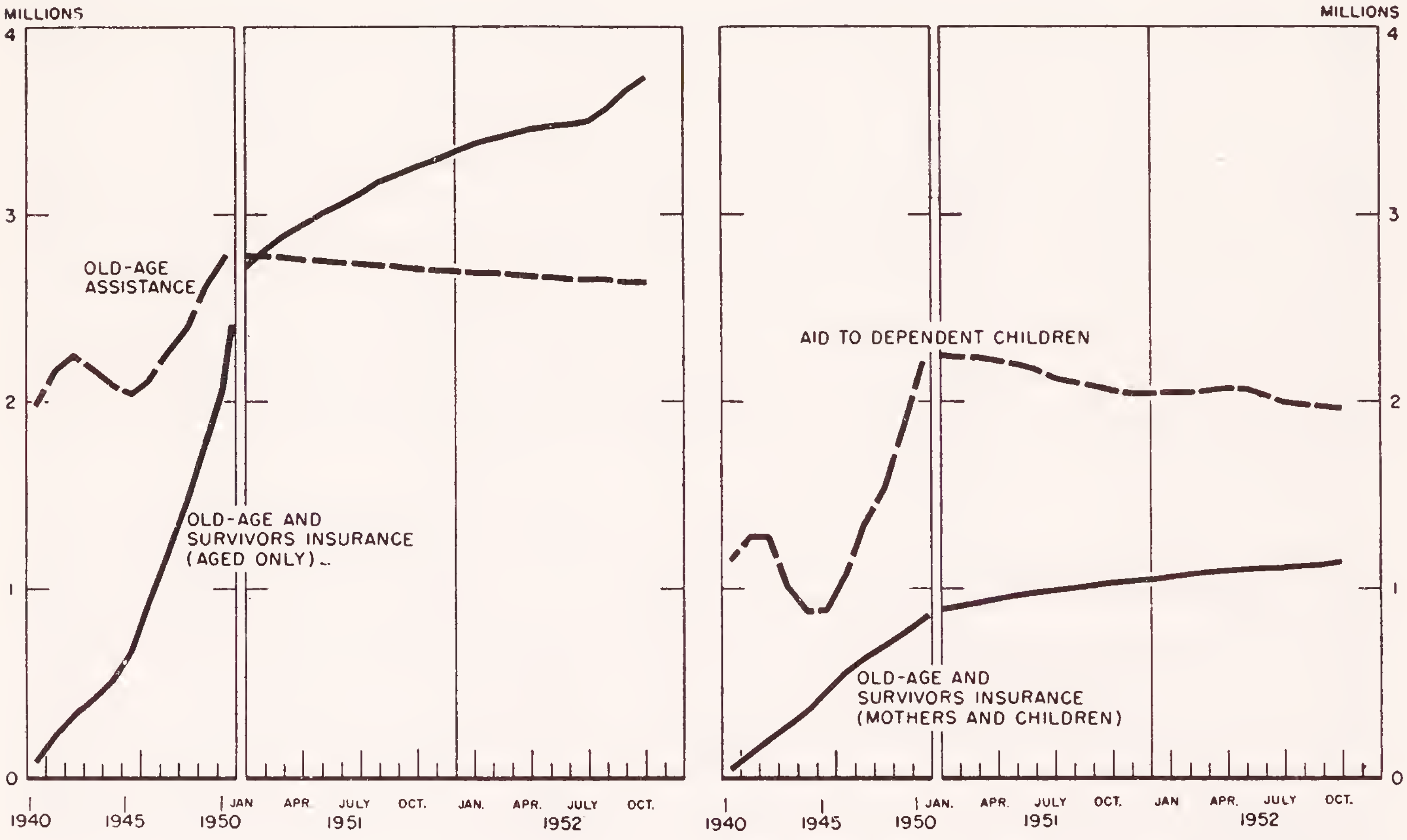
Provision of medical care for needy persons is likewise a widespread function of public welfare agencies in the United States. Typically such care is provided by community hospitals, medical practitioners, nursing organizations, and other health agencies with payment from assistance funds. In some instances, however, state and local public welfare departments themselves operate nursing homes, hospitals for the chronically ill, and other health institutions. By the end of 1952 most states or local agencies were operating some form of medical care program, encouraged in part by the new provisions of the 1950 Social Security amendments permitting federal financial participation in direct payments to medical practitioners and institutions, as well as in cash payments to persons in the four federally aided categories and permitting assistance payments to otherwise eligible patients in public medical institutions other than those for tuberculosis or mental illness.

Child welfare services are likewise a public welfare responsibility in all states, although not yet universally available in all parts of all states. Child welfare, involving the social protection of all children regardless of economic considerations, includes the licensing of private child-caring agencies, the provision of foster care for children unable to live in their own homes, adoption services, work with children's courts, social services to children and those responsible for them, and the organization of community services for the welfare of all children. Federal aid available for child welfare services in rural areas and areas of special need helps to supplement the provision by states and localities. In June, 1951, nearly 4,500 workers were employed in a professional capacity in such programs serving approximately 260,000 children. Seventy per cent of these were paid entirely from state and local funds.

The federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance program, while not administratively a public welfare responsibility, is closely related to it. By assuring income to retired older people and the surviving dependents of insured workers who die prematurely, it constitutes the major alternative to public assistance. The year 1952 saw a continuing increase both in the number of insured workers and of beneficiaries, reflecting the liberalizing amendments of 1950 which extended coverage to many previously unprotected occupations and speeded up the period for acquiring full coverage. Thus by June, 1952, 4,593,800 individuals were drawing OASI benefits as compared to 4,033,600 in June, 1951. A total of 35,164,000 civilian workers are now estimated to be covered under the OASI program.

Average monthly OASI benefits at the end of June, 1952, ranged from $40.10 for a single retired worker to over $90 for a surviving wife and children. These benefits, while substantially increased in 1950 and again in September, 1952, were still not high enough to meet in many instances the minimum state welfare standard of need. Thus a study made cooperatively by the federal Social Security Administration and the state welfare agencies showed that 12 per cent of those receiving aged OASI benefits were also receiving Old Age Assistance while 6.6 per cent of those families with children receiving OASI survivors benefits were also receiving Aid to Dependent Children.

Unemployment compensation is likewise important to public welfare in affording an alternative source of income to unemployed workers. While



Source: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration

Average Number of Aged Persons, Children, and Mothers Receiving Payments Under the Social Security Act, 1940 to 1952

The chart at the left shows the trend in the number of beneficiaries aged 65 and over receiving old age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's, or parent's benefits. The chart at the right shows the trend in the number of child and widowed mother beneficiaries; after August, 1950, it includes about 25,000 wives under 65 with child beneficiaries in their care. The graph showing aid to dependent children represents children plus one adult per family when an adult or adults are included in assistance group.

unemployment reached a low ebb in 1952, during September the average weekly number of beneficiaries was 630,800. This was a new low for the postwar period.

Federal Developments. The Social Security Act Amendments of 1952 (Public Law 590-82nd Congress) were chiefly concerned with increases in the OASI benefit level and in the federal contribution for assistance. Most OASI retirement benefits were raised by $5 a month, or 12-1/2 per cent, and the minimum monthly benefit was increased from $20 to $25. Proportionate increases were made in survivors' benefits. The amount an OASI beneficiary may earn was increased from $50 to $75 a month. A proposal to maintain the benefit rights of insured workers who became disabled proved highly controversial owing to medical opposition and was compromised by deferring the effective date until July 1, 1953, and requiring determination of disability by state agencies. A further seemingly contradictory proviso makes the legislation ineffective as of June 30, 1953, unless re-enacted.

In public assistance the federal reimbursement of monthly payments in Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled was increased by $5 a case, raising the maximum payment susceptible to federal reimbursement to $55. In Aid to Dependent Children the maximum federal share was increased by $3 an individual with proportionate ceiling increases. These assistance increases are effective only until September, 1954.

The Social Security Act was also amended by Public Law 420 which extends until January 1, 1954, the time within which state governments may make agreements for the OASI coverage of state and local employees that will be retroactive to January 1, 1951.

All health legislation was virtually suspended pending the report of the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation, of which Dr. Paul Magnuson served as chairman. The first volume of this report, released in December, 1952, recommended, among other things, the purchase of health insurance for OASI beneficiaries, grants to the states to assure universal coverage under prepaid health insurance plans, and a federal department of health and security. Any action on this report will, of course, depend upon the new administration and the 83rd Congress.

State and Local Public Welfare Developments. Welfare policy changes in the states and localities during 1952 were chiefly brought about by legislative action, federal and state, of the two preceding years. In a few states enabling legislation was necessary to take advantage of additional federal assistance aid. More frequently changes resulted from continued adaptation to the policy changes imposed by the 1950 Social Security amendments, including provisions of delayed applicability. The transfer of eligible cases to the new Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled category went forward with resultant benefits in both cash assistance and in medical and rehabilitative services.

The requirement of the 1950 Amendments that Aid to Dependent Children cases involving desertion be reported to a law enforcement agency became effective and focused attention on the problem of nonsupport, including the uniform reciprocal support legislation now in effect in 41 states. The provision also became effective authorizing exemption of $50 monthly in earned income in calculating need for Aid to the Blind.

The requirement that public medical institutions be subject to standards established and maintained by the state as a condition to assistance payments to otherwise eligible patients in such institutions becomes effective on July 1, 1953, and has, therefore, received substantial attention in 1952 especially in those states which do not already have licensing provisions.

Interest continued to be shown in the question of opening to public inspection the names of public assistance recipients and the amounts paid to them. The so-called Jenner Amendment to the Revenue Act of 1951 (Public Law 183-82nd Congress) permitted states for the first time to make this information public without loss of federal aid. In 1951 Indiana and Illinois took advantage of this provision to open their rolls. During 1952 Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia followed suit.

Public welfare services in a few states have undergone extensive reorganization, either by executive or legislative action. In some cases this involved the relationship between child welfare and youth authority services, reflecting the growing concern with juvenile delinquency.

Public welfare has also reflected the growing interest in problems arising from the increasing proportion of older people in the total population. In many states commissions have been established either by the governors or legislatures to study the needs of older people and recommend adaptations in public policy to meet them. Likewise planning committees on aging have been widely established by localities, either on an ad hoc basis or as a part of some existing planning group. Public welfare agencies have not only taken a leading role in such planning activities but have themselves been pioneering in the development of new services for older people and in the stimulation of research regarding their needs.

Professional Organization. The American Public Welfare Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago) held six regional meetings during 1952. A major achievement of the year was the formal adoption of a basic statement of principles, "Essentials of Public Welfare," on which the membership, spearheaded by the Committee on Welfare Policy, had been at work for two years. The release of the APWA study on Aid to Dependent Children, "Future Citizens All"; the statement on the Public Assistance Worker, developed by the APWA Committee on Social Work Education and Personnel; and the statement on "Tax-Supported Medical Care for the Needy," prepared by the Joint Committee on Medical Care of the American Public Welfare Association and the American Public Health Association, were also noteworthy. The organization of a new APWA Committee on Aging reflected the growing interest in that subject.

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Public Health

Developments in 1952

By Ira V. Hiscock

Chairman, Department of Public Health, Yale University, and Commissioner, Board of Health of New Haven

GENERALLY favorable mortality rates from total causes continued in the United States in 1952, with high birth rates and a large proportion of the babies being born in hospitals. Poliomyelitis raised its ugly head more frequently, and tuberculosis cases continued at a high level in spite of reduced rates of mortality. The leading cause of death for age group 1-14 is accidents, and for every fatal accident there are 90 to 150 severe injuries, with no real improvement for 10 years, according to an impressive statement in "Pediatrics" which concluded that there needs to be an evaluation of the methods used for parent-and-patient education.

Of importance in community planning, if representative of conditions generally, are the results of a recent survey in St. Paul, Minnesota, which disclosed that 6 per cent of the city's families were absorbing over half of the combined services of the community's dependence, health and adjustment services (Community Planning for Human Services, Buell, Columbia Press, 1952). In general, then, with more Americans living longer, advances continued in medical knowledge, in sanitation and in public health practices; but problems remained to be attacked more vigorously.

With the January, 1952 issue, Public Health Reports of the United States Public Health Service became a monthly journal, focusing primarily on public health practice, health service administration, and on research.

Commissions and Boards. The President of the United States appointed early in 1952 a Commission to Survey Health needs, which carried out its mission and late in December rendered an extensive report with proposals for the future.

A joint commission for the accreditation of hospitals in the United States was created by four national agencies: the American College of Physicians, American College of Surgeons, American Hospital Association and the American Medical Association. This Commission will take over the work carried on for the last quarter of a century by the American College of Surgeons, with some 3,200 hospitals now approved.

The American Board of Dental Public Health, Inc., was formerly recognized by the American Dental Association and the requirements for certification were approved by the A.D.A. Council on Dental Education and the House of Delegates. The first examinations were given in 1952.

A proposed statement of the American Public Health Association, published by the Committee on Administrative Practice, for discussion purposes, in November 1952, dealt with the "State Health Department—Services and Responsibilities," and indicated that the state health department is composed of: (a) the state health officer, with his staff, who together comprise the administrative or executive section, and (b) the board of health which comprises the advisory or policy-forming body.

Illustrative of special plans and varying problems, the Governor of Pennsylvania appointed a 10-man advisory board to the state health department, clearing the way for creation of county and intercounty health units and for putting a merit system into operation covering the state and county health department employees. The board will establish the rules under which local health units may qualify for state aid which may amount to 75 cents per capita annually.

Legislation. Voters approved three charter amendments (one to the charter of the city of San Diego, California and two to the charter of the county of San Diego) that provide for the complete integration of the city and county health departments. Under the reorganization a single department will serve not only the county area, but also all of the incorporated cities therein. The former county board of health, which was quasi-administrative in nature and was composed of the entire county board of supervisors plus four other members appointed by them, will be replaced by a new seven-member advisory board.

Other illustrations include in Michigan, for example, an enabling ordinance in Pontiac whereby the city-owned and operated hospital was placed under the direction of a board of trustees; an ordinance in Farwell Village requiring food handlers to have periodic medical examinations; and a comprehensive milk-milk products' ordinance adopted in Escanaba.

The state water commission, created under 1945 legislation in Minnesota, ordered the city of Albert Lea and the Wilson Packing Company, which has a plant just outside the city limits, to proceed with construction of a sewage disposal plant by 1955. Previously the commission has relied entirely upon persuasion and upon the denial of permits for the extension of sanitary sewers until steps had been taken for the improvement of sewage disposal facilities.

Court Decision. The dangers to public health of brucellosis became established by legal precedent in Washington where the state supreme court handed down a decision awarding damages for undulant fever contracted as a result of handling cattle infected with Bang's disease. The trial court's award of nearly $10,000—$5,000 damages to the farmer for having contracted the disease, $3,158 for loss of milk production and $1,418 for difference between what the farmer paid for the herd and what he received when the animals were sold for slaughter—was upheld by the higher court.

Fluoridation. Aroused interest in fluoridation was an outstanding subject in 1952, even though the effects of adding fluorine to community water supplies on the dental status of the population have been studied for some time. According to a natural and applied fluoridation census, there were 172 fluoridating plants in 1951 serving 240 communities with a total population of nearly 4-1/2 millions. There were 1,400 known water works systems which distribute water having 0.7 p.p.m. (or greater) content of natural fluorine to an equal number of users. (There are six million more who did not know how much fluorine they are imbibing.)

Early in 1952 the Inter-Association Committee on Health, with policies favorable to fluoridation, resolved that the Inter-Association Committee on Health urges the fluoridation of the fluoride-deficient public water supplies of this country as rapidly as plans can be approved by the local medical, dental, and health department officials and the state departments of health.

From a survey of 98 communities reporting, 90 per cent indicate that fluoridation was financed from water revenue, the remaining 10 per cent from general funds (6 per cent) and health department and other funds (4 per cent). The conclusions of a recent exhaustive statement on toxicological evidence presented before school health, dental, nursing, and other groups late in 1952 stated that "the evidence as a whole is consistent in offering assurance that bringing the fluoride concentration in communal water supplies to that known to be optimal for dental health is a prophylactic public health procedure which has an ample margin of safety."

As for illustrations, Rio Vista, Morgan Hill, Antioch, and San Francisco, California, are fluoridating their water supplies or will be shortly, according to reports, and the state department of health has granted permits to at least five other cities. In eight or more communities in Tennessee, including Nashville, fluoridation of the water supplies was approved locally.

Housing. In view of estimates, based on studies, that some 16,000,000 American families live in housing that has basic health deficiencies, it is noteworthy that a Proposed Housing Ordinance has been prepared by the Committee on the Hygiene of Housing of the American Public Health Association. (See also Appraisal Method for Measuring the Quality of Housing.)

Nursing. Generalized community nursing service as a goal for the future received increasing attention and a report of a study was presented. Five combination services located in widely different geographic areas were selected. With the exception of Columbus, Ohio, all of these services had been developed during the past ten years. The size of the nursing staff varied from 26 in Winston-Salem to 83 in Seattle, with the population per nurse varying from 1 to 4,000 to 1 to 8,300. The report, embodying the idea of voluntary and official agencies going forward hand in hand, is a milestone in nursing progress and a significant trend toward cooperation on a community level in all types of programs.

In this connection also of special interest is the statement on tax-supported medical care for the needy by the Joint Committee on Medical Care of the American Public Health Association and the American Public Welfare Association.

Another illustration of a cooperative enterprise is the Soda Fountain and Luncheonette Equipment, Standard No. 1, the first published standard to be issued by the National Sanitation Foundation. This was prepared by the Joint Committee on Food Equipment Standards, and represents the thinking of experts in public health and in industry. Progress will come from nationwide teamwork between local, state, and national agencies and industries concerned. Both the Public Health Service and the Food and Drug Administration are providing leadership for improved food sanitation programs.

A step in the right direction for improved efficiency in health practices seems to have been taken with the Jennings—St. Louis County Contract, whereby this city of 15,000 in the county secured provision for the county health department to perform a complete public health program for the city. This gives the city a specialized staff, and in addition the county health department will have one sanitarian stationed full time in Jennings.

Typhus Control. Full-time rat proofing programs for typhus control were concluded at Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville and Lebanon, Tennessee. Chattanooga plans to complete its program early in 1953. Rat control programs are being carried on in small cities and towns through improved garbage collection, storage, and disposal, and during the year recommendations were made by the state department of health following studies in 67 communities, each having a population of 1,500 persons or more. The cities of Elizabethton, Mountain City, Copperhill, Bristol, and Stanton expanded their programs to cover county-wide areas in carrying out rodent eradication programs using warfaring bait in permanent bait stations on a full-time basis.

City-County Consolidation. In San Diego the people voted to consolidate city and county health services, and four small cities in Mendocino County, California, contracted with the county for health services. Pueblo City and County, Colorado, consolidated health services, and in Peoria, Illinois, the city health officer is serving the county as well. In Ohio the city of Lima and Allen County have consolidated their health services and in Iowa the Des Moines-Polk County health department is a noteworthy development. Salt Lake City and County organized a full-time health department, and the first county health department in Pennsylvania was organized in Butler County.

Hospitals. Continued and increasing demand for hospital care reflects the values of intensive medical care in hospitals, associated with efforts in some quarters to bring the hospital and the home services "closer together." During 1952 patients admitted to all types of hospitals in the United States numbered 18,783,272. There was a major increase in the total number of beds available, in births in hospitals, and in number of hospitals. The patients' length of stay in general hospitals continued to decrease, to 7.8 days.

Air Pollution. The U.S. Technical Conference on Air Pollution was held at Washington, D.C., in May, 1952, and resulted in the compilation of extensive information about the various phases of air pollution. Three and a half years of study of the problem in Los Angeles County indicate that the present known results of smog—reduced visibility, eye and throat irritation, damage to crops, and nuisance problems—arise from more than 50 different substances released into the air. One of the important comprehensive local studies of the problem was completed in New Haven "to determine the extent and nature of the air pollution problem and to advise on the content of an ordinance for abatement of air pollution if, after all information has been acquired, it is decided by the city that such an ordinance is desirable."

Professional Organization. Members of the several professions making up the public health movement have increased in numbers during the 80 years of the existence of the American Public Health Association to 13,000 (1790 Broadway, New York). Again, as at San Francisco last year and at St. Louis the year previously, some 4,000 members gathered at Cleveland where about 375 papers and committee reports were presented and over 500 names appeared on the roster of speakers. There were discussions on such topics as community planning for health in its engineering and medical and social aspects, on fluoridation of water supplies, on the urgency of increased development of the local unit plan of administrative health service, on recruitment and training of competent health personnel, on home care, and on rehabilitation including a timely symposium dealing with the vital role of the general practitioner of medicine in the public health program and the development of proper relationships between the health administrator and the family doctor. Attention was given to the work of the three standing committees: Administrative Practice, Professional Education, and Research and Standards.

Municipal Hospital Data

TABLE XIII presents for 319 city and city-county hospitals and sanatariums certain information on management, number of full-time employees, 1952 expenditures, financing of indigent cases, extent to which the hospital is self-supporting, bed capacity, number of annual admissions, average daily census, and approval for intern, resident, and nurses training. Data on bed capacity, number of admissions, average daily census, approvals, and year established were taken from "Hospitals," June, 1952 (Part 2, Administrators' Guide issue) published by the American Hospital Association. All other data were obtained from hospital administrators early in 1952.

Questionnaires were sent to 419 hospitals but some of these did not report, some had been discontinued or are units of larger hospitals, and some are operated by special districts or are non-profit corporations. Only institutions which offer complete hospital services have been included in this section and related institutions, such as nursing homes, which offer only limited services have been excluded.

Of the 319 hospitals in Table XIII, 259 are owned and operated by cities and 60 are city-county hospitals. A total of 284 of the 319 hospitals offer general services and 35 treat only special types of patients: 23 are tuberculosis hospitals, and 12 treat such cases as emergencies, cancer, contagious diseases and geriatrics.

A total of 153 (48 per cent) of the hospitals in Table XIII are approved by the American College of Surgeons as meeting its minimum requirements for general standardization; 57 hospitals have nurses training schools in conjunction with the hospital; 70 are approved for resident training and 56 for intern training. Of the 97 hospitals in cities over 50,000, 82 are approved by the American College of Surgeons, 41 have nurses training, 64 are approved for resident training, and 54 for intern training.

Hospital Management. Table 1 shows the methods by which cities or cities and counties manage their hospitals. A total of 231 hospitals (74 per cent of those reporting) are managed by various types of boards. Of the remaining 83 hospitals, 49 are operated as separate departments of the city government (including the 14 New York City hospitals which are operated by a single hospital department under a hospital commissioner), and 34 are divisions of the city health or welfare department.

An additional key to hospital management is whether the city council has the authority to review the hospital budget. A total of 196 cities (65 per cent of those reporting) have this authority and 107 do not while 16 hospitals did not report on this item.

TABLE 1

HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT: 1953

City Population Group	Number of Hospitals	Number Reporting	Managed by Hospital Board						Separate Department	Division of Health or Welfare Department
			Total Number	Board Appointed by[1]						
				City Council	Mayor	City Manager	Elected	Other[2] Officials		
Over 500,000	39	38	4	0	3	0	0	1	15	19
250,000 to 500,000	15	14	7	1	1	0	0	6	3	4
100,000 to 250,000	23	22	9	1	1	1	0	4	4	9
50,000 to 100,000	20	20	15	5	4	1	0	3	4	1
25,000 to 50,000	27	27	23	10	4	1	0	5	4	0
10,000 to 25,000	55	55	48	15	6	0	3	14	7	0
5,000 to 10,000	61	61	56	15	17	1	3	13	5	0
Under 5,000	79	77	69	27	14	0	4	12	7	1
All hospitals	319	314	231	74	50	4	10	58	49	34

[1] Data in these columns will not add to total number of hospitals managed by boards since 35 hospitals did not report on how their boards are appointed.

[2] Includes five boards coded with S and 53 with X in Table XIII; X includes most city-county hospitals which are managed by a board appointed jointly by the city and county governing bodies.

A total of 58 hospitals have advisory committees which have no administrative duties, and 53 of these hospitals reported how the committee is chosen. In 20 hospitals, the advisory committee is appointed by the health or hospital commissioner, in six by the city council, in 11 by the city manager, mayor or other administrative official, and in eight by the hospital board. The other eight advisory boards are appointed by various officials and groups including the local medical society, the hospital staff, the hospital medical director, or by local judges.

Hospitals in cities under 100,000 population show a marked contrast with cities over 100,000 in management by boards, city council control of the budget, and number of advisory committees. A total of 211 (88 per cent) of the 240 reporting hospitals in cities under 100,000 are managed by boards while only 20 (27 per cent) of those over 100,000 are managed by boards. The city council has authority to review the budgets of only 128 (57 per cent) of the hospitals in cities under 100,000 while it has this authority for 68 (88 per cent) of the hospitals in cities over 100,000. Advisory committees are more prevalent for hospitals in cities over

100,000; 42 per cent of the hospitals in cities over 100,000 have advisory committees, while only 11 per cent (26 hospitals) of those in cities under 100,000 have such committees.

Hospital Administrators. The hospital administrator is appointed by the hospital board for 216 hospitals, by the health or hospital director for 35, by the city council for 25, by the welfare director for 3, and by the mayor, city manager, or other administrative official for 31 hospitals. Nine hospitals did not report how the administrator is appointed. Salaries of hospital administrators are shown in Table 2 and include an estimated value for maintenance (meals and lodging) when reported. These salaries are comparable with those of major city department heads such as public works directors, city engineers and finance directors shown in Table VII.

Table 2

Salaries of Hospital Administrators: 1953

City Population Group	No. Hosp. Reporting	Mean Average	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Higher Quartile	Highest
Over 500,000	34	$11,062	$8,025	$8,400	$9,764	$12,622	$25,606
250,000 to 500,000	13	9,670	6,000	7,296	9,350	12,000	15,000
100,000 to 250,000	20	7,929	4,060	5,440	8,075	9,300	12,500
50,000 to 100,000	15	9,169	4,140	6,500	9,000	12,000	13,500
25,000 to 50,000	26	7,913	3,192	6,000	7,500	9,400	16,500
10,000 to 25,000	51	5,927	3,200	4,620	6,000	7,000	10,500
5,000 to 10,000	56	4,968	2,460	4,290	4,930	5,680	8,200
Under 5,000	66	4,560	2,257	3,600	4,500	5,160	10,200

Hospital Finances. Table 3 summarizes information reported by 240 general hospitals, grouped by number of beds. The "Average Cost Per Patient Day" was obtained by multiplying "Total Average Daily Census" by 365 and dividing the product into "Total Expenditures." Hospitals of from 100 to 199 beds have the largest average cost per patient day, and hospitals over 750 beds have the lowest. Only those hospitals which reported on all three items (average daily census, bed capacity, and 1952 expenditures) are included in the tabulations.

Hospital administrators were asked to report how indigent cases are financed. A total of 285 reported as follows: the county pays a fixed amount per day for 162 hospitals, the city provides a flat subsidy at the beginning of the fiscal year for 96, the city pays a fixed amount per day for 41, the city makes up any deficit at the end of the year for 27 and the state pays a fixed amount per day for 14 hospitals. A total of 53 hospitals reported two or more methods of financing.

Administrators in 234 hospitals reported on the ratio during 1952 of the number of days of free care to the total patient days. Nineteen hospitals have all patients on a free-care basis, 24 provide free care for 80 to 99 per cent of the total patient days, 41 from 20 to 79 per cent, 139 from 1 to 19 per cent and 11 reported no free care for any patients.

A total of 113 hospitals reported that they are entirely self-supporting: that is, that all hospital operating and maintenance costs for the last fiscal year came from room rentals and service charges. Eighty hospitals were from 80 to 99 per cent self-supporting, 41 were from 20 to 79 per cent, and 20 from 1 to 19 per cent. Twenty-eight hospitals reported that all of their funds came from city or city and county general funds.

TABLE 3

GENERAL HOSPITAL FINANCES: 1953

Bed Capacity	No. General Hospitals[1]	No. Reporting	Total Average Daily Census	Total No. Beds	Total Expenditures (000 omitted)	Average Cost per Patient Day
Over 750 Beds	9	7	7,934	10,853	$ 37,609	$12.99
500 to 749 Beds	9	8	4,164	4,928	21,422	14.09
300 to 499 Beds	14	13	4,772	5,439	29,118	16.72
200 to 299 Beds	21	16	2,848	3,888	18,772	18.06
100 to 199 Beds	36	34	3,458	4,672	23,597	18.62
50 to 99 Beds	68	59	2,517	3,963	16,285	17.73
26 to 49 Beds	80	67	1,529	2,432	8,993	16.11
25 Beds and Under	44	35	431	722	2,242	14.25
All General Hospitals . .	281	239	27,653	36,897	$158,038	$15.66

[1] A total of 284 General Hospitals are shown in Table XIII but three did not report on bed capacity.

Hospitals in cities over and under 100,000 population provide an interesting contrast on the amount of free care and the extent to which the hospital is self-supporting. Hospitals in cities over 100,000 tend to provide more free care and are less self-supporting. For example, all of the 113 hospitals which are completely self-supporting are in cities under 100,000 population.

Table XIII
MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL DATA

This table includes 319 city and city-county hospitals and sanatoriums in the United States; 419 hospitals were on the original mailing list, but some did not report, some had been discontinued or had become units of larger hospitals, and some were operated by special districts or were non-profit corporations. Data shown under "Year Established", and in the last four columns of the table are for 1951 and were taken from "Hospitals", June, 1952 (Part 2, Administrators' Guide Issue) published by the American Hospital Association. All other data are for 1952 and were obtained from hospital administrators early in 1953. After "Name of Hospital", a single dagger (†) indicates a city-county hospital and letters indicate that the hospital provides services only for certain types of cases: T for tuberculosis and S for special cases such as contagious diseases, geriatrics, emergencies, and cancer. Under **MANAGEMENT**, the first column shows the form of hospital organization (see code letters) the next column indicates whether the hospital has an advisory committee without any administrative duties and the code letters indicate who appoints the committee; the third column shows the hospital administrator's salary and by whom he is appointed (see code letters). The next column shows the number of full-time employees as of January 1, 1953. Under **FINANCE**, the first column shows 1952 operating expenditures in thousands; "Control of Budget" indicates whether the city council and the chief city administrator may review and change the hospital budget; "Per Cent Self-Supporting" shows the per cent of 1952 hospital operating expenditures financed by room rentals and service charges; "Financing Indigent Cases" indicates who pays costs and the method of payment (see code letters); "Per Cent Free Care" shows the per cent of total patient days provided for free patients. An asterisk (*) refers to footnotes at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

Hospital Organization

B—managed by hospital board

D—separate department without board

H—division of city health or hospital department

W—division of city welfare department

Appointment of Hospital Board, Advisory Committee, and Hospital Administrator

A—city manager

B—board or board chairman

C—city council

E—elected

H—health or hospital director or commissioner

M—mayor

S—other city official

W—welfare director or commissioner

X—other officials and/or citizens

Financing Indigent Cases

C—county pays fixed rate per day

D—city (or city-county) makes up deficit at end of year

F—city (or city-county) provides appropriation at start of year

M—city pays fixed rate per day

S—state pays fixed rate per day

ACS, Residents, Interns, Nurses

S—approved by American College of Surgeons as meeting unconditionally the minimum requirements for general standardization

R—approved for training of resident physicians by council on medical education and hospitals of AMA

I—approved for training of interns by council on medical education and hospitals of AMA

N—nursing school accredited by state board of nurse examinees

None—hospital is not approved for any of above

			MANAGEMENT				FINANCE								
City	Name of Hospital	Year Established	Org. No. Bd. Mem. How Appt'd.	Adv. Comm. How Appt'd	Supt.-Salary How Appt'd.	No. Full-time Emps.	1952 Exp. (in thousands)	Control of Budget	Per Cent Self-Support	Financing Indigent Cases	Per Cent Free Care	Bed Capacity	No. Admissions	Average Daily Census	ACS Interns Nursing Residents
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	Cont. Diseases S	1917	H	Yes H	$ 8,860H	174	$ 925	Yes	0	F	100	260	2,477	79	SR
	Mun. TB San. T	1915	B3M	No	15,000B	1,145	6,000	Yes	0	F	100	1,270	983	1,233	SR
Detroit, Mich.	Kiefer S	1890	H	No	. . . .H	927	4,331	Yes	16	C	95	1,250	6,148	999	SR
	Maybury San. T	1922	H	No	13,000H	492	2,800	Yes	0	C	100	833	894	740	SR
	Receiving	1915	H	Yes S	13,500M	. . .	5,457	Yes	50	C	75	462	17,413	607	SRI
New York City, N. Y.*.	Bellevue	1736	D	No	12,000H	4,208	. . . .	Yes	. . .	F	. . .	3,064	50,346	2,654	SRIN
	Coney Island	1910	D	Yes H	8,400H	490	1,300	Yes	0	F	90	286	6,815	278	SRI
	Cumberland	1902	D	Yes H	8,400H	619	. . . .	Yes	0	F	. . .	284	8,322	290	SRI
	Delafield S	1951	D	Yes H	. . . .H	422	. . . .	Yes	0	F	100	117	485	70	None
	Ewing S	1950	D	Yes H	8,350H	580	. . . .	Yes	. . .	F	. . .	199	1,327	141	None
	Fordham	1891	D	Yes H	8,200H	821	2,861	Yes	. . .	F	100	414	9,803	506	SRIN
	Greenpoint	1915	D	Yes H	8,350H	493	. . . .	Yes	. . .	F	100	281	7,081	253	SRI
	Kings Co. Hosp. Ctr.*	1831	D	Yes H	12,000H	5,278	. . . .	Yes	. . .	F	100	. . .	. . . .	. . .	SRIN
	Lincoln	1899	D	Yes H	8,275H	750	913	Yes	. . .	F	. . .	406	10,985	398	SRIN
	Morrisania	1929	D	Yes H	8,400H	950	. . . .	Yes	. . .	F	. . .	466	12,049	528	SRI
	Parker S	1884	D	Yes H	8,025H	521	. . . .	Yes	0	F	. . .	433	5,003	275	SR
	Queens Hosp. Ctr.*	1935	D	Yes H	10,875H	2,112	. . . .	Yes	. . .	F	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	SRI
	Seton T	1948	D	Yes H	8,275H	476	. . . .	Yes	. . .	F	100	450	515	419	SR
	Sydenham	1926	D	Yes H	. . . .H	468	. . . .	Yes	. . .	F	. . .	222	5,704	168	SRI
Philadelphia, Pa.	General	1732	B7M	Yes H	25,606B	. . .	6,704	Yes	0	F	. . .	2,500	20,321	1,821	SRIN
	Gen. (North.Div.)	1865	H	No	17,670S	355	1,397	Yes	. . .	F	. . .	700	1,758	288	SR
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Cincinnati, Ohio	General	1821	. . .*	No	13,287A	1,100	3,733	Yes	19	C	67	865	14,959	565	SRIN
Baltimore, Md.	City	1776	W	Yes M	12,000W	800	2,756	Yes	10	F	85	1,810	7,346	1,339	SRI
Boston, Mass.	City	1858	B5M	No	9,764M	2,581	10,915	Yes	0	. . . .	. . .	2,376	37,147	1,834	SRIN
Cleveland, Ohio	City	1897	H	Yes H	15,338H	1,250	5,010	Yes	65	CDM	100	1,036	10,999	788	SRIN
Houston, Tex.	Houston TB† T	1918	D	Yes M	7,200M	88	374	Yes	0	F	100	193	142	162	S
	Jefferson Davis†	1919	B13X	. . .	X	778	2,487	Yes	0	F	100	501	14,956	410	SRI
Milwaukee, Wis.	Johnston Emer. S	1897	H	Yes H	8,687H	48	190	Yes	24	CD	. . . .	25	. . . .	. . .	S
	Southview S	1911	H	No	8,687H	54	250	Yes	28	C	2	108	788	18	S
Minneapolis, Minn. . .	General	1887	W	No	11,000W	719	3,052	Yes	31	F	69	574	7,416	320	SRIN
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Municipal S	1902	H	No	13,005C	91	381	Yes	0	F	0	65	842	50	S
	City TB T	1915	H	Yes H	11,370H	198	1,000	Yes	0	F	0	442	463	419	S
St. Louis, Mo.	City	1843	W	No	. . . .H	1,100	4,480	No	10	F	90	683	14,939	843	SRIN
	Koch (Koch, Mo.) T	1910	H	No	9,268H	351	1,631	Yes	. . .	F	. . .	650	523	540	SR
	Philips	1937	W	No	8,145H	691	3,021	Yes	0	F	95	694	14,449	651	SRIN
San Francisco, Calif. .	Laguna Honda† S	1868	H	No	9,600. .	400	2,246	Yes	. . .	F	. . .	900	805	891	None
	San Francisco†	1850	H	No	. . . .	1,178	. . . .	Yes	0	F	98	1,173	24,372	1,159	SRI
Washington, D.C. . . .	Gallinger	1848	H	Yes X	12,622C	1,206	5,236	Yes	. . .	F	5	1,416	18,370	968	SRIN
	Glenn Dale San. T	1908	H	No	10,800C	557	2,322	Yes	0	F	88	617	490	568	SR

TABLE XIII—MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL DATA—Continued

City	Name of Hospital	Year Established	MANAGEMENT				FINANCE								
			Org. No. Bd. Mem. How Appt'd.	Adv. Comm. How Appt'd	Supt.-Salary How Appt'd.	No. Full-time Emps.	1952 Exp. (in thousands)	Control of Budget	Per Cent Self-Support	Financing Indigent Cases	Per Cent Free Care	Bed Capacity	No. Admissions	Average Daily Census	ACS Interns Nursing Residents
250,000 to 500,000															
Dallas, Tex.	Parkland†	1894	B5X	Yes..	15,000B	478	2,071	Yes	22	F	80	356	9,133	284	SRIN
	Woodlawn† T	....	B5X	Yes X	....B	481	1,905	Yes	25	F	85	100	....	...	R
Denver, Colo.	General†	1868	D	Yes M	12,000M	600	2,385	Yes	0	F	80	457	8,120	397	SRIN
Fort Worth, Tex.	City-County†	1914	B8X	No	12,000B	324	923	No	35	F	75	168	5,515	153	SRIN
Indianapolis, Ind.	General	1856	B5M	No	11,000B	600	....	Yes	25	F	85	685	9,844	534	SRIN
Jersey City, N. J.	Medical Center	....	D	No	....M	2,000	....	Yes	...	F	70	...	....	...	SRIN
Kansas City, Mo.	General No. 1	1870	H	No	12,000H*	496	1,796	Yes	8	F	80	543	9,856	387	SRIN
	General No. 2	1929	H	No	6,306H	180	609	Yes	0	F	80	264	3,698	186	SRIN
	TB T	1914	H	No	6,000H	146	459	Yes	1	F	98	250	448	220	SR
Louisville, Ky.	General†	1817	B5X	No	6,852B	481	1,468	No	8	F	96	370	7,832	259	SRIN
Memphis, Tenn.	Gaston	1897	B5C	No	7,740B	...	2,105	Yes	22	F	78	534	18,474	545	SRIN
	Oakville Mem. San.† T	1920	B5X	No	11,400B	180	548	Yes	20	F	80	300	287	246	R
Newark, N. J.	City	1926	D	No	7,860..	855	3,084	Yes	0	F	99	700	13,133	720	SRIN
St. Paul, Minn.	Ancker†	1873	W	No	9,350..	755	3,255	No	26	F	65	850	7,976	609	SRIN
San Antonio, Tex.	Green Mem.†	1916	B7X	Yes B	9,000B	310	353	Yes	5	F	85	190	5,671	149	SI
100,000 to 250,000															
Austin, Tex.	Austin-Travis TB† T	1940	B9..	No	4,176B	14	56	Yes	5	F	98	48	90	43	None
	Brackenridge	1880	D	Yes A	8,916A	293	1,221	Yes	50	D	50	222	8,171	150	SRIN
Duluth, Minn.	Miller Mem.	1934	...*	Yes X	5,220B	110	353	No	...*	C	100	92	1,128	86	S
Bridgeport, Conn.	Englewood S	1918	H	Yes M	4,060..	50	....	Yes	40	MS	60	150	189	20	None
Cambridge, Mass.	City	1917	B5A	No	11,000B	371	1,407	Yes	0	M	65	270	5,886	178	SRIN
	TB San. T	1908	H	No	8,550H	80	299	Yes	35	MS	60	100	299	85	S
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Erlanger†	1890	B5..	No	12,000B	827	1,200	No	80	F	25	450	17,117	360	SRIN
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Memorial†	1944	B7X	No	6,600B	380	1,250	No	75	C	25	150	6,152	120	SI
El Paso, Tex.	General†	1916	B7X	No	8,650B	200	555	Yes	14	F	95	200	3,253	128	SI
Flint, Mich.	Hurley	1907	B7C	No	12,550B	649	3,216	Yes	93	CF	5	423	18,837	392	SRIN
Hartford, Conn.	McCook Mem.	1886	W	Yes S	9,312W	335	1,250	Yes	80	F	20	273	4,102	192	SR
Knoxville, Tenn.	Beverly Hills San.† T	1924	B5X	No	7,600B	46	182	No	0	FS	100	145	213	101	None
Mobile, Ala.	City†	1830	D	No	....	350	956	Yes	53	CM	47	282	8,543	200	SRIN
Nashville, Tenn.	General	1890	B7X	No	6,300B	237	988	Yes	15	CD	87	221	6,198	143	SRIN
Norfolk, Va.	Grandy San. T	1930	H	No	9,288A	65	257	Yes	...	FS	85	152	112	151	None
Peoria, Ill.	Municipal T	1919	B3M	....	....B	63	235	No	20	C	...	115	92	75	SR
Richmond, Va.	Pine Camp T	1910	H	No	8,970H	130	480	Yes	6	F	95	220	137	184	S
Springfield, Mass.	Health Dept. S	1899	H	Yes M	12,000M	55	....	Yes	20	M	75	100	251	34	S
Syracuse, N. Y.	City S	1875	H	No	4,440H	35	....	Yes	85	CFS	27	73	960	35	S
Tampa, Fla.	Municipal	1905	D	No	7,120M	560	1,624	Yes	78	CF	24	370	13,602	296	SIN
Trenton, N. J.	Donnelly Mem. T	1910	H	No	5,660..	230	....	Yes	46	...	70	409	358	346	None
Worcester, Mass.	City	1871	D	Yes A	....A	561	2,235	Yes	78	F	...	480	11,064	379	SRIN
Yonkers, N. Y.	Gray Oaks T	1912	H	....	5,160A	22	....	Yes	0	FS	100	45	43	38	None

50,000 to 100,000															
Augusta, Ga.	University	1818	B8C	No	12,000B	758	2,410	No	90	...	40	446	15,843	329	SRIN
Bay City, Mich.	General	1922	B3..	No	C	200	809	Yes	...	C	...	154	7,260	105	S
Beaumont, Tex.	Municipal	1943	B9C	No	4,620B	31	97	Yes	22	CF	...	40	1,601	29	None
Binghamton, N. Y. ...	City	1904	B5M	No	8,340B	600	2,038	...	95	M	23	484	11,117	327	SRIN
Brookline, Mass. ...	Health Dept. T	1895	H	No	5,800C	16	73	Yes	0	M	100	30	35	19	S
Columbus, Ga.	City	1915	B7C	No	9,900B	379	1,143	Yes	78	F	32	233	9,962	178	SIN
Durham, N. C.	TB San.† T	1944	B5X	No	4,140B	22	77	No	0	FM	100	56	....	....	None
Irvington, N. J.	General	1924	D	No	6,500S	163	705	Yes	94	M	4	119	4,339	95	S
Lakewood, Ohio	Lakewood	1907	B8M	No	13,500B	390	1,431	Yes	100	M	1	227	5,787	121	SRI
Macon, Ga.	Macon†	1895	B5X	No	6,300B	435	1,240	No	86	CF	40	321	13,397	238	SIN
Pontiac, Mich.	General	1915	B7C	No	8,760B	418	1,900	Yes	96	CF	15	198	10,302	193	SRI
Portland, Me.	City	1916	D	Yes C	....A	86	344	Yes	...	F	50	147	1,010	141	None
Quincy, Mass.	City	1890	B5A	No	13,300A	482	1,910	Yes	74	D	6	264	10,444	212	SRIN
Rockford, Ill.	Mun. TB San. T	1917	B3M	No	8,000B	61	292	Yes	35	...	100	104	151	79	SR
St. Petersburg, Fla. .	Mound Park	1913	D	No	10,000A	278	870	Yes	...	D	10	164	6,964	124	SN
Springfield, Mo.	City	1936	D	Yes H	3,600H	31	....	Yes	0	F	100	20	885	13	None
Springfield, Ohio	City	1886	B8C	No	9,000B	350	1,405	Yes	20	CD	5	224	6,765	141	SRIN
Wichita Falls, Tex. ..	General†	1915	B6X	No	10,000B	200	706	Yes	100	CM	20	112	5,216	86	SRN
Winston-Salem, N. C.	City Mem.	1914	B10..	No	12,000A	...	....	Yes	...	D	...	223	7,950	163	SRIN
	Reynolds Mem.	1938	B12M	No	....H	150	590	Yes	51	D	33	200	5,154	133	SRIN
25,000 to 50,000															
Albany, Ga.	Putney Mem.†	1911	B5X	Yes X	8,400B	200	514	Yes	98	F	10	140	4,941	64	S
Anniston, Ala.	Memorial	1944	B5C	No	6,600B	178	595	No	98	...	8	125	6,165	92	SN
Beloit, Wis.	Municipal	1928	B7C	Yes ..	7,200A	215	789	Yes	0	...	5	146	5,767	96	S
Champaign, Ill.	Burnham	1895	B5..	No	6,000B	180	....	Yes	98	...	10	120	5,244	109	SN
Colorado Springs, Colo.	Memorial	1907	B5C	No	7,200B	143	464	Yes	84	CF	15	90	3,153	58	SN
Cumberland, Md.	Memorial†	1929	B7..	No	....B	280	400	No	100	S	12	217	7,507	178	SRN
Fitchburg, Mass. ...	Burbank	1894	B18..	No	10,000B	325	1,448	Yes	84	F	22	250	5,669	198	SRIN
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. ..	Broward Gen.	1939	B5C	No	10,000B	214	835	Yes	10	C	10	150	6,287	112	None
Haverhill, Mass.	Municipal	1888	B5A	Yes X	5,000B	253	753	Yes	89	D	9	161	5,784	111	S
Highland Park, Mich. .	General	1921	B5C	No	16,500B	430	2,159	Yes	100	C	5	255	10,385	232	SRIN
Jackson, Tenn.	City-County†	1950	B5X	No	9,000B	190	711	No	92	F	8	130	5,033	84	None
Jamestown, N. Y. ...	General	1911	B7M	No	5,900B	165	714	Yes	76	CM	15	148	4,878	99	S
Lakeland, Fla.	Memorial	1926	D	No	7,500A	200	795	Yes	...	F	...	140	5,150	90	S
Lockport, N. Y.	City	1908	B7M	No	6,860B	200	687	Yes	98	C	4	146	5,349	126	S
Lynchburg, Va.	General	1912	B9M	No	12,000B	173	602	No	100	CM	25	145	4,943	98	SN
Marion, Ohio	City	1920	D	No	4,400S	156	628	Yes	100	C	2	108	5,027	95	None
Norman, Okla.	Municipal	1946	B5C	No	6,000B	68	211	...	100	...	10	58	2,486	40	S
Owensboro, Ky.	Owensboro-Daviess†	1898	B9X	No	....B	273	....	No	100	CM	5	175	8,340	143	SN
Paducah, Ky.	Riverside	1905	B7C	No	7,500B	178	628	Yes	100	CM	2	114	6,840	101	S
Parkersburg, W. Va. .	Camden-Clark	1920	B15C	No	7,320B	180	600	...	100	S	15	160	6,896	121	SN
Pine Bluff, Ark.	Davis	1909	B11C	No	9,000B	163	497	...	100	S	4	120	5,162	77	S
Portsmouth, Ohio ...	General	1908	D	Yes A	8,500A	129	411	Yes	100	CM	21	100	5,008	71	S
Redwood City, Calif. .	Hassler† T	1927	D	No	9,600H	109	649	Yes	0	F	100	262	249	261	None
Tallahassee, Fla. ...	Memorial	1946	B7C	No	7,800B	175	543	Yes	80	D	8	118	3,859	57	S
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Druid†	1923	B9X	No	9,400B	350	1,028	No	90	F	10	196	10,421	153	SN
Wilmington, N. C. ...	Community†	1920	B9X	Yes B	5,259B	80	244	Yes	40	F	50	105	2,145	68	SN
Wyandotte, Mich. ...	General	1925	B5M	No	9,600B	350	1,436	No	99	C	3	171	9,318	149	SR

Table XIII—Municipal Hospital Data—Continued

City	Name of Hospital	Year Established	MANAGEMENT				No. Full-time Emps.	FINANCE				Per Cent Free Care	Bed Capacity	No. Admissions	Average Daily Census	ACS Interns Nursing Residents
			Org. No. Bd. Mem. How Appt'd.	Adv. How	Comm. Appt'd	Supt.-Salary How Appt'd.		1952 Exp. (in thousands)	Control of Budget	Per Cent Self-Support	Financing Indigent Cases					
10,000 to 25,000																
Adams, Mass.	Plunkett Mem.	1918	B7..	No		7,350B	48	243	No	85	M	. . .	67	1,228	28	S
Adrian, Mich.	Bixby	1910	B5C	No		4,596B	83	379	Yes	. . .	CF	. . .	72	3,531	51	S
Albion, Mich.	Sheldon Mem.	1924	B11C	No		5,400B	70	254	Yes	97	CD	. . .	49	1,839	33	S
Alpena, Mich.	General	1940	B5C	No		7,988B	125	574	Yes	100	C	0	85	5,154	81	None
Arkansas City, Kan. .	Memorial	1951	D	No		4,920A	98	. . . .	Yes	8	D	8	91	1,514	34	None
Bowling Green, Ky. . .	City-County†	1925	B7X	No		6,000B	118	225	No	70	CM	. . .	50	4,304	43	None
Brunswick, Ga.	City†	1889	D	Yes	C	4,620H	85	266	Yes	95	D	. . .	75	2,847	36	S
Bucyrus, Ohio	City	1930	D	No		4,150M	56	200	Yes	100	C	5	45	1,770	38	None
Carthage, Mo.	McCune-Brooks	1905	B6..	No		4,620B	55	158	No	. . .	C	10	50	1,829	31	S
Cedar Falls, Iowa . . .	Sartori Mem.	1914	B3E	No		3,600B	40	160	No	91	C	. . .	44	1,624	29	S
Charles City, Iowa . .	Cedar Valley	1914	B3E	No		5,650B	65	. . . .	Yes	100	C	10	63	2,901	48	None
Coffeyville, Kan.	Memorial	1949	B5C	No		7,500B	104	312	No	88	C	15	77	2,495	43	None
Danvers, Mass.	Hunt Mem.	1928	B7..	No		3,900B	18	65	Yes	80	M	0	16	379	9	None
Decatur, Ala.	General†	1914	B3..	No		5,100B	85	205	No	85	CF	15	75	2,105	39	S
Defiance, Ohio	Municipal	1934	B6..	No		6,000B	73	242	. . .	100	C	6	34	1,933	30	None
DeKalb, Ill.	Public	1922	B5M	No		3,900B	35	180	Yes	90	. . .	. . .	38	1,147	24	S
Denton, Tex.	Flow Mem.†	1950	B7X	No		6,000B	68	213	No	93	D	. . .	60	. . . .	25	None
Elizabeth City, N. C. .	Albermarle†	1907	B..X	Yes	X	6,000B	113	385	No	100	CM	15	94	2,722	61	None
Fayetteville, Ark. . . .	City	1912	B12..	. . . .		4,800B	60	205	No	95	. . .	5	60	2,487	32	S
Florence, Ala.	Coffee Mem.†	1943	B8X	No		. . . .B	128	475	No	100	. . .	9	92	4,211	62	S
Greenwood, Miss. . . .	Leflore†	1911	B5X	No		8,400B	170	250	No	54	FS	9	58	2,918	52	SN
Griffin, Ga.	City-County†	1951	B..X	No		8,550B	155	483	No	90	CM	10	112	4,250	58	S
Gulfport, Miss.	Memorial†	1947	B5X	No		6,000B	136	447	No	95	F	15	103	3,839	63	None
Holland, Mich.	City	1918	B5C	No		5,618B	87	415	Yes	98	C	10	72	3,192	56	S
Junction City, Kan. . .	Municipal	1925	B3E	No		. . . .B	80	227	No	98	C	. . .	64	1,812	50	None
Lancaster, Ohio	Lancaster-Fairfield†	1916	B10X	No		7,620B	115	410	Yes	95	C	. . .	83	3,823	69	SN
Las Cruces, N. M. . .	Mem. General†	1950	B5X	No		10,500B	73	273	No	85	F	20	80	2,286	33	None
Lawrence, Kan.	Memorial	1929	B5..	No		6,360B	81	. . . .	Yes	90	C	. . .	72	3,287	53	S
McAllen, Tex.	Municipal	1928	B5C	No		7,200B	90	263	No	100	M	4	47	2,891	46	None
McKinney, Tex..	City-County†	1921	B15C	No		6,600B	79	285	No	7	F	17	65	2,979	46	S
Marblehead, Mass. . .	Alley	1921	B9C	No		3,999B	18	75	No	80	F	1	17	421	9	None
Massena, N. Y.	Memorial	1944	B8S	No		6,500S	90	276	Yes	85	C	6	49	2,256	31	S
Monmouth, Ill.	Monmouth	1910	B5M	No		. . . .B	90	293	Yes	98	CF	1	76	1,648	62	S
Nacogdoches, Tex. . .	City Mem.	1929	B15C	Yes	B	4,500B	95	202	No	100	. . .	. . .	88	3,999	53	None
Needham, Mass.	Glover Mem.	1911	B9C	No		6,000B	63	349	Yes	90	M	5	50	1,457	35	S
Newton, Iowa	Skiff Mem.	1917	B3C	No		7,200B	50	238	Yes	90	C	. . .	56	1,711	33	S
Ocala, Fla.	Munroe Mem.†	1928	B5X	No		5,100B	98	343	No	90	F	8	84	3,996	52	S
Okmulgee, Okla.	City	1918	B6C	No		5,328B	35	124	No	100	C	. . .	50	1,534	27	None
Orange, Tex.	City	1943	D	No		6,583C	118	392	Yes	100	. . .	. . .	86	4,299	57	None
Orangeburg, S. C. . . .	Orangeburg†	1919	B11X	No		. . . .B	256	. . . .	. . .	100	C	17	203	7,860	125	SRN

Owatonna, Minn.	City	1900	B6..	Yes B	3,600B	82	280	No	100	C	. . .	60	3,118	49	None
Peabody, Mass.	Thomas	1907	B5..	. . . .	8,280B	92	391	Yes	98	M	14	70	2,043	51	None
Phenix City, Ala.	Cobb Mem.	1947	B5C	Yes. .	5,700B	118	396	No	72	F	15	90	3,609	44	None
Ottawa, Ill.	Ryburn Mem.	1897	B5M	No	8,400B	135	450	No	99	F	20	120	3,941	81	SN
Sarasota, Fla.	Municipal	1925	D	Yes C	5,800A	122	460	Yes	84	DM	29	87	2,843	59	S
Sedalia, Mo.	Bothwell Mem.	1930	B7..	No	5,000B	90	265	No	100	C	. . .	100	24	57	S
Seminole, Okla.	Municipal	. . . .	B8M	Yes M	3,600B	27	60	Yes	100	C	5	31	1,200	14	None
Shawnee, Okla.	Municipal	1908	D	No	3,200A	50	152	Yes	100	. . .	11	75	1,721	22	S
Sterling, Ill.	Com. Gen.	1915	B5X	Yes X	6,600B	78	341	. . .	99	C	. . .	53	2,636	47	S
Two Rivers, Wis.	Municipal	1928	B7C	No	4,320B	15	152	Yes	95	M	0	52	1,990	26	None
Virginia, Minn.	Municipal	1936	B5M	No	7,000B	149	452	No	100	C	8	101	3,222	76	S
Visalia, Calif.	Municipal	1936	D	No	5,400C	83	246	Yes	100	. . .	0	77	2,700	38	None
Waukesha, Wis.	Memorial	1914	B7M	No	9,200B	. . .	630	Yes	100	CM	10	110	4,725	93	S
Winfield, Kan.	Newton Mem.	1927	B5C	No	6,000B	125	366	Yes	5	C	20	53	2,517	58	SN
Wooster, Ohio	Community†	1950	B10X	No	6,000B	118	536	No	100	C	. . .	85	3,972	58	None
5,000 to 10,000															
Abbeville, S. C.	Co. Mem.†	1920	B3X	No	2,700B	29	102	No	85	F	2	31	1,280	21	None
Alva, Okla.	General	1932	D	No	4,800C	34	110	Yes	100	C	5	43	1,579	23	None
American Fork, Utah	Community	. . . .	B5M	No	4,080B	39	114	No	100	C	0	35	1,292	18	None
Amesbury, Mass.	Amesbury	1929	B5E	No	3,983B	28	127	Yes	0	M	. . .	35	1,267	29	S
Beardstown, Ill.	Schmitt Mem.	1931	B3M	No	4,885B	42	157	Yes	100	F	0	36	1,851	29	None
Bedford, Ohio	Municipal	1928	B7A	No	5,256A	30	189	. . .	98	CM	1	41	1,557	23	None
Big Rapids, Mich.	Community	1927	B7M	No	4,740B	39	123	No	100	C	2	40	1,162	26	S
Brookings, S. D.	Municipal	1936	B6C	No	4,200B	34	132	Yes	100	CD	1	48	1,638	29	None
Carrollton, Ga.	Tanner Mem.†	1949	B9..	No	6,000B	59	182	No	. . .	F	. . .	45	1,968	22	None
Circleville, Ohio	Berger†	1929	B8X	No	4,500B	22	18	No	90	C	30	24	1,189	17	None
Clarinda, Iowa	Municipal	1939	B3E	No	6,400C	62	269	No	5	CM	3	64	3,862	65	None
Clinton, Ill.	Warner	1909	B8M	No	4,380B	58	152	Yes	. . .	. . .	. . .	45	1,481	34	None
Conway, Ark.	Memorial	1924	B7M	No	5,400B	32	93	No	100	S	. . .	35	1,597	19	None
Cookeville, Tenn.	General	1950	D	No	5,900C	41	149	Yes	87	D	7	50	1,266	21	None
Corinth, Miss.	Community	1924	B5C	No	3,900B	55	180	Yes	94	F	8	24	1,777	29	S
Cullman, Ala.	Cullman†	1939	B5X	Yes X	6,000B	64	. . . .	No	100	. . .	7	60	2,858	37	None
Covington, Va.	Alleghany Mem.†	1947	B6X	No	4,200B	32	. . . .	No	. . .	CM	7	41	1,849	28	None
Elberton, Ga.	City-County†	1950	B7X	No	. . . .B	40	116	No	99	. . .	1	50	1,333	19	None
Grafton, W. Va.	City	1945	B8..	No	6,000B	68	254	Yes	100	C	16	51	2,350	45	S
Grand Haven, Mich.	Municipal	1939	B5M	No	4,560B	57	211	Yes	100	C	. . .	40	2,144	32	S
Guntersville, Ala.	City	1941	B3C	No	C	35	. . . .	Yes	100	C	8	60	. . . .	. . .	None
Harriman, Tenn.	Harriman	1939	B7C	No	3,780B	46	187	Yes	100	. . .	15	42	2,401	32	None
Herkimer, N. Y.	Memorial	1923	B5M	No	8,200B	65	256	Yes	100	C	10	52	1,981	41	S
Hillsdale, Mich.	Com. Health (Ctr.	1940	B9M	No	5,600B	80	361	Yes	99	C	1	75	3,051	54	S
Hudson, Mich.	Thorn Mem.	1924	B3M	No	3,600B	19	83	Yes	90	C	1	18	664	11	None
Ionia, Mich.	Co. Memorial	1943	B11M	No	5,200B	33	122	No	96	CF	3	21	1,649	20	None
Kendallville, Ind.	Memorial	1928	B10C	Yes B	4,500B	35	157	No	100	C	15	15	1,356	22	None
Kilgore, Tex.	Laird Mem.	1951	B7..	No	6,000C	71	250	Yes	. . .	D	. . .	68	1,307	25	None
Kingman, Kan.	Memorial	1934	B5C	No	3,000B	18	89	No	100	C	. . .	28	718	18	None
Kosciusko, Miss.	Jones Mem.†	1938	B7X	No	2,460B	40	132	Yes	85	CF	. . .	43	2,636	34	None
Lake City, Fla.	Lake Shore	1917	B7..	No	C	65	170	No	100	. . .	. . .	63	2,174	37	None
Lexington, Mo.	Memorial	1950	B5M	No	5,000B	53	149	No	99	C	. . .	36	1,160	30	None
Lexington, Neb.	Community	1936	D	Yes C	4,983C	29	107	Yes	100	C	. . .	25	1,401	17	None

Table XIII—Municipal Hospital Data—Continued

			MANAGEMENT				FINANCE								
City	Name of Hospital	Year Established	Org. No. Bd. Mem. How Appt'd.	Adv. Comm. How Appt'd	Supt.-Salary How Appt'd.	No. Full-time Emps.	1952 Exp. (in thousands)	Control of Budget	Per Cent Self-Support	Financing Indigent Cases	Per Cent Free Care	Bed Capacity	No. Admissions	Average Daily Census	ACS Interns Nursing Residents
5,000 to 10,000—continued															
Magnolia, Ark.	City	1939	B5M	No	. . . .B	53	232	No	100	. . .	2	44	2,177	30	None
Marshall, Minn.	Weiner Mem.	1950	B5C	No	5,760B	42	118	. . .	100	C	. . .	56	1,465	24	None
Menomonie, Wis.	Memorial†	1915	B5X	No	5,100B	30	144	Yes	100	CM	35	56	1,041	21	None
Napoleon, Ohio	Heller Mem.	1920	B4M	No	4,200B	32	110	Yes	100	C	1	35	1,380	14	None
Northfield, Minn.	City	1910	B5M	No	4,200B	25	165	No	99	C	. . .	34	1,476	23	None
Oconto Falls, Wis.	Oconto Falls	1921	B16X	Yes B	5,400B	24	78	No	98	C	. . .	26	1,148	15	None
Pawhuska, Okla.	Municipal	1922	D	Yes C	4,975C	26	92	Yes	100	. . .	0	32	1,690	19	None
Princeton, Ill.	Perry Mem.	1920	B5..	Yes. .	. . . .B	67	288	No	99	. . .	5	60	1,657	41	S
Platteville, Wis.	Municipal	1950	B5C	No	4,800B	18	73	Yes	100	C	5	30	742	13	None
Ripon, Wis.	Municipal	1936	B9M	No	6,000B	30	86	Yes	87	C	. . .	19	940	16	None
Rochelle, Ill.	Rochelle	1943	B5C	No	6,200B	32	. . . .	No	90	CM	. . .	38	1,170	23	None
Russell, Kan.	City	1943	B3..	No	4,300B	38	135	Yes	68	CM	. . .	44	1,385	23	None
St. Peter, Minn.	Community	1939	B10C	No	4,380B	24	95	Yes	100	C	1	34	1,034	18	None
Salamanca, N. Y.	District	1917	B13X	No	4,600B	75	. . . .	No	75	C	. . .	52	2,528	32	None
Savanna, Ill.	Savanna	1943	B3..	No	4,500B	28	102	Yes	85	D	10	36	. . . .	18	None
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Seneca Falls	1923	B5S	No	4,025B	25	111	Yes	80	C	17	31	979	16	None
Silver City, N. M.	Hillcrest Gen.†	1883	B3X	No	6,000B	54	141	Yes	93	F	. . .	56	1,263	16	None
Somerset, Ky.	City	1946	B7C	No	5,800B	90	. . . .	No	100	. . .	10	70	3,222	45	S
South Haven, Mich.	South Haven	1903	B..M	No	5,103B	93	273	Yes	100	C	6	40	2,049	7	S
Stillwater, Minn.	Lakeview Mem.†	1880	B7X	No	4,575B	50	. . . .	No	100	C	15	55	2,463	39	S
Sturgis, Mich.	Memorial	1925	B10C	No	5,120B	63	274	Yes	91	C	2	40	1,693	26	S
Sylacauga, Ala.	Sylacauga	1945	D	No	6,600M	120	327	Yes	92	D	8	84	3,591	50	S
Three Rivers, Mich.	Three Rivers	1926	B5C	No	5,400B	70	292	Yes	100	. . .	4	60	1,863	29	S
Tucumcari, N. M.	General	1937	B5M	. . . .	4,500B	27	84	. . .	100	C	3	35	1,501	24	None
Tuskegee, Ala.	Macon Co.†	1950	B9X	No	3,900B	27	72	Yes	80	F	10	30	398	10	None
Wadsworth, Ohio	Municipal	1921	B8C	No	7,200B	46	160	Yes	100	C	2	36	1,530	22	None
Wellington, Kan.	St. Luke's	1910	B3E	No	5,350B	69	164	Yes	100	C	7	45	1,377	25	None
Worthington, Minn.	Municipal	1951	B7C	No	5,500B	74	297	Yes	100	C	. . .	80	. . . .	. . .	S
Under 5,000															
Ada, Minn.	Municipal	1942	B5C	No	4,200B	. . .	88	Yes	. . .	C	13	30	957	22	None
Algoma, Wis.	Memorial	1951	B7C	No	. . . .B	35	. . . .	Yes	100	CM	5	30	. . . .	. . .	None
Anna, Ill.	City	1951	B5C	No	5,000B	40	160	Yes	95	D	10	56	826	21	None
Arlington, Minn.	Municipal	1948	B5..	No	3,600B	10	. . . .	No	. . .	C	. . .	24	474	9	None
Aurora, Mo.	Aurora	1931	B5M	No	3,336B	16	54	No	100	C	5	20	700	10	None
Bagley, Minn.	Clearwater Mem.†	1950	B5X	No	4,080B	34	. . . .	No	100	C	30	30	1,169	21	None
Benson, Minn.	Swift Co.-Benson†	1950	B9X	No	4,500B	33	124	Yes	100	CM	. . .	39	. . . .	. . .	None
Bentonville, Ark.	Bates Mem.	1942	B3M	No	3,900M	25	88	Yes	100	S	. . .	31	1,502	16	None
Bigfork, Minn.	North Itasca	1941	B5..	No	3,600B	9	27	Yes	100	C	15	11	474	9	None
Butler, Mo.	Memorial	. . . .	B6M	No	3,960B	40	109	No	100	C	4	35	1,360	28	None

Caribou, Me.	Cary Mem.	1924	B9C	No	5,000B	23	167	No	21	DM	5	40	1,542	26	S
Carrizozo, N. M. . . .	Lincoln Co. Mun.†	1950	B5X	No	. . . .B	16	58	No	100	. . .	6	21	802	9	None
Caro, Mich.	Community	1927	B15C	No	4,500B	22	. . . .	No	100	C	5	16	937	12	None
Chadron, Neb.	Municipal	1929	B5C	No	5,500B	16	62	Yes	16	CF	5	28	. . . .	. . .	None
Clarkfield, Minn.	Community Mem.	. . . .	B4C	No	2,850B	13	59	No	75	C	6	18	594	11	. . . .
Clintonville, Wis. . . .	Community	1950	B15X	No	. . . .B	65	204	No	100	C	. . .	52	1,958	30	None
Crete, Neb.	Municipal	1950	B5M	No	7,380B	24	73	Yes	100	C	. . .	27	516	9	None
Crystal Falls, Mich. .	Municipal	1939	B5..	No	3,300B	19	73	Yes	100	C	. . .	17	916	14	None
Dover-Foxcroft, Me. .	Mayo Mem.	1936	B3..	No	3,600B	30	76	No	90	F	. . .	36	968	14	None
Flandreau, S. D.	Municipal	1937	B5M	No	3,840B	22	52	. . .	100	C	13	20	519	10	None
Forest City, Iowa . . .	Municipal	1944	B3E	No	. . . .B	16	64	No	100	. . .	. . .	25	869	12	None
Fowler, Calif.	Municipal	1942	B7C	No	3,776B	13	. . . .	No	100	. . .	0	12	520	8	None
Frederic, Wis.	Municipal	1945	B5M	No	5,100..	23	62	No	100	C	15	30	845	16	None
Fremont, Mich.	Gerber Mem.	1918	B9X	No	6,200B	64	226	No	100	C	5	36	1,805	28	None
Friend, Neb.	Warren Mem.	1933	D	No	4,500C	22	61	No	100	C	18	34	262	31	None
Girard, Kan.	General	1917	B3E	No	3,000B	17	50	No	. . .	C	. . .	25	590	13	None
Glencoe, Minn.	Municipal	1942	B5C	No	6,000B	58	202	No	100	CM	2	63	2,438	39	None
Glenwood, Minn.	Community	1940	B5C	No	4,920B	30	97	Yes	100	C	10	26	1,060	19	S
Gothenberg, Neb. . . .	Memorial	1950	. . .	Yes C	. . . .	9	40	No	100	C	4	24	346	6	None
Granite Falls, Minn. .	Memorial	1948	B5..	No	6,020B	31	85	Yes	100	C	. . .	40	1,019	17	None
Grangeville, Idaho . . .	General	1939	B7C	No	4,720B	14	59	No	100	C	. . .	24	492	13	None
Guymon, Okla.	Municipal	1941	B5..	No	6,000B	31	108	Yes	100	CM	2	26	908	15	None
Heron Lake, Minn. . .	Memorial	1901	B5C	No	3,540B	13	60	Yes	. . .	C	. . .	25	613	13	None
Holbrook, Ariz.	Municipal	1945	B5M	No	5,250C	11	55	Yes	100	C	15	14	517	7	None
Howell, Mich.	McPherson Mem.	1928	B5M	No	6,000B	33	. . . .	No	. . .	D	2	32	853	18	None
Ida Grove, Iowa	Ida Grove	1945	B5C	No	. . . .B	10	53	No	. . .	C	. . .	19	647	10	None
Lakefield, Minn.	Municipal	1950	B5C	No	3,756B	17	54	No	. . .	C	. . .	17	515	9	None
La Grange, Ky.	Taylor Mem.	1940	D	No	3,300C	15	52	Yes	100	. . .	. . .	33	991	26	None
Lehi, Utah	Lehi	1925	D	Yes..	C	10	25	Yes	96	. . .	. . .	15	492	5	None
Leland, Miss.	City	1948	B9C	No	5,160C	. . .	60	Yes	40	CS	20	22	984	24	None
Medicine Lodge, Kan. .	Memorial	1950	B5X	No	6,000B	25	88	No	100	C	. . .	25	805	9	None
Mullins, S. C.	Mullins	1925	B9E	No	3,600B	68	197	No	100	C	5	65	3,176	39	None
Norway, Mich.	Penn	1917	B5..	No	3,600B	16	61	No	100	C	. . .	17	761	2	None
Okeene, Okla.	Municipal	1946	B5M	No	5,352B	15	61	Yes	100	C	1	10	495	10	None
Olney, Tex.	Hamilton	1927	B3S	No	4,500B	52	185	No	100	. . .	6	38	2,450	36	None
Ontonagon, Mich. . . .	Memorial	1945	B5C	No	3,960B	30	108	Yes	100	C	8	32	1,357	24	None
Ortonville, Minn. . . .	Municipal	1944	B5M	No	. . . .B	24	. . . .	No	100	C	. . .	20	838	14	None
Pawnee, Okla.	Municipal	1938	B3C	No	3,600B	22	. . . .	No	. . .	C	7	25	1,242	12	None
Plainwell, Mich.	Crispe	1925	B5C	No	4,850B	30	106	No	97	C	5	25	991	17	None
Pt. St. Joe, Fla.	Municipal	. . . .	D	No	5,066C	25	87	Yes	90	D	11	28	1,111	12	None
Redfield, S. D.	Com. Mem.	. . . .	B5X	No	4,800B	20	80	Yes	100	C	5	44	. . . .	. . .	None
Redwood Falls, Minn. .	Redwood Falls	1915	B5C	No	. . . .B	30	. . . .	No	100	. . .	. . .	22	1,003	14	None
Reed City, Mich.	Reed City	1939	B5M	No	4,800B	35	126	. . .	100	C	5	34	1,521	30	None
Rogers City, Mich. . .	Rogers City	1950	B8C	No	5,100B	49	169	Yes	86	C	7	35	1,348	19	None
Rush City, Minn.	Rush City	1941	B5..	. . . .	3,420B	20	87	Yes	100	C	. . .	25	836	18	None
Rusk, Tex.	Memorial	1949	B7C	No	7,200B	23	74	No	100	. . .	10	32	1,016	13	None
St. Clair, Mich.	Community	1927	B5M	No	4,800B	19	118	. . .	100	C	0	20	1,274	14	None
Salina, Utah	Salina	1917	B8X*	No	2,257B	8	34	No	100	C	1	16	419	8	None
Sayre, Okla.	Municipal	1928	B3M	No	2,700B	12	37	. . .	. . .	C	. . .	22	900	9	None
Seaside, Ore.	Seaside	1946	. . . .	No	5,340C	27	. . . .	Yes	95	D	. . .	26	740	14	None

TABLE XIII—MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL DATA—Continued

			MANAGEMENT				FINANCE								
City	Name of Hospital	Year Established	Org. No. Bd. Mem. How Appt'd.	Adv. Comm. How Appt'd	Supt.-Salary How Appt'd.	No. Full-time Emps.	1952 Exp. (in thousands)	Control of Budget	Per Cent Self-Support	Financing Indigent Cases	Per Cent Free Care	Bed Capacity	No. Admissions	Average Daily Census	ACS Interns Nursing Residents
Under 5,000—continued															
Sharon, N. D.	Community	1938	D	No	3,300C	6	21	. . .	75	C	36	15	368	7	None
Shelby, Mich.	Community	1925	B7C	No	3,500B	16	98	Yes	100	C	2	25	932	14	None
Sidney, N. Y.	The Hospital	1943	B15S	No	5,768B	76	232	No	100	C	3	58	1,959	40	None
Sleepy Eye, Minn. . . .	Municipal	1942	B8C	No	. . . . B	19	71	No	100	C	. . .	32	712	16	None
Southport, N. C. . . .	Dosher Mem.†	1930	B9..	No	. . . . B	30	88	No	9	CF	13	50	1,276	23	None
Star Lake, N. Y.	Clifton-Fine	1951	B10S	No	6,000B	27	89	Yes	83	C	. . .	29	. . . . .	. . .	. . . . .
Tahlequah, Okla.	City	1945	. . .	No	. . . . B	26	155	No	100	C	2	34	1,503	26	None
Tecumseh, Mich. . . .	Herrick Mem.	1938	B7C	No	. . . . B	. . .	. . . .	No	100	C	1	33	1,531	24	S
Tyler, Minn.	Municipal	1919	B5..	No	3,360B	20	. . . .	Yes	100	C	3	35	1,487	29	None
Vinton, Iowa	Virginia Gay	1920	B6..	No	4,200B	20	97	No	100	C	12	37	788	20	None
Waverly Hills, Ky. . . .	TB San.† T	1910	H	Yes H	10,200H	1,200	2,000	Yes	5	F	5	400	421	378	SR
Waynoka, Okla.	Clapper Mem.	1949	D	No	3,600C	16	43	Yes	100	C	8	17	1,378	8	None
Weiser, Utah	Memorial†	1950	B5X	No	5,000B	. . .	. . . .	Yes	90	C	10	30	913	14	None
Wells, Minn.	Municipal	1950	B5C	No	4,200B	29	79	. . .	77	CD	10	32	421	9	None
West Branch, Mich. . .	Tolfree Mem.	1929	B5C	Yes B	5,100B	45	149	Yes	100	C	10	24	1,521	24	None
West Point, Ga.	Valley	1936	B6C	Yes B	3,960B	45	128	Yes	95	CM	. . .	35	2,759	23	None
Whitefield, N. H.	Morrison	1903	B9E	No	2,370B	16	64	Yes	75	S	25	35	491	16	None
Wellsville, N. Y.	Jones Mem.	1921	B11M	No	5,340B	60	278	Yes	98	C	20	54	1,796	44	S
Winters, Tex.	Municipal	1937	D	No	4,700C	10	. . . .	Yes	100	. . .	7	16	750	9	None

CINCINNATI, OHIO: General hospital operated by municipal university.

DULUTH, MINNESOTA: Hospital managed by independently appointed board of trustees.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI: City Commissioner of hospitals also serves as superintendent of General Hospital No. 1.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: All city hospitals under a department of hospitals headed by hospital commissioner; Kings County Hospital Center includes: Kings County General Hospital, Kings County Psychiatric Hospital, Kings County Tuberculosis Hospital, John E. Jennings Hospital, and Kingston Avenue Hospital; Queens Hospital Center includes Queen's General Hospital, Queensboro Hospital, Neponsit Beach Hospital and Triboro Hospital.

SALINA, UTAH: Hospital is jointly controlled by cities of Salina, Redmond, and Aurora.

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Sources of Statistics: Health

American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago 10. Hospitals — Statistics and Directory Issue, June, Pt. 2. Annual subscription to Journal including Directory, $3. Directory only, $1.50.

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--Vital Statistics — Special Reports, National Summaries and Selected Studies. The reports contain tables giving number of deaths in institutions and from motor vehicle accidents in cities over 100,000; number of deaths from certain rare causes in cities over 10,000; number of births and deaths classified by race and residence; number and rate of infant deaths for counties and cities over 10,000; delayed birth registration.

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See also Housing

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Housing and Development

Developments in 1952

By John D. Lange

Executive Director, National Association of Housing Officials, Chicago

PROSPERITY characterized the house building industry in 1952—a prosperity that it shared with almost every other segment of the United States economy. Although defense spending was believed to have had little direct effect on housing, the indirect effect of a defense economy—high wages, full employment, and growing savings—bolstered the market for new homes sufficiently to help the country chalk up its second highest record of housing starts in history for a total of 1,131,000 units. The 1952 record was 4 per cent above the 1951 total; was surpassed only by the record-breaking 1,396,000 starts in 1950, and was the fourth consecutive year that the one-million mark had been topped.

At the start of the year, however, builders and housers had had a pessimistic outlook for the 12 months ahead. The Defense Production Administration, anticipating materials shortages, set a limit of 660,000 new dwellings for the year. But by the middle of the year the general situation on materials was so favorable that housebuilders were operating almost free of any interference. The 660,000 quota set at the beginning of the year had gone by the board, and in December houses were going up at the rate of 1,237,000 a year.

Production. Continuing their "flight to the suburbs," Americans in 1952 built almost 46 per cent of their new houses in small unincorporated areas of 2,500 or less population. Although total housing starts were up for the year, starts in urban areas were only 2 per cent above 1951 urban starts, while 1952 starts in rural nonfarm areas were 4 per cent above 1951. Another reflection of this "flight to the suburbs" was the growing number of one- and two-family structures that were started during 1952 and the decreasing number of multi-family buildings, which are, for the most part, limited to urban areas. Multi-family, rental type houses, which totaled 184,900 units for the year, were only 16.3 per cent of the total housing production as compared with 191,200 units in 1951, or 17.5 per cent of the production.

Privately financed new houses gained 5 per cent and accounted for the entire 1952 increase in housing production over 1951. Publicly financed housing was off 20 per cent from the preceding year. Moreover, expenditures for privately financed housing accounted for approximately half of all private construction expenditures during the year and were greater than the expenditures for all public construction.

Public Housing. Under severe limitations imposed by Congress, public housing accounted for only 5 per cent of total housing starts during 1952. Out of the 57,000 units put under construction during the year, the great majority—54,930 in 446 projects—were in the federal-aid program authorized under the Housing Act of 1949. The remaining 2,070 units were divided among state- and city-aided programs. Only 2,455 units of the federal-aid program, or about 4 per cent, were in rural nonfarm areas (unincorporated, less than 2,500 population) but 20 per cent of all the 446 projects were in these areas.

The decrease in number of public housing starts during the year was a direct reflection of the reduction to 35,000 starts ordered for the federal program by Congressional legislation for the 1953 fiscal year.

By the end of 1952, 68,472 units in 612 projects had been completed since the federal-aid program was started in 1949; 156,060 units had been put under construction in 1,040 projects, and reservations had been made for 358,908 units.

Prefabricated Housing. Prefabs set an all-time record in 1952 with 57,000 houses shipped, or about 5 per cent of the total housing production for the year. The total volume was 14 per cent above the previous year's production and the dollar value of $500,000,000 was 25 per cent over the previous record year of 1950.

Most of the prefabricated houses sold were in the moderate cost brackets—85 per cent under $12,000—but for the first time the prefabricated housing industry entered the higher priced field in volume, with some luxury type houses selling for as much as $25,000. More than half of all prefabs manufactured during the year had three or four bedrooms. During the year the federal government made loans totaling $14,640,000 to prefab manufacturers, distributors and builders.

Housing for the Aged. Homes for elderly people took on added importance during 1952. Many official and unofficial groups concerned themselves with the growing number of older persons in need of housing suitable to their special needs. Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Florida, and California were giving special attention to the situation, and Los Angeles County, Chicago, and New York City all started special studies. The first national conference on housing for the aging was called in July at Ann Arbor, Michigan, at which needs, design, finance, and many other facets were discussed.

Costs to Build. Even though the average cost to build a house in 1952 was the highest it had ever been— $9,025 per unit for labor and materials, according to Department of Labor reports—the year saw a leveling off of residential construction costs. They increased only three-tenths of 1 per cent over 1951, while in 1951 they had risen 6.8 per cent over the year before. Prices of wholesale building materials rose gradually and only slightly in 1952. Average hourly earnings of building construction workers followed a similar trend, although they were up 5.5 per cent over the year before.

Although statistics were not available on the average price to buy a house in 1952, a rule of thumb that adds 33 per cent to construction costs to get the price of a house would have yielded an average price tag of about $12,000.

Financing. The average dollar amount of mortgages of $20,000 or less written on nonfarm residential properties, and the total dollar amount of such mortgages, reached all-time highs during 1952, even though the number did not reach the 1950 all-time record. More than $18,000,000,000 worth of nonfarm residential mortgages were written—an increase of 9.8 per cent over 1951. At the same time the number of mortgages increased by only 5.2 per cent, evidence that buyers were investing in more expensive housing. Mortgages averaged $5,950 each, an increase of 4.4 per cent over 1951, the previous record year.

Government insurance and guarantee of mortgages and loans of $20,000 or less for house purchases—through the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration programs—dropped off sharply during the year: from 34 per cent of the total recordings in 1951 to only 26 per cent in 1952. Most of the drop came in the amount of loans guaranteed by the Veterans Administration.

Savings and loan associations wrote $6,452,357,000 worth of mortgages during the year—more than a third of the total and an increase of 21.9 per cent over their 1951 mortgage business. Commercial banks, mutual savings banks, and individuals also showed substantial gains over previous high records but insurance companies wrote 12.1 per cent less home mortgages than they had in 1951.

The tightening money market had its effect on the sale of local housing authority bonds used to finance public housing projects built under the 1949 housing act. Although the interest on the first bond sale in 1952 dropped to 1.959 per cent, interest at the second sale, in September, soared to an all time high of 2.544 per cent. A third bond issue, scheduled for later in the year, was cancelled until techniques could be worked out to achieve lower interest rates. In all, $ 304,505,000 worth of bonds were sold in 1952 as compared with some $ 330,000,000 in 1951.

Materials and Credit Controls. Materials shortages—feared by home builders at the beginning of the year—eased to such an extent during 1952 that the Controlled Materials Plan had little inhibiting effect on housing construction. Credit controls, designed to prevent inflationary pressures in housing production that showed their first effects in mid-1951, were relaxed in mid-1952 and by the end of the year had been at least temporarily removed. The need and desire to keep housing production at the 660,000 quota established at the beginning of the year disappeared within a few months and relaxation of controls was continuously urged by builders and realtors.

Regulation X, which set the minimum allowable down payments on housing financed without FHA or VA insurance, and controls governing FHA and VA insured mortgages, were altered administratively in June, 1952, to permit lower down payments for houses in every price bracket. Later in the same month Congress amended the Defense Production Act to require virtual elimination of all credit controls if housing starts in any three consecutive months fell below an annual rate of 1,200,000 units. This happened in September and controls were removed. Authority for such controls was due to expire on June 30, 1953.

Rent Control. Shortly before expiration of rent control in June, 1952, Congress extended federal controls through April, 1953, in "critical" defense housing areas. In nondefense areas, rent controls were to die on September 30, 1952, unless local governing bodies adopted resolutions declaring the housing shortage acute enough to require continuation of federal controls. More than 1,400 communities adopted such declarations, either by formal action of local governing bodies or by referenda.

Public Housing. Public housing in 1952 went ahead in 41 of the 48 states and in the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. During the year, 54,930 federal-aid units went into construction, in 446 projects.

Constructionwise, the problems of building on slum sites loomed large. During the first two and one-half years of the public housing program—1949-1951—many authorities built their new projects on vacant sites in order to provide housing rapidly for families who would be displaced by slum clearance projects in the future. By 1952 authorities were starting the second phase of their construction programs, building on slum sites.

Opposition to public housing from the real estate lobby continued, with efforts to delay or stop public housing programs locally by referenda or by cancellation of cooperation agreements. On the national level, foes of public housing were successful in getting authorization for public housing starts for fiscal 1953 cut to 35,000 units—from 50,000 units the year before and from the 135,000 units per year authorized in the Housing Act of 1949—and in limiting the number of starts in future years to 35,000 unless changed by Congress.

On the state level, five legislatures defeated bills to require referenda on public housing and only Virginia passed such a bill. It provided for a local referendum before a new housing authority could be established but did not affect existing authorities or their programs. Bills were defeated in Arizona, Georgia, Massachusetts, Michigan and New Jersey.

Los Angeles was the scene of the bitterest local fight on public housing, where the city council, besides calling a referendum on housing, attempted to cancel its cooperation agreement with the housing authority. The housing authority was defeated in the election but won its case in the state supreme court, which ruled that the contract could not be cancelled. Later Congress amended the Housing Act to permit cancellation of a public housing contract if the city council approved it, but only if all funds loaned by the federal government for public housing were first repaid. In Los Angeles this meant some $13,000,000 already spent by the housing authority. At the end of the year the money had not been repaid and construction was under way on the city's 10,000-unit program.

A similar attempt to cancel the cooperation agreement between the Helena, Montana, housing authority and the city council drew a sharp rebuke from the Montana Supreme Court when it ruled in favor of the housing authority. The authority went ahead with construction of its project after the favorable decision. In Toledo the city council also voted to rescind its cooperation agreement with the housing authority and the city repaid the federal funds it had borrowed for planning projects. In Indianapolis, a cooperation agreement was cancelled by the city council but funds loaned to the authority by the Public Housing Administration were not repaid. At year's end, PHA was preparing through the department of justice, to file suit against the city to recover the funds.

Urban Redevelopment. Urban redevelopment—clearance of slums for rebuilding by private enterprise—had its busiest year to date in 1952. Eighteen projects under the federal-aid program had progressed from planning to action—site acquisition, land clearance, or construction of new buildings; 78 communities had selected sites and had them approved; 108 were determining sites and plans, and 67 others had asked the federal government to earmark funds for redevelopment work.

Philadelphia completed construction of the first redevelopment project in the country financed with federal aid—Penn Towne, a 174-unit housing development that combined rehabilitated old structures with new ones. Construction was started on the first two apartment buildings in Chicago's Lake Meadows project; Baltimore, Detroit, and Norfolk were demolishing buildings on slum sites and Little Rock, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Chicago, New York City and Indianapolis, were acquiring land for projects. In addition, Pittsburgh completed a $2,000,000,000 commercial and industrial redevelopment project without federal aid and Indianapolis completed houses on its first redevelopment site without federal funds.

Meanwhile, constitutionality of urban redevelopment legislation was tested in eight states during 1952. The Arkansas, Rhode Island, and Illinois supreme courts ruled enabling legislation for redevelopment valid. Moreover, the United States Supreme Court refused to review the favorable decision of the Illinois supreme court, thus upholding the Illinois law.

The Florida supreme court, however, declared its redevelopment law unconstitutional, claiming that use of eminent domain to acquire property for sale to redevelopers was not for a public purpose. Although other states had previously held some part of a redevelopment law unconstitutional, this was the first decision to invalidate the basic principle of redevelopment. At the end of 1952 test cases on redevelopment were pending in Ohio, Georgia, Oregon and Virginia courts.

Disposition of Federal Housing. Restrictions on disposition of federally owned housing built during World War II, in effect since the outbreak of the Korean war, were eased in 1952 in areas where the housing was not needed for the defense effort. As a result, the first units of permanent war housing were transferred to local housing authorities. By the end of the year, 12 such projects totaling 2,469 units had been transferred for low-rent use, 39 other projects had been approved for transfer, and 2,570 units had been sold to individuals or mutual ownership groups. In addition about 30,000 temporary housing units built under the Lanham Act were sold to individuals, transferred to local agencies, or razed. Altogether, approximately 35,000 units of permanent and temporary war housing and veterans reuse housing were disposed of.

Sale to private purchasers of nearly all dwellings and land in the two remaining "greentowns"—Greenbelt, Maryland and Greendale, Wisconsin—ended most of the federal government's responsibilities in the depression-born Greenbelt program. Some details had yet to be completed by the close of the year.

Rehabilitation and Conservation Programs. Rehabilitation of rundown housing and conservation of areas threatened by blight took on new importance during 1952, with local and national groups pushing for enforcement of housing codes. The American Public Health Association published its model housing code called "A Proposed Housing Ordinance Regulating Supplied Facilities, Maintenance, and Occupancy of Dwellings and Dwelling Units." The model code, to be used in regulating standards of existing housing (as opposed to a building code regulating construction of new dwellings), was written so that it could easily be adapted to local conditions.

More than a dozen cities took steps during the year to put on their books new housing codes or new administrative set-ups to enforce them, or stepped up or started programs for rehabilitation and conservation. Among these were Morristown and New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Memphis, Miami, New York, and Pasadena.

Race Relations. In a case brought against the San Francisco housing authority by negroes who claimed they were denied admission to a new public housing project because of their race, the superior court for San Francisco county ruled segregation in public housing unlawful. At year end the authority was planning to appeal the case.

In Philadelphia the country's first privately owned apartments built for inter-racial occupancy was reported to be a financial and management success. Meanwhile, nine cities or counties took action to outlaw discrimination or segregation in public housing or redevelopment projects. These were: Allegheny County, Cleveland, Detroit, Fresno, Los Angeles County, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Toledo.

Professional Organization. The National Association of Housing Officials, the country's only professional organization for public officials in housing and redevelopment fields, continued its program aimed at bettering public administration of housing and redevelopment programs. Its Federal-Local Relations Committee made studies and recommendations on how the 35,000 units of federally aided public housing to be built in 1952-1953 should be allocated to communities, worked on a new accounting manual for local housing authorities, recommended procedures and policies on disposition and maintenance of temporary war housing, and dealt with numerous other problems. The Association affiliated with the National Conference of Social Work during the year, made awards to one individual and four local housing and redevelopment authorities for their contributions to the fields, and gave certificates of merit to local housing and redevelopment authorities for outstanding annual reports. The Redevelopment Section of the Association worked with federal agencies in solving problems arising out of the new urban redevelopment program and the Technical and Maintenance Section undertook detailed study of several technical problems in housing construction, maintenance, and operation.

At the close of the year the Association had 2,659 individual members, 471 agency members, 106 subscribers to its Redevelopment Information Service, and 443 subscribers to the Journal of Housing who were not members of the Association.

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Public Works

Developments in 1952

By Robert D. Bugher

Assistant to Director, American Public Works Association, Chicago

CONSTRUCTION of public sanitation and transportation facilities continued in 1952 at a comparatively high rate, even though the cost of construction reached an all-time high. The Engineering News-Record construction cost index, based on 20 cities' averages, went up slightly more than 7 per cent from January to December of 1952. This index reflects price changes for blocks of construction requiring cement, lumber, steel, and common labor. ENR also reports that contracts for $1,471,000,000 of highway and bridge construction were awarded in 1952, representing an increase over the previous year of more than 20 per cent.

The volume of water works construction contracts in 1952 totaled $231,058,000, which reflects an 11 per cent increase above the 1951 figure. The value of contracts awarded for the construction of sewerage facilities, however, was down to $304,372,000 which constitutes a drop of about 9 per cent below the 1951 volume of construction. Reports indicate, however, that more sewerage projects were constructed in the New England States and in the Far West than ever before. The Portland and Salem, Oregon, plants are two of 13 plants completed during the biennium ending June 30, 1952, and are the largest in that state. Only those projects costing more than $60,000 are included in the ENR totals.

When smaller contracts for highway and bridge construction are included it is estimated that the total outlay for all roads and streets during 1952, including toll roads and maintenance, exceeded $2,500,000,000. Because of the defense buildup, steel and other scarce materials continued to be subject to federal control regulations during 1952. This resulted in the postponement of some public works construction. Although a prolonged steel strike delayed the original date for relaxing certain controls, it appears that there will be an increasing supply of steel available for nonmilitary purposes during 1953.

Backlog. Although considerable progress has been made during the past year to restore the rivers, lakes, and bays to full use, and to provide adequate facilities to accommodate present traffic demands, it is important to note that the Public Health Service reports indicate that 6,700 municipal and 2,600 industrial plants are still needed properly to treat the wastes that are now being discharged in the rivers and lakes of the United States. To meet those needs and to keep up with future industrial expansion and population growth over the next decade, it is estimated that public and private investment of between nine and twelve billion dollars will be required. Likewise, it is estimated that total highway deficiencies throughout the nation exceed the $40,000,000,000 mark. These estimated needs indicate that public works construction must continue at a very high rate if the responsible units of government are to provide the facilities needed to bring transportation and sanitation systems up to modern standards.

Personnel. The common labor market in most sections of the country was adequate and did not delay the construction of needed public facilities except in isolated cases. However, there continued to be an urgent need for public works engineers. This shortage of skilled labor has forced many governmental agencies to rely heavily upon private engineering firms to do certain types of work usually handled by the municipal engineering staff. This shortage is also causing many municipalities to rely on private contracting firms to construct projects ordinarily built by municipal force account. A new development at the local level, resulting from the increased volume of work performed under contract, was the adoption of pre-qualification ordinances. Green Bay, Wisconsin, adopted such an ordinance, and Ann Arbor, Michigan, is considering the enactment of an ordinance to extend their current practice of requiring highway contractors to be pre-qualified with the Michigan State Highway Department.

In an effort to cope with the shortage of municipal engineers, the city of Detroit has adopted a new recruiting technique which offers great promise for the future. The civil service commission last year circulated announcements for position openings as "civil engineer scholar." In general the jobs are open to students with education equivalent of two years' training in a university of recognized standing with specialization in civil engineering and currently enrolled in that curriculum in an accredited university. The on-the-job training amounts to about half-time employment on a rotating assignment basis. Programs similar to this have been used by private industry for a number of years, but few municipalities have utilized this method of developing their engineering staff.

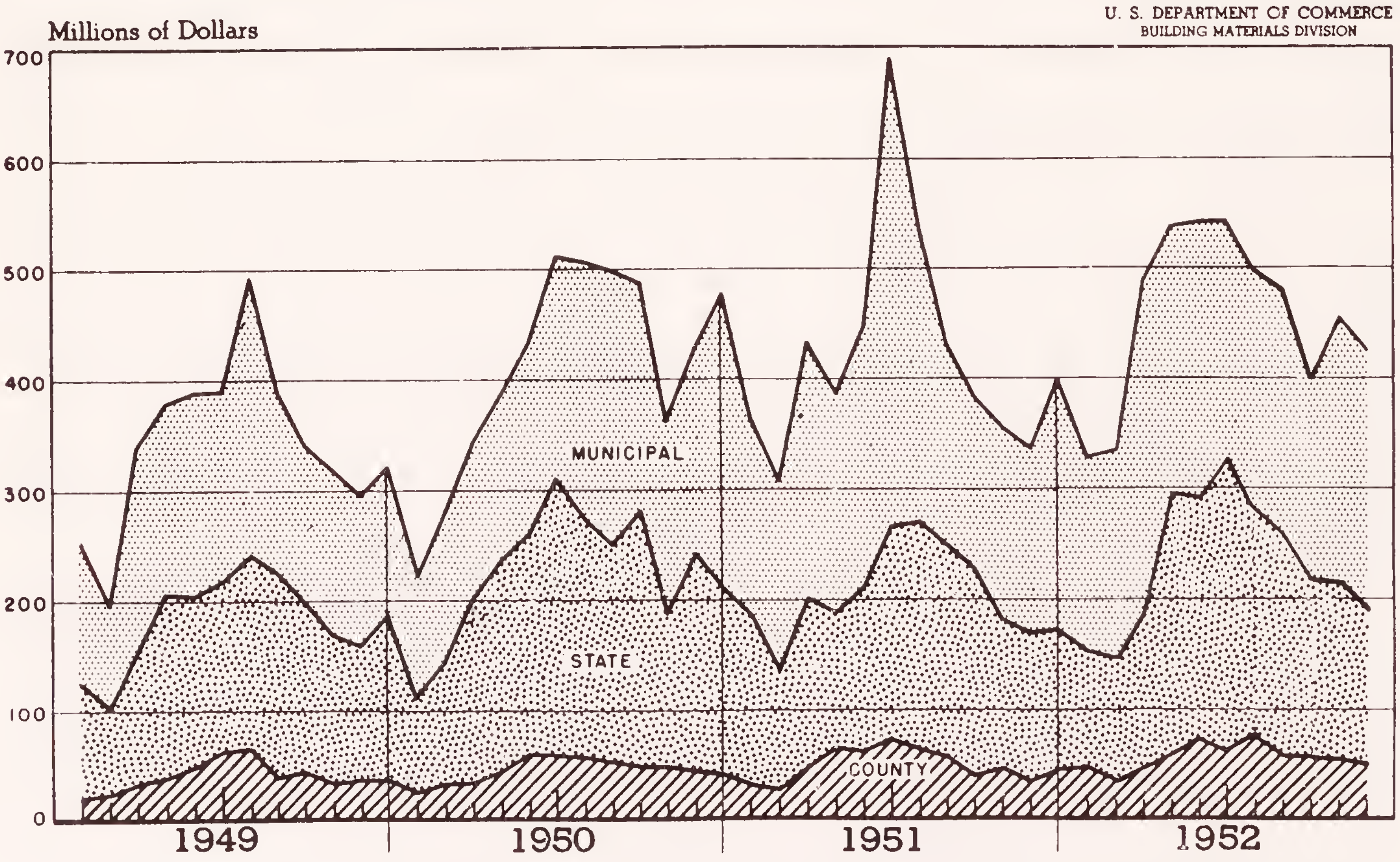
Highways. If the Korean pressures can be reduced an extremely favorable outlook in the public works field can be forecast for 1953. Even if the nation continues to operate on a balanced civilian-military economy, as appears to be necessary, the amount of public works activity is expected to continue at a relatively high rate. This forecast is predicted on the following developments during the past year. The 1952 Federal-Aid to Highways Act provided for a 10 per cent increase in grants for highways. An additional grant of $25,000,000 per year for the next two years was also authorized exclusively for the interstate highway system.

Voters, in addition to electing a new President on November 4, approved $430,000,000 in bonds to finance highway, bridge, and street construction programs. In Louisiana voters approved a $115,000,000 highway-bridge-causeway construction package for the New Orleans area. New Jersey voters granted approval for the use of state credit to back a $285,000,000 bond issue for the construction of the Garden State Parkway—a toll road from the New York State border to Cape May. Other large bond issues approved in Ohio, Nebraska, Michigan, Illinois, Colorado, California, and other states across the nation, reflect a growing public demand for modern transportation facilities.

Another indication that highway construction in particular will continue to proceed at a high rate is the fact that state-collected gasoline tax revenues reached an all-time high of nearly $2,000,000,000 during 1952, and are expected to increase still further. All such revenues are not earmarked for highway purposes at the present time, but anti-diversion amendments have already been written into the constitutions of half the states. Alabama, Arizona, and Georgia passed anti-diversion laws during the 1952 sessions of their Legislatures. Thirty-nine states now have a gasoline tax of 5 cents or more as compared with only 20 states in 1946. This trend of increasing gasoline taxes continued during the past year as the tax in Missouri was increased from 2 to 3 cents per gallon.

Other legislative actions by the states last year which point toward continued progress in alleviating traffic congestion include the establishment of a Turnpike Authority in Georgia; authorization of a $10,000,000 highway modernization program in Missouri; and authorization for the Virginia State Highway Commission to issue revenue bonds to construct and operate a system of toll roads. In Michigan a new law was enacted to permit municipalities, by council action only, to issue bonds for highway purposes in anticipation of future returns from state-collected motor vehicle revenues.

This legislation in Michigan permits the issuance of highly marketable bonds, pledged by the full faith and credit of the municipality, at a low interest rate and thus permits immediate action on projects too expensive to finance from funds annually returned from state-collected motor vehicle revenues. The legislation was designed to assure that at least 60 per cent of a municipality's normal allocation would be available annually for highway maintenance.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUILDING MATERIALS DIVISION

VALUE OF STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY GOVERNMENTAL JURISDICTION, 1949 TO 1952

Parking Facilities. There was a continued trend during 1952 for municipalities to construct off-street parking facilities to supplement those constructed by private parking firms. Chicago announced plans for a city-wide off-street parking program to be financed by a $50,000,000 dollar revenue bond issue. Denver authorized the sale of a $4,000,000 off-street parking bond issue. New Britian, Connecitcut; Rochester, New Hampshire; Pomona, California, and a number of Wisconsin municipalities, including Appleton, LaCrosse, Marinette, Racine, Sheboygan, and Wauwatosa, are some of the cities that constructed off-street parking facilities during 1952. In New Jersey the legislature passed a statute authorizing municipalities to appropriate revenues obtained from parking meters, but not needed to pay parking meter costs, for the construction and maintenance of off-street parking facilities.

Water Treatment. Dental caries control through fluoridation of public water supplies is continually gaining impetus. As of January 1, 1952, a total of 37 states reported that fluoridation plants were being operated within their states. In 1947, just five years ago, fluoridation plants were in operation in only nine states. A total of 172 water systems were adding chemicals to their water at the beginning of 1952 to yield the desired fluoride content. This is nearly three times as many as were in operation in 1950. Many additional installations were made in 1952. Another significant development was the enactment of legislation by the 82nd Congress to authorize the Secretary of Interior to cooperate with public jurisdictions to effect a process to make salt and brackish water suitable for domestic uses.

Garbage Disposal. An outbreak of vesicular exanthema in hogs in nearly half the states during 1952 is destined to have a significant effect upon the method of disposing of garbage by municipalities throughout the nation. Nebraska recently enacted legislation which requires that all garbage collected for disposal be pre-cooked before being fed to hogs. Similar regulations have also been established either by legislative or administrative action in Illinois, Washington, Florida, Louisiana, Kentucky, New York, Oregon, Wyoming, and Hawaii, and are now being considered for adoption in California.

The adoption of such legislation is expected to increase the cost of disposing of garbage by piggeries and may result in an increasing number of municipalities turning to other methods of garbage disposal, such as incineration—now being considered by three groups of municipalities in the Detroit metropolitan area; the landfill method of disposal recently adopted in Tomah, Two Rivers, and Marinette, Wisconsin; or the grinding of garbage at central locations with discharge into the sewerage system. The city of St. Louis, Missouri, recently approved plans for the constructing of a combined incinerator and power generating plant expected to cost $1,360,000. It is estimated that the city would receive gross revenues of $125,000 per year from the sale of power, generated as a by-product of rubbish incineration, to a local private electric utility.

Although public officials have kept a watchful eye on experiments with the compost method of garbage disposal, insufficient pilot studies have been made to determine whether it will become a leading method of garbage disposal in this country. The tax levy method of financing the collection and disposal of garbage was discontinued in Yakima, Washington, in 1952. A new department has been established which collects a monthly charge for regular garbage collection and disposal service. Knoxville, Tennessee, also adopted a similar plan for financing garbage collection and disposal services but abandoned the plan within 60 days because of public opposition to the plan. In Omaha, Nebraska, voters authorized an annual 2-mill tax levy, beginning in 1954, to finance garbage disposal services. Householders are continuing the trend toward the wide-spread installation of garbage grinders. Los Angeles reports that new units are being installed in that area at the rate of 10,000 per month. Mt. Dora, Florida, joined Jasper, Indiana, and several other municipalities that use garbage grinders on a city-wide basis.

Other Developments. It is significant to note the voters' attitude in southern California where $179,000,000 storm drain project was overwhelmingly approved by a four-to-one margin. This particular project will benefit the residents of 37 incorporated municipalities within the Los Angeles County Flood Control District.

Only a moderate amount of airport construction was placed under contract during the past year. Next year a total of 169 projects are scheduled to be undertaken under the Federal Aid Airport Program—all of which will be for improvement of existing facilities. No federal funds have been authorized for new airport construction during 1953. The first pre-stressed concrete highway bridge in California has been designed and will soon be constructed in Fresno. This new type of construction is now reaching a stage of development where it is competitive with conventionally designed structures. In the field of traffic safety lighting, the trend continues toward larger lamps and more strategic spacing to create high light intensities and uniform pavement brightness.

Professional Organization. The American Public Works Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago) continued its program of promoting the advancement of knowledge and attainment of proficiency in the field of public works engineering and administration. Membership during the past year reached an all-time high. Los Angeles was the scene of the largest Public Works Congress and Equipment Show in the Association's history. John W. Hood, superintendent of sewerage treatment at Ridgewood, New Jersey, was named winner of the 1952 Charles Walter Nichols Award for his outstanding leadership and pioneer work in the sewerage treatment field. Twenty-one members were also honored by receiving the Samuel A. Greeley Service Award for completing 30 years of service to the same community.

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See also Utilities Section.

Municipal Utilities

Developments in 1952

By John Bauer

Director, American Public Utilities Bureau, New York

SINCE mass transportation, referred to herein simply as transit, has reached virtually a state of crisis in most cities, it seemed desirable to limit this annual survey to transit. An inquiry sent by the author to selected cities resulted in obtaining some comparative data from 26 cities on the number of revenue passengers carried by the local transit systems in 1946 and 1951, increase in automobiles using the streets during that period, decrease or increase in the number of bus or other transit vehicle miles operated, increase in fare, and a summary of what had been done to hold down street-traffic congestion.

The replies, summarized in the table below, show what has happened to cause headaches both for the transit managements and the city fathers.

1. Revenue Passengers. For most cities the year 1946 marked the all-high point of transit traffic. Since then the decline has been so precipitant that the managements have been under almost continuous struggle to make revenues equal the rising cost of operation.

In the large cities the minimum passenger decline was 18 per cent, the maximum 45 per cent. Among 17 cities reporting, five had a drop of over 40 per cent. In the smaller cities, the lowest decline was 21 per cent, and the highest 44 per cent. Of nine reporting two had slides of over 40 per cent, six over 30 per cent. In general the losses have been relatively about the same in the large and the smaller cities. Although not shown in the table, the rate of decline is continuing, and the financial squeeze on the managements appears to be getting tighter and tighter.

2. Automobile Use of Streets. The decrease in transit travel has been due preponderantly to the increased use of automobiles, but, doubtless somewhat also to shifts from a six-day to a five-day work week. Furthermore, there has been presumably—but not definitely measurable—a material increase in total intra-city travel due to rising population and prosperous business-employment conditions; but the total increases, as well as the transit decreases, have gone to the automobiles. The result has been mounting street-traffic congestion, especially during rush hours. This has not only interfered with transit operation, but particularly has caused headaches for city officials in struggling with street-traffic control.

The percentage increases shown in the table for automobile use of the streets are in part estimates supplied, but they are mostly increases in automobile registration within the related urban areas. In the large cities the maximum increase was 114 per cent, the minimum 26 per cent. Of 13 cities reporting, nine show increases of 50 per cent and over. For the smaller cities the highest automobile increase is 88 per cent and the lowest 22 per cent.

The increase in automobile use of the streets is, of course, continuing, and doubtless will continue indefinitely unless heroic steps are taken as later outlined. It converges particularly on the rush hours when masses of people are going between their homes and places of work. This crush of

TABLE 1

TRENDS IN TOTAL TRANSIT REVENUE PASSENGERS

METER OPERATED, AND FARES, AND USE OF STREETS BY AUTOS IN 27 SELECTED CITIES

City	Revenue Passengers (in thousands)			Per Cent Decrease in Vehicle Miles Operated	Cash Fares*			Per Cent Increase Auto Use of Streets
	1946	1951	% Decrease		1946	1951	% Increase	
Over 200,000								
Baltimore, Md. . . .	256,669	177,431	31	12	10	15	50	. . .
Chicago, Ill.	1,077,807	779,246	28	4	8	17	112	72
Cleveland, Ohio . . .	493,327	357,848	27	Inc. 4	10	15	50	40
Dallas, Tex.	104,948	72,639	31	Inc. 5	8	15	87	77
Dayton, Ohio	68,198	51,668	24	Inc. 8	5	10	100	48
Denver, Colo.	109,049	84,721	22	. . .	10	12	20	114
Detroit, Mich.	431,514*	244,679*	43	38	10	15	50	61
Fort Worth, Tex. . .	42,428	30,654	28	8	10	12	20	64
Houston, Tex.	344,000	199,000	42	. . .	10	15	50	. . .
Los Angeles, Calif.	490,623	360,396	27	12	10	10	0	52
Milwaukee, Wis. . .	417,259	320,526	23	Inc. 4	10	15	50	. . .
New York, N.Y. . .	3,722,432	2,842,252	24	7	5	10	100	68
Oakland, Calif. . . .	116,336	70,667	39	24	10	11	10	. . .
Rochester, N.Y. . .	121,519	67,054	45	15	10	12	20	40
Saint Paul, Minn. . .	67,173	39,449	41	15	10	15	50	26
San Antonio, Tex. .	79,518	58,960	26	. . .	10*	10*	0	95
St. Louis, Mo.	344,000	199,000	42	25	10	15	50	50
Toledo, Ohio	55,365	45,449	18	12	10	13	30	51
Under 200,000								
Covington, Ky. . . .	38,400	26,400	31	11	5	10	100	24
Des Moines, Iowa .	44,678	25,480	43	12	10	15	50	67
Knoxville, Tenn. . .	30,275	18,651*	38	16	10	10	. . .	48
Phoenix, Ariz. . . .	20,843	11,608	44	16	5	10	100	22
Portsmouth, Va. . .	17,275	11,203	35	. . .	. . .	10	. . .	. . .
San Jose, Calif. . .	14,291	10,333	28	1	5	7	40	. . .
Sioux Falls, S.D. . .	5,773	4,516	22	. . .	10	15	50	. . .
Wichita, Kans. . . .	22,022	17,442	21	Inc. 20	10	10	. . .	30
Wilmington, Del. . .	29,314	18,696	36	6	8	10	25	88

*Sixteen of the 26 cities in this table reported that some or all types of fares were increased again in 1952. These cities of more than 200,000 population are: Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Fort Worth, Los Angeles, Oakland, Rochester, St. Paul and St. Louis. Those of less than 200,000 are: Covington, Portsmouth, San Jose, Sioux Falls, and Wilmington. Fares shown for Chicago are for the surface system only. In Detroit the transit system was not operating on April 1-7, 1946, and on April 21 to June 18, 1951, when employees were on strike, and this was also the case in Knoxville from July 1-19, 1951. Twelve of the 27 cities reported that they also had token fares, but in only two of these cities, Dallas and Sioux Falls, were the token fares significantly lower than the cash fares. San Antonio has a zone system for fares—10 cents in the central zone, 15 cents in the second zone, 20 cents in the third zone, and 25 cents in the fourth zone.

street traffic is affecting especially the downtown business areas. It is naturally producing impairment of property values, and shifts of business locations and shopping that have no economic justification other than the blocking of the streets by ever-increasing numbers of automobiles.

3. Reduction in Transit Service. Naturally, as the automobiles took away transit passengers, and, as transit finances pinched, the managements tried to adjust somewhat accordingly the amount of service supplied. The reductions are shown in the per cent decrease in the number of vehicle miles operated. In the large cities the greatest reduction was 38 per cent (due in part to a strike); in two instances there were increases, 4 per cent and 8 per cent. In the smaller cities the maximum service cut was 16 per cent, but there was one increase of 20 per cent. Actually, however, the reductions in most instances were probably greater than shown, partly due to shift from larger carrying-capacity street cars to buses or trolley coaches, but chiefly as offset by route additions necessitated by expansion of urban areas. The reductions in service further stimulated the shift to automobiles.

4. Increase in Fares. With fast-declining passenger volume and with increasing cost levels, the transit managements have struggled for fare increases, which generally depended upon approval of public regulatory bodies, and usually were granted reluctantly and tardily. With the rapid shifts in conditions, the allowed fare adjustment was often followed soon by another demand for increases; and so there were successive rounds of struggle between managements and regulation, each round leaving transit more and more in impaired position to perform its public function.

In the fare adjustments there were many special features which could not be readily tabulated. For the purpose of comparison, only the changes in the cash fares were taken into account. In the large cities the greatest cash-fare increase was 112 per cent, and the minimum 10 per cent. In the smaller cities, the top cash-fare increase was 100 per cent, and the minimum 25 per cent. At the end of 1951 the prevalent cash fares stood at 10 and 15 cents, but since then they have reached 20 cents in some instances.

In general, while the fare increases have been high, they have not lifted percentagewise much, if any, over the relative cost levels, and, with the great passenger decline, they have nevertheless left the managements with materially impaired net earnings, and in too many instances with actual or impending insolvency. The fare increases have further stimulated rider shift to automobiles, or promoted walking or just "staying put."

To re-summarize what has been happening: the basic trouble has been the fast automobile increase in the city streets and the consequent loss of transit traffic. The traffic decline has been attended by fast increases in operating costs, and so necessitated fare increases. These increases then further spurred the shift of transit travel to automobiles, and were attended by twofold service deteriorations: (1) the automobiles interfering increasingly with transit service schedules, and (2) the transit managements reducing the service supplied. Result: soon the managements were again in financial squeeze, and tardily got fare increases; then again, the shift of transit traffic to automobiles was expedited by the higher fares; the automobiles interferred still more with the transit vehicles, and service was further reduced with the traffic losses. This course of events and effects has been going round and round, and each turn has left transit with reduced earning power. And so the time is certainly at hand to consider whether further fare increases alone will enable the managements to do the job of supplying mass transportation to their communities, or whether a much more fundamental course of action has become necessary.

It should be added that this devolution of transit traffic and earning power has doubtless been due in part to gradual shifts in community life. But it has been due chiefly to everyone's desire to own an automobile and to have the satisfaction of driving to and from work in his own or jointly in his neighbor's car. This is not only a matter of assumed riding convenience and advantage, but perhaps principally one of inferred prestige. Of course, not everybody can thus travel by automobile; but if financially everybody could and tried, there would not be street space for the vast masses of cars; all would be stalled; business and work would come to a standstill. While no such extremes have developed, practically all cities are facing increasing automobile congestion, and consequent shackling of street-carrying capacities for the variety of business and community needs.

Proper control of street use is certainly a prime function of city government. The streets are provided for the total uses made or needed for all kinds of traffic. There is inevitably a very heavy demand for carrying people during rush hours to and from work. What should be clear is that street-use capacity is maximized by transit travel, and is reduced by automobile travel. As a rough average a modern transit vehicle can transport 20 to 30 times as many passengers as carried by the average automobile, and can do the job much more economically and conveniently under proper service schedules.

What is obviously necessary is for the cities to adopt policies and programs, in cooperation with transit managements, that will induce automobile riders to shift extensively to use of transit vehicles. Mostly, however, in their efforts at street-traffic control the cities have tried to regulate vehicular movement by ordering one-way streets, providing off-street parking, constructing thruways, and making other arrangements to facilitate vehicular movement; but they have practically never undertaken directly to get the people to travel by mass transportation vehicles. Furthermore, they have mostly had legal authority only for street-traffic regulation, and not for regulating transit service and fares; transit regulation has been vested mainly with the state utility commissions.

What is clearly needed is unified city power to control not only vehicular traffic, but jointly transit service and fares, with the clear purpose of maximizing transit travel within the community. This is certainly vital for city-wide welfare and progress. To obtain and administer such unified regulation, the following recommendations are submitted:

1. Fix Priority of Street Use. While outright prohibition of automobile travel would not be feasible, effective restrictions can be imposed to induce, or indirectly to force, a shift to mass transportation during rush hours. For example, the main thoroughfares can be reserved during rush hours for transit operation; parking lots can be provided at the outer ends of long and heavy traffic routes; street parking in business areas can be

prohibited during rush hours; and off-street parking should not be facilitated by municipal development of parking lots or structures in heavy business sections. The desirable extent of such controls will depend upon the particular situation, and upon tested efforts and experience.

2. Develop Transit Service Schedules and Fares. For example, with modern buses, through express service—with normally a seat for everybody—can be established on the longer routes between the outlying residential areas and the downtown business districts, in addition to the regular frequent-stop operation; fare structures can be adopted to conform with the service provisions, to facilitate collection, to expedite operation, and so to economize on the heavy costs that depend upon speed of operation.

3. Establish Definite Cost-of-Service Agreements. Such agreements should be on terms that will assure exact returns to the managements, and will make attainable prompt adjustments in service provisions and fares, without conflicts between the investor and rider interests. This applies particularly to private ownership and operation. If proper agreement is reached, the stockholders of any company should be entitled to exact fixed dividends, safeguarded through creation of an appropriate equalization reserve, and the riders should be equally protected against paying more, except to the extent that they supplied revenues for the build-up of the equalization reserve. Such fixed-return provisions will permit the management to concentrate on service needs, without being perverted by stockholder pressures for maximum earnings and dividends. The agreement should be equally fair to the investors and the public. If such agreement with the company cannot be attained, recourse to municipal ownership by any legal-practical method will be in order, including take-over of the properties under foreclosure procedures.

4. Fix Responsibility and Power for Unified Regulation. A properly organized city department, under the general control of the city manager or the mayor and council, should be responsible for regulation. The department head would actually regulate mainly through cooperation with transit managements, making changes from time to time as may be justified upon consideration of service and fares. There would be no such rate-case hearings, and no such conflicts of interest and litigation, as have commonly tended to smother regulation and to preclude adoption of constructive provisions for community welfare and progress.

If the city does not have the needed regulatory powers, it should get them through concerted action with other cities, using for the purpose the state municipal league. In any case, however, if it succeeds in getting a satisfactory agreement, it could turn to the state utility commission for implementation.

With such four-point regulatory provisions as outlined, probably all city surface-systems can be made financially self-sustaining. This applies equally to municipally and privately owned transit. In fact the municipal systems have the same troubles as the private, due to lack of coordinated transit and street-traffic control; but they can get the needed coordination upon simple city action. To get such coordination in the case of private companies will require clear seeing, firm negotiation, and persistence by the responsible city officials.

These steps are really essential if the cities are not to suffer irreparable loss from growing street-traffic congestion. Although no such over-all transit-traffic control has been established anywhere, some cities are pointing that way. For example, Cleveland—with municipally owned transit—has prohibited parking on main thoroughfares during rush hours, and has established a large free parking lot on the edge of the downtown district. A St. Louis committee, appointed by Mayor Darst in the spring of 1952, has issued a report recommending establishment of a transit authority which would have the combined power and duty of transit-traffic control.

There is undoubtedly a crisis in urban transit. The old norms of municipal dealing with transit has ceased to fit the fast-developing conditions. Open-minded consideration of the steps suggested here would seem to be in order.

Professional Organization. The American Water Works Association (521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17) in 1952 issued seven new specification documents on water works materials and six on cast-iron pipe were completed, conducted a survey of short schools and certification procedures, issued four bulletins aimed at helping local utilities in their public relations activities, supplied engineering information on fluoridation to members requesting such help, and set up a special committee to look into research needs in the water works field. The American Public Power Association (1757 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.) set up a safety committee to consider establishing standards for adoption by local utilities and held its 9th Annual Conference at Seattle with nearly 700 officials of publicly owned electric systems attending.

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See also Public Works Section.

Fire Administration

Developments in 1952

By Percy Bugbee

General Manager, National Fire Protection Association, Boston

THE fire loss experience of 1952 does not provide any grounds for complacency. There were 12,535 deaths caused by fire in the United States and Canada in 1952. There are no accurate estimates as to the number of people who suffered serious burns and other injuries in fires, but there is no question that the total is very much larger than the total for deaths, probably in a ratio of at least 10 to 1.

The preliminary estimates for property damage in the United States from fires for last year were $896,800,000. Included in this estimate is $792,800,000 damage to buildings and contents and $104,000,000 loss in fires in aircraft, motor vehicles, forest, and other miscellaneous fires not involving buildings. From these estimates it appears that the total dollar value of loss for last year will exceed that of any previous year, but that inflation is an important factor and probably not any more, and perhaps even less property burned than in previous recent years. There is an element of comfort in the fact that there was a substantial decline in the number of large loss fires in 1952 over 1951. Last year there were 236 such fires in the United States and 39 in Canada. Of these, 28 in the United States and five in Canada caused losses in excess of $1,000,000.

There were a number of fires that attracted widespread public attention during 1952. The year was marked by a series of spectacular aircraft crashes with ensuing fires. The most important of these were the two crashes in Elizabeth, New Jersey, one on January 22 which killed 30 people, and the other on February 11 which killed 33. There was also one at Tacoma, Washington on November 28 which killed 36 and the very disastrous crash at Moses Lake, Washington, on December 20 which took 86 lives. In many of these cases the crash impact alone was not sufficient to kill the occupants of the plane, but the attendant fire did the damage. A greater acceptance of the principles of airplane fire safety and airport fire protection developed by the NFPA's Aviation Committee is certainly strongly indicated.

Another disastrous fire involving considerable loss of life that took place in 1952 was the nursing home fire at Hillsboro, Missouri, on October 31 in which 20 of the 70 aged and infirm patients lost their lives. The widespread growth in the number of old and large buildings of combustible construction with inadequate protection that are used for the housing of the aged and the infirm points up the need for a great deal more attention on the part of fire authorities to the protection of people in this occupancy.

The mental hospital fire at Huntington, West Virginia, on November 26 cost the lives of 17 patients. Here again poor construction and lack of proper interior protection made such a fire possible.

Three fires of the conflagration type occurred during 1952, the first at Atlantic City on January 7 involving a group of hotels and other buildings with a loss of nearly $1,700,000, the second in the small town of St. Urbain, Quebec, on June 13 when approximately half of this village of 1,800 people was destroyed, and the third at Rockland, Maine, on December 12 in which a substantial portion of the business district of the city was destroyed. Other large loss fires of special interest were the two fires that occurred at the Warner Brothers movie studio in Burbank, California, one on May 16, and the other on July 8, the first with a loss in excess of $1,000,000 and the second with a loss of approximately $3,800,000. There were also two serious fires in prisons during the year, one at the Jackson, Michigan, state prison in which 14 buildings were fired during a prison riot with a loss in excess of $1,000,000 and the other on October 31 at Columbus, Ohio, in the Ohio State Penitentiary when rioting prisoners set fire to eight buildings with a loss of about half a million dollars. One of the largest loss fires of the year occurred in a miscellaneous warehouse occupancy near Clarksburg, West Virginia, which involved a large area totally undivided and with poor protection housing valuable and highly flammable contents.

During the past year fire fighters, in line with other municipal employees, felt the increase in the cost of living and substantial pay increases were requested in a number of the larger cities. As in many of these cities the fire fighters are now working on a 48-hour week, this amounts to a substantial increase in the cost of community fire protection. One fact that should be considered is that as the wage of the rank-and-file fire fighter increases, the pay of the fire company and chief officers of the fire department may not be increased in proportion to the added responsibility and skill and knowledge required for these ranks. Some cities have been considering setting a fixed percentage between grades in the fire service which would be constant with the changed rate of pay. This is an important problem that must not be overlooked in fire department administration.

There was evidence of a steady and continuing demand for new fire equipment of all types by cities during the year. This was stimulated by the issuance of the new Specifications for Motor Fire Apparatus sponsored jointly by NFPA, International Association of Fire Chiefs, and the National Board of Fire Underwriters. These specifications cover pumping apparatus, aerial ladder trucks, pumper combinations, and water tank trucks for fire service. They are available from NFPA in form for use as municipal purchase contracts. They also were the basis of specifications used by the Federal Civil Defense Administration in defraying 50 per cent of the cost of certain fire fighting apparatus purchased by municipalities in defense areas.

The year was marked by a tremendous increase in interest and development on the part of municipal fire departments in the use of various types of water fog and various types of water spray nozzles for fire fighting. This type of equipment, which was developed first in a very highly successful manner by the fire fighting forces of the United States Navy during

World War II, is coming into common use in practically all fire departments. The Fire Department Equipment Committee of NFPA conducted tests of the discharge characteristics of fire department fog or water spray nozzles in 1952 and these results have been published and give the first reliable and impartial data on spray-type nozzles. The NFPA also published a book by former Chief Lloyd Layman of Parkersburg, West Virginia, entitled "Attacking and Extinguishing Interior Fires," in which new techniques of fire extinguishment by indirect application of water fog were developed.

Firemen's training programs continued to develop in a most satisfactory manner during the year. There is hardly any fire department, large or small, anywhere in the United States today that cannot avail itself of a good state firemen's training program in one form or another. Some idea of the extent of these state fire training programs can be secured by the fact that in New York State alone almost 9,000 firemen participated in the state fire training program last year, in California about 6,500, and in Nebraska about 6,000.

Fire prevention activity carried on by municipal fire departments continues to improve in quantity and quality and has now become pretty well recognized in all cities of any size as a logical and in fact an essential part of the fire department program. The International Association of Fire Chiefs in 1951 undertook a campaign to get all of the municipal fire departments to carry on an inspection of dwellings to reduce loss of life. This campaign was continued during 1952 and while many millions of homes have been inspected a great many fire departments still have not undertaken this very desirable and worthwhile activity. It is to be hoped that the fire chiefs' organization will continue to sponsor and develop this program.

So far as fire protection standards are concerned, the year of 1952 marked great progress. New standards appeared and old standards were revised and brought up to date. Among the important standards issued during the year by the NFPA were the Building Exits Code, the Code of Safe Practice for Hospital Operating Rooms, Code for the Maintenance and Safe Operation of Industrial Trucks, Code for Protection Against Lightning, Code for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases, a standard on Municipal Fire Alarm Systems, a standard on Trailer Coaches and Trailer Courts, and a standard for Volunteer Fire Departments for rural and small communities. All of these and other new standards developed during the year have wide application in state and municipal legislation.

In the field of public education a number of substantial achievements took place during the past year. Sparky, the fire house Dalmatian, made his appearance as a national fire prevention character as the symbol of the home fire prevention campaign conducted by the Advertising Council with the National Fire Protection Association as sponsor. The publication by Readers' Digest in May, 1952, of its special Guide to Fire Safety was a great contribution by that important and influential magazine to the cause of life safety from fire.

Fire Prevention Week has become so widely observed each October that it is recognized as one of the most effective public observances held anywhere in the world. Almost every community in the United States and Canada participates in Fire Prevention Week. In the competition for excellence of the Fire Prevention Week observance conducted by NFPA the grand winner for the United States in 1952 was Memphis, a city that for many years has carried on an outstanding fire prevention campaign. Other cities in the United States ranking very high in the Fire Prevention Week observance were New York City, Atlantic (Iowa), Louisville, Chicago, and Providence. In Canada, Kentville, Nova Scotia, came out the grand winner, closely followed by Ottawa, Ontario, and Calgary, Alberta.

In the contest for year-round activity in fire prevention conducted by the National Fire Waste Council, the grand award for 1951 was won by Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and the winners in each class of population were: Detroit, Louisville, Providence, Schenectady, and Richland and Port Angeles (Washington).

Almost every student of civil defense will agree that public interest in civil defense matters lagged very severely during 1952. In only a very few states, notably New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California, and Oregon, was there much of any evidence of well-organized civil defense activity. A critical study of civil defense was carried through by the Associated Universities during the year at the joint request of the Defense Department, the Federal Civil Defense Administration, and the National Security Resources Board. The findings of this group, which have now been delivered to the appropriate governmental agencies, may bring about an improvement in civil defense organization and practice during the coming year. Fire authorities quite naturally continue to take a very real interest in the problem of civil defense because of the vital importance of fire protection in the civil defense scheme.

A technical development of great interest during 1952 was the appearance of the new type of spray sprinkler head. It provides an effective spray pattern which seems to hold many advantages in many occupancies over the older type of sprinkler head. Another development of spectacular nationwide interest that took place in 1952 was the sudden epidemic of fires from the so-called "torch" sweaters and the rapid suppression of this type of dangerous garment by the prompt action of state and local fire authorities. This development led the NFPA to appoint a special technical Committee on Wearing Apparel that is preparing standards for testing and use of all sorts of wearing apparel from the fire hazard point of view.

The Society of Fire Protection Engineers, organized by the NFPA in 1951 in order to gain recognition by state licensing boards and others for the profession of fire protection engineering, has made great strides. This new Society is now attracting a considerable membership and is already fulfilling the functions expected of it when it was organized. It has been enthusiastically supported by the fire protection engineers of the country.

Perhaps the best evidence of a growing interest in every phase of fire protection and fire prevention lies in the fact that the National Fire Protection Association has had its greatest year of activity during 1952. During the year the Association issued 180 different publications in editions totaling about 7,000,000 copies. The Association now has nearly 15,000 members in 50 different countries.

Fire Department Statistics

THE chief municipal activity measured by general fund expenditures and payroll is public safety—work of the city's police and fire departments. Detailed statistics on police and fire departments in cities over 10,000 population have been compiled to assist city officials in analyzing administrative problems. Table XIV shows individual city data for cities over 25,000 population on the number of fire department employees, hours of work, salaries of fire fighters and fire chiefs, outside fire service, number of public fire alarm boxes, fire inspection activities, expenditures, fire losses and insurance classifications. The same data, except for fire losses, are shown in Table XV for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population.

These data are analyzed and summarized in this article to enable city officials to make comparisons as to costs, performance, and accomplishments of municipal fire departments. The fire insurance classifications give an indication of the fire hazard, while the classification of the fire department measures the adequacy of equipment and manpower by the standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Fire loss comparisons may be indicative of the general effectiveness of the fire department's activity.

Number of Fire Department Employees. The average (median) city over 10,000 population employs 1.24 full-time fire department employees for every 1,000 inhabitants. Cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 population group have the highest average with 1.55 employees per 1,000 population; cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have the lowest average with 1.06 fire employee per 1,000 population (see Table 2).

The number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees are shown for each city over 10,000 in Tables XIV and XV; the number of volunteers and call men also is shown for each reporting city between 10,000 and 25,000 in Table XV. Volunteers and call men, however, are not included in the derivation of fire department employees per 1,000 population.

Table 2 shows the medians and statistical distribution of fire department employees per 1,000 population. In most cases data reported for the 1953 Year Book are somewhat higher than those reported for the 1952 Year Book. The wide variation in the number of fire department employees per 1,000 population is attributable in part to variations in manpower in different cities of approximately the same size which, in turn, is based on the amount of property to be protected and the areas and kinds of fire risk. Table 1 shows trends in the median number of full-time fire department employees for the last three years.

Method of Appointment of Fire Chiefs. Table XIV shows for each city over 25,000 population the authority making the original appointment of the fire chief. The fire chief is appointed by the city manager in 153 cities, by the mayor in 104 cities, by the city council in 95 cities, by a fire

TABLE 1

FIRE DEPARTMENT TRENDS: 1950–1953*

Population Group	1951	1952	1953
NO. FULL-TIME FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP: MEDIAN			
Cities over 500,000	1.40	1.37	1.38
250,000 to 500,000	1.36	1.32	1.34
100,000 to 250,000	1.48	1.52	1.55
50,000 to 100,000	1.38	1.37	1.39
25,000 to 50,000	1.30	1.31	1.38
10,000 to 25,000	0.94	1.00	1.06
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN: MEDIAN			
Cities over 500,000	$3,171	$3,500	$ 3,687
250,000 to 500,000	3,000	3,120	3,438
100,000 to 250,000	2,800	3,066	3,152
50,000 to 100,000	2,766	3,036	3,286
25,000 to 50,000	2,763	3,025	3,227
10,000 to 25,000	2,624	2,911	3,042
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN: MEDIAN			
Cities over 500,000	$3,768	$4,178	$ 4,400
250,000 to 500,000	3,480	3,800	4,020
100,000 to 250,000	3,160	3,540	3,720
50,000 to 100,000	3,132	3,395	3,594
25,000 to 50,000	3,053	3,323	3,531
10,000 to 25,000	2,838	3,168	3,300
FIRE CHIEFS SALARY: MEDIAN			
Cities over 500,000	$9,900	$9,600	$11,581
250,000 to 500,000	6,960	7,800	8,200
100,000 to 250,000	5,682	6,119	6,600
50,000 to 100,000	5,130	5,500	5,838
25,000 to 50,000	4,380	4,800	5,040
10,000 to 25,000	3,700	4,068	4,326

	1950	1951	1952
EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AND WAGES PER CAPITA			
Cities over 500,000	$5.30	$5.78	$ 6.09
250,000 to 500,000	4.52	5.08	5.85
100,000 to 250,000	4.72	5.19	5.73
50,000 to 100,000	4.43	4.95	5.44
25,000 to 50,000	4.21	4.41	4.96
10,000 to 25,000	2.62	2.89	3.27
TOTAL FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA			
Cities over 500,000	$6.10	$6.11	$ 6.64
250,000 to 500,000	4.99	5.65	6.37
100,000 to 250,000	5.32	5.72	6.38
50,000 to 100,000	5.09	5.51	5.92
25,000 to 50,000	4.80	5.06	5.58
10,000 to 25,000	3.29	3.63	3.92

*These data are summarized from "Fire Department Statistics" in the 1951 and 1952 editions of the Municipal Year Book; expenditure data covers the calendar years 1950-1952.

or safety board in 57 cities, and by a fire or safety commissioner in 47 cities.

Fire Department Salaries. The salaries paid to uniformed fire department employees and fire chiefs are shown for individual cities in Tables XIV and XV and the statistical distributions for city population groups for 1953 are summarized in Table 2. Trends in salaries for the last three years are shown in Table 1. The median annual entrance salary of firemen ranges from a high of $3,687 in cities over 500,000 to $3,042 for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. Maximum salaries are also higher in larger cities: the median maximum salary ranges from $4,400 in cities over 500,000 to $3,300 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000. These figures indicate an increase in both minimum and maximum salaries of from $100 to $200 per year in all population groups. The median salary for fire chiefs ranges from $11,581 in cities over 500,000 to $4,326 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

Hours of Work. Information on hours in the firemen's work week and hours of work on the day shift, as shown in Table 3, was obtained from city officials late in 1952 and are shown for cities over 10,000 in Tables XIV and XV.

The average (median) work hours per week for all cities over 10,000 have remained unchanged at 72 since 1947. Table 3 shows that 72 hours per week is the average for all cities under 100,000 population. Reductions in the work week by 10 cities over 100,000, however have brought a lower average work week for these cities. Cities between 250,000 and 500,000 work an average of 63 hours compared with 67 hours in 1951 and 72 in 1950; cities between 100,000 and 250,000 average 67 hours compared with 71 hours in 1951 and 72 in 1950.

Table 3 shows that a majority of cities (55 per cent) work a 24-hours-on-24-hours-off shift, and the next most popular arrangement is 10 hours on duty during the day and 14 hours on duty nights with the groups rotating at least once a month. "Other" in Table 3 includes cities that work nine hours, 11 hours, or 48 hours on a single shift.

A total of 113 cities reported reducing the work week during 1952 compared with 82 cities making such reductions in 1951. Eighteen cities reduced the work week for firemen from 84 to 72 hours per week, 17 from 72 to 60, 13 from 72 to 56, and 65 cities reported other reductions in the work week.

Ten of the cities reducing the work week for firemen during 1952 are over 100,000 population; 15 are between 50,000 and 100,000; 31 are between 25,000 and 50,000; and the remaining 57 cities are between 10,000 and 25,000.[1]

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[1] The 113 cities reducing firemen's work week during 1952 are: Bessemer and Prichard, Alabama; Berkeley, Burlingame, Lynwood, Monrovia, Pasadena, Sacramento, San Bruno, San Carlos, San Fernando, San Gabriel, San Leandro, San Marino, San Pablo, and South Pasadena, California; Manchester, Connecticut; Ft. Meyers and Tallahassee, Florida; Athens, Gainesville, and Marietta, Georgia; Aurora, Centralia, Decatur, Evanston, Peoria, and Springfield, Illinois; Connersville and West Lafayette, Indiana; Alexandria, Lafayette, Monroe, and Shreveport, Louisiana; South Portland, Maine; Amherst, Brockton, Brookline t, Holyoke, Lexington t, Newburyport, Plymouth t, and Winthrop t, Massachusetts; Berkley,

Overtime Pay, Vacations, Holidays. Information was collected for the 1952 Year Book on city policy for paying overtime and holidays for firemen and granting vacation and sick leave. Over 70 per cent of the 1,043 reporting cities do not pay overtime; 122 pay straight time; 112 grant time off; 28 pay time and one-half; 17 pay an hourly rate not related to base pay; two cities pay double time and one city adds overtime to the annual paid vacation allowance.

Nearly 85 per cent of the 1,087 reporting cities do not pay firemen for holidays worked; 98 give extra time off; and 27 give firemen an additional vacation allowance to compensate for holidays worked. Sick leave and vacation allowances for firemen are generally comparable to allowances for other city employees: two weeks paid vacation per year and 14 days sick leave with full pay.

Regular Physical Examinations. Information was obtained for the 1952 Year Book on the policy of cities requiring periodic physical examinations for firemen to ascertain physical fitness for duty. Over 85 per cent of the reporting cities have no plan for regular physical examinations for firemen. Of the 130 cities requiring regular physical examinations, 109 examine all men annually, four give examinations semi-annually, and eight cities provide examinations every two years. Nine other cities require physical examinations on promotion only. A number of cities report that they require physical examinations only on entrance into fire service or after extended sick leave or injury.

Fire Department Expenditures. Tables XIV and XV show for each city over 10,000 the expenditures for salaries and wages, including payments to volunteers and paid call men, and the total expenditures for the municipal fire department. Table XIV also includes expenditures for hydrant rental. Table 4 shows 1952 expenditures for salaries and wages and total 1952 expenditures (excluding hydrant rental) on a total and per capita basis for population groups. Total per capita expenditures range from $6.64 in cities over 500,000 population to $3.92 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population. The per capita expenditures for salaries and wages show the same pattern with the highest amount in the cities over 500,000 and the lowest amount in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Salary and wage expenditures represent over 90 per cent of total departmental expenditures for all cities over 10,000. Table 1 shows trends for fire department expenditures for salaries and wages and total fire department expenditures

Jackson, and Mt. Clemens, Michigan; Austin, Hibbing, St. Louis Park, and Winona, Minnesota; Jackson, Mississippi, Kansas City, University City, and Webster Groves, Missouri; Bozeman, Montana; Nashua and Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Carteret, Montclair, North Bergen, tp, Passaic, South Orange, West Orange, and Woodbury, New Jersey; Elmira, Fulton, Plattsburgh, and Scarsdale, New York; High Point, North Carolina; Akron, Dayton, Girard, Niles, Parma, Rocky River, Struthers, and Warren, Ohio; Muskogee, Oklahoma; Portland, Oregon; Beaver Falls, Bethlehem, Carnegie, Connellsville, Franklin, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Lancaster, Meadville, New Castle, Pittston, Sharon, Washington, Uniontown, and Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; East Providence t and Newport, Rhode Island; Mitchell and Watertown, South Dakota; Anderson, South Carolina; Bellaire, Brownsville, Garland, New Braunfels, Sweetwater, and Tyler, Texas; Burlington, Vermont; Longview and Walla Walla, Washington; Parkersburg, West Virginia; and Beaver Dam, La Crosse, Milwaukee, and Racine, Wisconsin.

TABLE 2

FIRE LOSS, FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, AND SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1952)						
Cities over 500,000	8	$1.82	. . .	$3.42	. . .	$5.02
250,000 to 500,000	21	1.17	$2.41	3.21	$4.33	6.78
100,000 to 250,000	54	0.36	2.12	2.86	4.61	8.61
50,000 to 100,000	105	0.44	1.64	2.65	4.21	65.30
25,000 to 50,000	227	0.11	1.48	2.44	4.38	2[illegible].50
AVERAGE ANNUAL FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1950-1952)						
Cities over 500,000	7	$2.22	. . .	$3.32	. . .	$5.32
250,000 to 500,000	18	1.18	$2.31	3.30	$4.24	6.93
100,000 to 250,000	43	1.16	2.39	2.91	3.78	6.67
50,000 to 100,000	83	0.98	2.00	3.11	3.96	25.74
25,000 to 50,000	165	0.73	1.89	2.88	4.48	14.57
FIRE LOSS PER BUILDING FIRE (1952)						
Cities over 500,000	8	$145	. . .	$599	. . .	$1,751
250,000 to 500,000	20	103	$283	712	$ 943	2,115
100,000 to 250,000	55	140	451	671	1,048	2,669
50,000 to 100,000	107	149	386	634	945	19,393
25,000 to 50,000	220	77	310	642	953	6,189
NO. OF BUILDING FIRES PER 1,000 POP. (1952)						
Cities over 500,000	9	1.9	. . .	4.0	. . .	7.2
250,000 to 500,000	21	1.0	2.7	4.3	6.0	16.8
100,000 to 250,000	62	0.7	3.3	4.2	5.6	19.8
50,000 to 100,000	118	0.9	2.9	4.4	5.3	11.7
25,000 to 50,000	241	0.6	3.1	4.5	6.4	25.6
NO. OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1953)						
Cities over 500,000	18	0.92	1.24	1.38	1.49	3.04
250,000 to 500,000	20	0.89	1.23	1.34	1.82	2.16
100,000 to 250,000	62	0.73	1.33	1.55	1.89	2.62
50,000 to 100,000	120	0.13	1.18	1.39	1.80	3.22
25,000 to 50,000	253	0.03	1.10	1.38	1.78	3.77
10,000 to 25,000	586	0.08	0.73	1.06	1.40	4.31
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN (1953)						
Cities over 500,000	15	$2,670	$3,400	$3,687	$4,032	$4,260
250,000 to 500,000	19	2,910	3,120	3,438	3,660	4,140
100,000 to 250,000	53	2,460	3,000	3,152	3,578	4,440
50,000 to 100,000	104	2,286	2,863	3,286	3,600	4,186
25,000 to 50,000	200	2,080	2,880	3,227	3,498	4,352
10,000 to 25,000	514	1,430	2,650	3,042	3,413	4,800
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN (1953)						
Cities over 500,000	15	$3,000	$3,971	$4,400	$4,500	$5,004
250,000 to 500,000	19	3,480	3,756	4,020	4,295	4,500
100,000 to 250,000	53	2,820	3,387	3,720	3,956	5,040
50,000 to 100,000	104	2,340	3,266	3,594	4,058	4,646
25,000 to 50,000	200	2,340	3,222	3,531	3,887	4,711
10,000 to 25,000	511	1,560	2,904	3,300	3,840	4,602
SALARY OF FIRE CHIEF (1953)						
Cities over 500,000	15	$8,830	$9,600	$11,581	$12,108	$15,500
250,000 to 500,000	18	5,820	7,080	8,200	9,700	11,400
100,000 to 250,000	50	4,061	5,828	6,600	7,515	9,420
50,000 to 100,000	104	4,170	5,262	5,838	6,697	9,672
25,000 to 50,000	194	2,940	4,504	5,040	5,983	8,520
10,000 to 25,000	454	2,280	3,863	4,326	5,040	9,300

over the last three years. Both per capita expenditures and per capita salaries and wages in 1952 show an increase for all population groups over 1950 and 1951.

Public Fire Alarm Boxes. Cities were asked to report on the number of public fire alarm boxes located in residential, commercial, industrial and mixed areas of the city. Table XIV shows for individual cities over 25,000 the total number of such boxes in the entire city and the number in commercial and industrial areas. Table XV shows the total number of public fire alarm boxes in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. Table 5 gives a statistical distribution of the total number of boxes in 694 cities. An additional 399 cities do not have fire alarm boxes; 318 of these 399 cities are between 10,000 and 25,000, 64 between 25,000 and 50,000, 13 between 50,000 and 10,000, and 4 between 100,000 and 250,000.

TABLE 3

HOURS PER WORK WEEK AND HOURS ON DAY SHIFT FOR FIREMEN IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952

Population Group	Work Week		No. of Cities by Hours on Shift				
	Range	Median	8	10	12	24	Other
Cities over 500,000 . . .	40-72	60	0	8	0	8	1
250,000 to 500,000	48-78	63	0	4	0	18	0
100,000 to 250,000	48-84	67	0	26	1	35	0
50,000 to 100,000	48-112	72	0	31	2	80	2
25,000 to 50,000	40-96	72	1	59	4	173	1
10,000 to 25,000	40-120	72	11	85	11	446	7
All cities over 10,000 .	40-120	72	12	213	18	760	11

Fire Prevention. Tables XIV and XV show the cities over 10,000 population that have one or more full-time firemen assigned to fire inspection work and the cities that use men in company stations for fire inspection tours. Approximately 45 per cent (610) of the 1,347 cities over 10,000 population indicated that one or more firemen are assigned full-time to fire prevention and inspection work. The proportion is much higher in cities over 100,000 where 95 out of 106 cities have one or more firemen assigned full-time to this work. Sixty-nine per cent (764) of the 1,110 reporting cities over 10,000 and send firemen in company stations on regular inspection tours.

Mutual Aid. Arrangements between two or more municipalities for the effective use of all available fire fighting resources in the area help provide more adequate protection in case of disaster or large conflagrations and avoid unnecessary expansion of a single department in personnel and equipment. The two forms of such cooperation are mutual aid agreements and outside fire service.

Cities were asked to report if they supply fire fighting services to nearby communities on a mutual aid basis and 980 of the 1,091 reporting cities have such agreements. Mutual aid is reciprocal and communities contract to aid each other except when their cities are threatened. Most such arrangements are made with nearby or adjacent communities, usually in the same county. At least three states, however, permit cities to send fire apparatus across state lines: Kentucky, Minnesota, and New York.

Charges for Fire Service Outside City Limits. The problem of providing outside fire service, with or without compensation, raises several problems which need to be solved: legal authority for rendering outside service as a non-mutual basis, city liability for injuries to firemen, effect on local insurance rates, equipment available for outside runs, and amount of charges for the service. Fire chiefs were asked to report on their policies for answering fire calls outside city limits in areas not covered by mutual aid agreements with other governmental units. A total of 1,094 cities reported on this item and 35 per cent (385 cities) do not answer calls outside the city limits. Of the 709 cities which do answer outside calls, 378 do not charge for the service, 327 make a charge, and four did not report.

TABLE 4

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1952

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Fire Department Expenditures: 1952				Per Cent Salaries and Wages to Total
			Salaries and Wages		Total		
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000 . . .	13	20,055	$122,086	$6.09	$133,108	$6.64	91.7
250,000 to 500,000	19	6,701	39,195	5.85	42,685	6.37	91.8
100,000 to 250,000	46	7,012	40,151	5.73	44,709	6.38	89.8
50,000 to 100,000	94	6,787	36,890	5.44	40,162	5.92	91.9
25,000 to 50,000	189	6,634	32,914	4.96	37,040	5.58	88.8
10,000 to 25,000	530	8,203	26,791	3.27	32,166	3.92	83.3
All cities over 10,000	891	55,392	$298,027	$5.38	$329,870	$5.96	90.3

The 327 cities which charge for outside fire service reported a number of different methods of charging: (1) 89 cities charge a flat rate per call or per piece of equipment responding; (2) 84 cities charge an hourly rate for the men and equipment responding; (3) 79 cities have annual contracts with counties, cities, townships, or special fire districts which may be paid as a flat rate per year, as a rate per call, or as an annual standby charge based on the assessed valuation of all property within the unit of government plus a rate per call; (4) 19 cities charge a rate based on the assessed value of the individual property to be protected; (5) six cities charge a flat annual rate by type of structure protected (business, industry, residence, etc.); (6) 38 cities use various combinations of the above charges; and (7) 12 cities have special equipment provided and maintained by the county or other unit of government to be used for answering rural fire calls.

Charges based on a flat rate per call range from $25 per call to $500 per call; 26 cities charge $100 and 24 charge $50. Charges based on the number of hours equipment is used ranges from $15 per truck hour to $1,000 per truck hour; 17 cities charge $100 per hour and 22 charge $50 per hour. Charges to governmental units range from $500 per year for fire protection to a county up to $14,000 for one township.

Fifty-five of the 327 cities with charges for outside fire service report that they answer calls outside city limits only for properties whose owners have signed contracts for the service with the city. Such contracts may include a small standby charge based on assessed valuation plus a special charge for calls based on a flat rate per call or per hour. Fourteen other cities reported that they answer calls only for properties which are covered by fire insurance policies which include a provision for paying fire department charges to the city; in such cases, property owners may pay a small registration on standby charge in addition to the insurance premium.

Fire Losses. Summary data on 1952 fire loss per capita, as shown in Table 2, and individual city and summary data on fire loss per building fire and number of building fires per 1,000 population, as shown in Table 2 and Table XIV, indicate roughly the effectiveness of fire prevention activities. In addition, the loss per building fire may give some indication of the fire department's effectiveness in fighting fires.

All fire loss data were obtained from fire chiefs early in 1953 by the National Fire Protection Association and supplied to the Year Book. The 1950 census was used in reducing these figures to a per capita basis or a per-1,000-population basis.

TABLE 5

TOTAL NUMBER OF FIRE ALARM BOXES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953

Population Group	No. Cities with Alarm Boxes	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
Cities over 500,000 . . .	17	534	1,248	1,874	2,386	11,985
250,000 to 500,000	20	104	405	541	764	1,196
100,000 to 250,000	57	70	207	289	410	864
50,000 to 100,000	106	1	119	164	219	457
25,000 to 50,000	187	21	67	96	132	427
10,000 to 25,000	307	1	36	55	78	324
All cities over 10,000	694	1	52	90	160	11,985

The statistical distribution of fire loss per capita as shown in Table 2 is useful for city officials in making comparisons of any city's performance against the average for cities in various population groups. City officials in making fire loss comparisons must give due regard to other factors affecting first risks which include climatic conditions, exposure hazards, building construction, contents and type of occupancy, and other conditions which vary considerably from one city to another. Nevertheless the fire loss figures in Table 2 do indicate where any city stands in relation ot other cities in its population group. Such comparisons are useful in drawing attention to the fire loss problem, in stimulating the investigation of causes of fires, and in developing a collective interest in improved fire defenses. Officials in any given city can tell readily whether or not the loss record of that city is generally high, average, or low in comparison with other cities.

The loss per building fire is obtained by dividing the total dollar amount of fire losses by the number of fires in buildings. This is believed to give a more useful index than if the total losses were divided by the total of all fires or alarms. Every fire department answers many calls other than fires including trivial calls for dump fires, automobiles, grass, rubbish and the like. On the other hand, almost all fire losses occur in buildings. Therefore, the loss per building fire as shown for individual cities in Table XIV is a figure which when taken with other information may help to appriase the general fire situation in a given city.

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For the cities of more than 25,000 population the classification is determined by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect and the city with the highest number of deficiency points has the lowest grading. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items: water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions and divergence in grading of water supply and fire department. A city is then placed in one of 10 classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in class 2, between 1,001 and 1,500 points in class 3, et cetera.

Tables XIV and XV present for cities over 10,000 population the total fire insurance class, total number of points of deficiency charged against the nine factors listed above, the number of points of defieiency charged against the fire department, and the year in which the city was last graded. The distribution of cities according to the total classification and the classification of the fire department is summarized in Table 6 for all cities for which information was available. Seventy-eight per cent of the cities over 25,000 by total classification are in class 3, 4 or 5, while only 42 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 are in class 3, 4, or 5. There is no city in class 1, chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the cities to provide specified restrictions on building construction. Another important reason in some cities is the number of deficiency points charged under "climatic conditions."[2]

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[2] For detailed information on how insurance rates are established, an explanation of the procedure in determining a city's classification, and the relation of the classification to insurance rates, see Chapter 2 of Municipal Fire Administration (International City Managers' Association, 1950). This volume also contains a list of rating bureaus and the complete Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as revised in 1942.

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses and its relative value is 1,500, or 30 per cent, of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other items in the Grading Schedule. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: class 1—0 to 150 deficiency points; class 2—151 to 300; class 3—301 to 450; class 4—451 to 600; class 5—601 to 750; class 6—751 to 900; class 7—901 to 1,050; class 8—1,051 to 1,200; class 9—1,201 to 1,350; and class 10—1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency.

The distribution of cities over 25,000, according to class of fire department (Table 6), shows 55 per cent falling in classes 3, 4, and 5, with only the fire departments of Detroit, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, and Washington in class 1 and of 28 other cities in class 2. For cities between 10,000 and 25,000, only 23 per cent of the fire departments are in classes 3, 4, and 5, and no departments are in class 1 or 2.

Changes in the total fire insurance classification of cities and in the class of the fire department which resulted from regradings made during 1951 are discussed below.

1. Cities over 25,000. The fire defenses of 39 cities of 25,000 or more population were regraded during 1952 by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which compares with 43 cities in 1951 and an annual average of 24 cities that were regraded by the National Board during the 20 year period from 1930 to 1950, inclusive. Sixteen of the cities regraded in 1952 had been previously graded sometime during the ten years from 1942 to 1951. The average number of years since the previous grading was 11.4 with a range of 1 to 27 as compared with 10.5 years in 1951.

As the result of the new grading in 1952, 29 of the 39 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in 16 of these cities the reduction was sufficiently large to place the city fire defenses in a better class: from class 3 to class 2—Portland, Maine; and Irvington, New Jersey; from class 4 to class 3—Augusta, Georgia; Atlantic City, New Jersey; Dallas, Texas; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and St. Paul, Minnesota; from class 5 to class 3—Richmond, California; from class 5 to class 4—Boise City, Idaho; Peoria, Illinois; San Antonio, Texas; and Eau Claire, Wisconsin; from class 6 to class 4—Tallahassee, Florida; from class 6 to class 5—East Hartford, Connecticut; and Tampa, Florida; from class 7 to class 6—Warwick, Rhode Island. The reduction in the number of points of deficiency in the 13 other cities was not sufficient to put them into a better class: Orlando, Florida; Belleville, Illinois; Michigan City, Indiana; Baton Rouge and Lake Charles, Louisiana; Jackson and Wyandotte, Michigan; Butte and Great Falls, Montana; Roswell, New Mexico, Middletown, Ohio; Johnson City, Tennessee; and Richmond, Virginia.

Ten of the 39 cities over 25,000 that were regraded in 1952 received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in seven cities to put them into a poorer class: from class 2 to class 3—Jersey City, New

Jersey; and Buffalo, New York; from class 3 to class 4—Shreveport, Louisiana; and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; from class 4 to class 5—East St. Louis, Illinois; from class 5 to class 6—Grand Forks, North Dakota; and from class 6 to class 7—Granite City, Illinois. Three cities received additional points of deficiency but not enough to put them into a poorer class: Decatur, Illinois; Newark, New Jersey; and Rapid City, South Dakota.

The fire departments in 15 of the 39 cities over 25,000 that were regraded in 1952 received a sufficient reduction in points of deficiency to put the fire department into a better class: from class 3 to class 2—Irvington, New Jersey; from class 4 to class 3—St. Paul, Minnesota; Richmond, Virginia and Baton Rouge, Louisiana; from class 5 to class 3—Richmond, California; Boise City, Idaho; and Dallas, Texas; from class 5 to class 4—San Antonio, Texas; from class 6 to class 4—Jackson, Michigan; and Eau Claire, Wisconsin; from class 7 to class 3—Tallahassee, Florida; from class 7 to class 5—Peoria, Illinois; from class 7 to class 6—Belleville, Illinois; and from class 9 to class 8—Butte and Great Falls, Montana. In nine other cities the points of deficiency were increased enough to put the fire department into a poorer class: from class 2 to class 5—Jersey City, New Jersey; from class 3 to class 5—Pittsburgh,

TABLE 6

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 ACCORDING TO TOTAL FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Insurance Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification							Total Class—Cities 10,000 to 25,000[1]	Classification of Fire Department	
	All Cities Over 25,000									
	Number in Each Class	Per Cent in Each Class	Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000		Cities Over 25,000	Cities 10,000 to 25,000[1]
1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
2	30	6.1	7	4	9	6	4	0	28	0
3	116	23.6	5	13	28	43	27	10	75	11
4	154	31.4	5	6	22	33	88	79	82	25
5	114	23.2	0	0	4	29	81	211	79	88
6	64	13.0	0	0	7	11	51	281	81	153
7	13	2.7	0	0	0	1	12	105	55	137
8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	18	15	86
9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	39
10	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Reporting	491	100.0	17	23	65	123	263	706	426	548
Not Reporting	20		1	0	0	6[2]	13[2]	131[2]	83[3]	288[3]

[1] These columns include all cities for which data are available, including cities omitted from Table XV.

[2] Includes cities in Texas, New Jersey, and New Hampshire for which a different grading schedule is used (see footnotes to Tables XIV and XV).

[3] Includes cities in New England states, Missouri, and Pennsylvania for which only total fire insurance class is available; also includes cities in Texas, New Jersey and New Hampshire for which a different grading schedule is used (see footnotes to Tables XIV and XV).

Pennsylvania; from class 4 to class 5—Shreveport, Louisiana; from class 5 to class 6—Orlando, Florida; and Decatur and East St. Louis, Illinois; from class 6 to class 7—Grand Forks, North Dakota; and Rapid City, South Dakota; and from class 8 to class 9—Granite City, Illinois. The changes in points of deficiency for the fire departments of 12 cities were not sufficient to change the classification of the department, and fire department points were not reported for the three remaining cities.

2. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Forty-five cities with populations of 10,000 to 25,000 were regraded in 1952, which compares with seventy cities in 1951. The regrading was done by the rating organizations (not the National Board of Fire Underwriters) operating in the several states.

Twenty-one of the 45 cities regraded in 1952 had been graded previously during the 10 years 1942 to 1951, and the average number of years since the previous grading was 11.6 years, as compared with 9.1 years for the cities regraded in 1951 and 9.2 years in 1950.

Twenty-nine of the 45 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in 16 cities this reduction was sufficient to put the city into a better class: from class 4 to class 3—Petaluma, California; and Coral Gables, Florida; from class 5 to class 4—Shorewood, Wisconsin; from class 7 to class 5—Florence, South Carolina; from class 7 to class 6—Fergus Falls, Minnesota; Bowling Green, Cambridge, and Delaware, Ohio; Mesa, Arizona; and East Haven, Connecticut; from class 6 to class 4—South Portland, Maine; from class 6 to class 5—Brookfield, Illinois; Hollywood, Florida; Wilson, North Carolina; and Van Wert, Ohio; and from class 8 to class 6—Bexley, Ohio. The remaining 13 cities received a reduction in deficiency points but not sufficient to put them into a better class: Ocala, Florida; Dalton and Decatur, Georgia; Hyattsville, Maryland; Adrian, Allen Park, and East Lansing, Michigan; Norfolk, Nebraska; Burlington and Kinston, North Carolina; Garfield Heights, Ohio; Sumter, South Carolina; and Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin.

Sixteen cities between 10,000 and 25,000 received an increase in the total number of points of deficiency as a result of the new grading in 1952, and in five cities the increase was sufficient to put the city into a poorer class: from class 4 to class 5—Logan, Utah; from class 4 to class 6—Fort Collins, Colorado; and North Tonawanda, New York; from class 6 to class 7—Marietta, Ohio; and from class 7 to class 8—Carlsbad, New Mexico. The 11 cities that received an increase in total points of deficiency but not enough to put their fire defenses in a poorer class were El Dorado, Arkansas; Fort Pierce, Florida; Newton and Ottawa, Kansas; Hibbing and Virginia, Minnesota; Elizabeth City, North Carolina; Bellaire, Ohio; Pullman, Washington; and National City and Orange, California.

Of the 42 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population for which comparative data are available, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department was decreased in 27 cities, and this was sufficient in 17 of these cities to put the department into a better class: Decatur, Georgia; Petaluma, California; Coral Gables and Hollywood, Florida; Adrian, Michigan; Brookfield, Illinois; Wilson and Burlington, North Carolina; Hyattsville, Maryland; Shorewood and Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin; Cambridge, Delaware, Van Wert, and Garfield Heights, Ohio; Fergus Falls, Minnesota; and Florence, South Carolina.

In 15 of the 42 cities the fire department received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in 11 cities to put the department into a poorer class: Carlsbad, New Mexico; Bellaire, Marietta, and Bowling Green, Ohio; El Dorado, Arkansas; Pullman, Washington; Fort Collins, Colorado; Hibbing, Minnesota; Logan, Utah; North Tonawanda, New York; and Orange, California.

TABLE XIV

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1953

This table includes all the 511 municipalities over 25,000. All these data were reported to the Year Book late in 1952 and early in 1953 by city officials, except the data on fire loss which were obtained from city officials in March, 1953, by the National Fire Protection Association, and the insurance grading data which were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1953. Under "Number of Employees," the figure is the number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees. Under "Fire Chief—How Appointed," "A" indicates by city manager, "B" by fire or safety board, "C" by council, "M" by mayor, and "S" by fire or safety commissioner. Under "Work Hours Per Week" are shown the average hours in the regular work week for full-time firemen; under "Hours on Day Shift," are shown the hours on duty either 24-hours-on-24-hours-off or some other plan. Under "Fire Inspection" the figure to the left of the dash shows the number of firemen assigned full-time to fire inspection work; city policy on sending men in company stations out on regular fire inspection tours is shown to the right of the dash ("Y" for yes, "N" for no). Under "Mutual Aid; Outside Charge" is shown to the left of the dash whether the city has mutual aid agreements for fire fighting services with near-by communities ("Y" for yes, "N" for no); to the right of the dash, "C" means the city charges for fire protection service furnished outside the city limits, "F" that outside fire service is furnished free, and "N" that no outside fire service is provided. Under "No Public Fire Alarm Boxes," the first column shows the total number in the city, the second column the number in commercial areas, and the third the number in industrial areas. "Fire Department Expenditures" are for calendar year 1952 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. "Salaries and Wages" is followed by "v" when the figure reported includes payments made to volunteers and part-time firemen. "Total Expenditures" include equipment and all other payments except payments into retirement fund or those made directly by city to retired employees. Under "Total Fire Insurance Class" the four figures in order are the total or final fire insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year last grading was made. See Table IV for population figures. A single dagger (†) indicates 1951 figures; superior numerals (¹) refer to notes at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1952 (in thousands)			FIRE LOSS			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
								Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Avg. Per Capita 1950-52	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1952	
Over 1,000,000														
Chicago, Ill.	3,320	$4,032-4,500	$13,000M	68-24	57-Y	Y-C	2,624-...-...	...	...	...	...	5.3	$ 475	3-1189 289 39
Detroit, Mich.	1,826	4,040-4,803	11,581B	63-24	43-Y	N-C	3,566-...-...	$ 8,423	$ 0	$ 9,318	$3.46	3.5	145	2-632 100 35
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,627	4,260-5,004	15,500B	62-24	90-Y	Y-N	1,915-...-...	11,824	1,034	13,459	...	6.7†	202	3-1194 138 47
New York, N. Y.	11,087	3,400-4,400	15,000S	46-9	..-Y	Y-F	11,985-...-...	50,243	0	55,679	...	2.7†	979†	no grading
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,153	3,583-4,500	12,000S	48-..	..-Y	N-..	3,068-...-...	12,795	0	13,068	...	2.9†	1,959†	4-1875 658 48
500,000 to 1,000,000														
Baltimore, Md.	1,565	3,400-3,800	....	67-10	10-N	Y-F	1,880-450-180	6,041	0	6,546	5.32	6.0	607	2-991 338 46
Boston, Mass.	2,439	3,500-3,800	9,390M	48-10	28-Y	Y-F	1,874-...-...	9,684	0	10,408	...	5.5	...	2-A-note 3

Buffalo, N. Y.	726	$3,700-4,000	$12,000M	56-10	7-Y	Y-C	1,322-. . .-. . .	$ 3,833	$119	$ 4,451	$2.65	1.9	$1,751	3-1061	284	51
Cincinnati, Ohio	708	3,799-4,392	9,924A	72-24	9-Y	N-. .	1,054-. . .-. . .	3,165	0	3,293	2.42	4.0	640	2-909	162	43
Cleveland, Ohio	1,225	3,318-4,452	10,338S	60-24	45-Y	Y-N	1,173-. . .-. . .	4,952†	0†	6,040†	. . .	2.6†	1,807†	4-1813	693	46
Houston, Tex.	771	3,240-3,360	9,600M	60-10	. .-N	Y-C	. . . .-. . .-. . .	3,034	0	3,350	. . .	. . .	. . .	4-1907	864	46
Milwaukee, Wis.	898	4,225-4,600	11,387B	70-24	25-Y	Y-C	1,634-. . .-. . .	4,002	112	4,383	3.32	2.4	1,485	2-855	122	34
Minneapolis, Minn. . . .	584	3,405-4,020†	8,208C	60-24	23-Y	Y-C	603-. . .-. . .	2,326†	0	2,476†	4.12	7.2	521	3-1391	183	47
New Orleans, La.	827	2,760-3,000	8,988C	60-10	0-Y	Y-N	534-129-90	2,718	0	2,878	2.22	3.1	591	4-1593	451	34
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,004	3,000-4,379	9,187M	60-10	4-Y	Y-F	1,800-200-200	4,179	0	4,298	. . .	4.6†	327†	4-1791	647	51
St. Louis, Mo.	1,048	3,687-3,971	8,830S	67-24	18-Y	N-N	2,147-. . .-. . .	4,162	0	4,318	. . .	3.8†	. . .	3-1104	201	49
San Francisco, Calif. . .	1,687	3,900-4,500	12,108B	56-10	37-Y	N-F	1,802-. . .-. . .	7,703	0	8,529	. . .	. . .	. . .	2-914	165	51
Washington, D.C.	1,091	3,410-4,160	12,000C	60-10	35-Y	Y-N	1,900-. . .-. . .	4,683	0	5,101	. . .	3.7†	652†	2-887	148	40
250,000 to 500,000																
Akron, Ohio	246	3,775-4,211	7,768M	63-24	6-. .	Y-N	780-. . .-. . .	983	0	1,042	3.47	2.4	943	3-1438	587	50
Atlanta, Ga.	619	2,928-3,600	10,000B	60-24	14-Y	Y-C	442-194-20	2,238	0	2,558	2.71	2.4	943	4-1586	307	48
Birmingham, Ala.	415	3,438-3,744	7,589C	60-24	5-Y	N-N	400-113-37	1,430	76	1,642	3.999	4.3	955	3-1458	416	50
Columbus, Ohio	518	3,300-3,540	7,020S	56-24	18-Y	Y-C	496-. . .-. . .	1,780	0	1,941	1.18	7.2	164	4-1652	357	48
Dallas, Tex.	661	3,180-4,080	9,600A	72-24	25-Y	Y-C	695-118-26	2,388	0	2,767	6.93	3.2	2,115	3-1450	382	52
Denver, Colo.	515	3,533-3,795	7,112M	72-24	14-Y	Y-N	374-100-104	1,968	121	2,218		. . .	. . .	4-1546	422	38
Fort Worth, Tex.	366	3,330-4,020	8,400A	72-24	10-N	N-N	420-120-100	1,311	0	1,389	4.61	5.6	103	4-1857	638	48
Indianapolis, Ind.	749†	3,500-3,900	7,100M	72-24†	13-Y	Y-C	575-. . .-. . .	2,757	0	2,979	3.24	5.8	780	3-1088	230	36
Jersey City, N. J.	608	3,500-4,000†	10,000M†	56-10	8-Y	Y-F	441-. . .-. . .	2,286†	0†	2,851†	. . .	4.4	430	3-1385	641	52
Kansas City, Mo.	550	3,000-3,720†	8,520S†	67-24	0-Y	Y-N	182 -. . .-. . .	1,698†	0†	1,935†	. . .	4.6	902	3-1442	435	43
Long Beach, Calif.	320	3,792-4,440	8,976A	67-24	7-Y	Y-N	104-. . .-. . .	1,380	0	1,489	1.68	1.7†	1,310†	3-1474	394	44
Louisville, Ky.	402	2,520-3,000†	6,024M†	72-24	14-Y	Y-C	585-. . .-. . .	1,215†	0†	1,397†	. . .	6.1	162†	3-1332	387	41
Memphis, Tenn.	471†	3,090-3,906	7,000C	72-24†	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . .-. . .	1,742	0	1,944	. . .	16.8	189	2-968	273	34
Newark, N. J.	947	3,500-4,400	7,400S	56-10	80-N	Y-N	831-. . .-. . .	4,155	0	4,430	4.94	13.8	301	2-895	263	52
Oakland, Calif.	633	4,140-4,500	11,400A	67-24	12-Y	Y-F	1,196-. . .-. . .	2,755	0	2,937	3.32	4.0	672	3-1241	212	50
Omaha, Neb.	332	3,360-3,480	5,820C	78-24	11-Y	Y-C	150-. . .-. . .	1,174	189	1,453	4.14	4.3	1,089	3-1394	367	30
Portland, Ore.	727	3,120-3,756	8,400M	56-24	15-Y	Y-C	1,186-. . .-. . .	2,895	0	3,326	4.24	7.8	414	2-931	170	39
Rochester, N. Y.	609	3,120-3,780	6,700A	56-10	8-Y	Y-F	595-. . .-. . .	2,374v	0	2,651	2.31	2.8	725	4-1645	541	49
St. Paul, Minn.	383	3,591-4,020	8,000S	63-24	. .-Y	Y-N	449-. . .-. . .	1,584	0	1,681	5.39	2.6	165	3-1353	344	52
San Antonio, Tex.	471	2,910-4,080	8,400A	72-24	14-N	Y-C	201-79-10	1,646	0	1,874	2.57	2.0	741	4-1718	455	52
San Diego, Calif.	358	3,642-4,320	10,908A	67-24	8-N	Y-N	721-67-93	1,511	67	1,662	1.86	1.0	265	3-1392	396	42
Seattle, Wash.	834	3,660-4,080	10,000M	48-10	10-Y	Y-N	1,181-. . .-. . .	3,285	48	3,422	1.39	3.5	352	2-993	300	36
Toledo, Ohio	410	3,925-4,295	7,235A	56-24	5-Y	N-C	678-. . .-. . .	1,807	0	1,878	3.28	3.6	1,219	3-1324	546	45
100,000 to 250,000																
Albany, N. Y.	. . .	2,570-2,820	5,225. .	. .-. .	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . .-. . .	453	0	554	. . .	5.1	451	2-971	295	38
Allentown, Pa.	111	3,230-3,380	4,690S	56-10	1-Y	Y-F	289-. . .-. . .	385	0	452	2.16	1.7	945	6-2504	1074	34
Austin, Tex.	199	2,640-3,600	5,820A	72-24	7-N	N-F	None	608	0	646	3.03	3.0	873	4-1761	548	50
Baton Rouge, La.	212	3,108-3,108	6,600M	60-10	0-Y	Y-F	436-. . .-. . .	574	74	803	. . .	3.5	527	3-1084	333	51
Berkeley, Calif.	177	4,044-4,416	. . . .A	67-24	4-Y	Y-C	283-62-33	743	7	830	1.16	4.1	320	3-1339	296	51
Bridgeport, Conn.	360	2,910-3,670	. . . .B	56-10	2-Y	Y-N	495-. . .-. . .	1,274	232	1,628	. . .	4.4	637	3-B-note 3		
Cambridge, Mass.	250†	3,260-3,910	6,750A	48-10	2-Y	Y-N	477-72-115	978	0	1,106	2.98	5.6	865	3-B-note 3		
Camden, N. J.	216	2,800-3,800	5,525S	56-10	3-Y	Y-N	219-30-50	738	0	820	2.01	16.2	144	3-1457	464	50
Canton, Ohio	142	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S	63-24	4-Y	Y-C	363-55-40	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.1	2,332†	5-2057	773	38
Charlotte, N. C.	212	3,451-3,590	7,500A	72-10	7-N	Y-C	596-135-125	779	0	878	3.44	7.2	671	3-1384	371	40

Table XIV—Fire Department Data for Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1952 (in thousands)			FIRE LOSS			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Avg. Per Capita 1950-52	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1952			
100,000 to 250,000—continued																
Chattanooga, Tenn. . . .	187	$3,000-3,720	$ 6,000S	72-24	3-Y	Y-N	130-...-...	$ 709	$ 55	$ 823	. . .	5.3	. . .	4-1784	497	48
Corpus Christi, Tex. . .	123†	3,042-3,264	6,540A	72-24	4-N	Y-F	123-48-22	412	0	471	$3.34	3.5	$1,623	6-2509	663	47
Dayton, Ohio	360	3,635-4,087	7,680A	63-24	7-Y	N-C	590-90-81	1,290	0	1,465	1.71	2.9	382	3-1301	462	41
Des Moines, Iowa	223	3,192-3,840	6,600A	72-24	4-Y	N-N	None	808	0	878	5.80	4.0	1,899	4-1795	645	46
Duluth, Minn.	163	3,444-3,840	6,060S	72-24	1-N	Y-N	184-...-...	642	27	709	3.54	2.3	941	4-1751	540	40
Elizabeth, N. J.	225	3,504-4,104	6,360B	56-. .	3-Y	Y-F	286-...-...	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2-938	265	44
El Paso, Tex.	144	3,247-4,019	7,794C	72-24	1-Y	Y-F	195-40-20	473	45	542	. . .	4.1	143†	4-1709	624	49
Erie, Pa.	200	3,420-3,720	5,400C	60-10	4-N	N-N	223-40-39	703	0	781	6.67	16.6	518	4-1752	696	41
Evansville, Ind.	193	3,801-3,999	5,500B†	72-24	2-Y	..-N	268-34-20	667	0	792	. . .	6.8	362	3-1343	422	33
Fall River, Mass.	293	3,100-3,100	6,300B	48-10	6-Y	Y-F	349-...-...	867†	0†	968†	. . .	3.9	594	2-A-note 3		
Flint, Mich.	229	3,639-4,048	8,077A	63-24	4-Y	Y-N	323-...-...	945	14	1,087	2.81	4.7	420	4-1652	539	50
Fort Wayne, Ind.	178	....-....	5,320M	72-24	3-Y	Y-N	299-...-...	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.37	7.1	420	3-1445	448	34
Gary, Ind.	175	3,060-3,600†	5,760M†	72-24	3-Y	Y-F	144-...-...	633†	. . .	. . .	. . .	19.8	140	4-1570	381	41
Grand Rapids, Mich. . .	260	3,393-3,848	7,904A	72-24	4-Y	Y-F	454-108-115	965	107	1,197	2.70	2.0	1,428	3-1294	277	36
Hartford, Conn.	436	3,328-3,796	8,491A	56-10	8-Y	Y-N	631-73-30	1,564	10	1,739	2.52	5.0	929	2-A-note 3		
Jacksonville, Fla.	322	3,033-3,800	6,905C	72-24	4-Y	Y-F	325-...-...	1,153	56	1,396	4.37	5.0	929	4-1564	539	51
Kansas City, Kan.	173	3,240-3,420†	5,540M†	72-10	4-N	Y-..	None	629†	0†	663†	2.87	5.1	396	4-1929	559	41
Knoxville, Tenn.	180	2,820-3,180†	5,400S†	72-24	5-N	Y-C	70-70-0	518†	71†	656†	1.16	7.4†	140†	3-1378	382	48
Little Rock, Ark.	134	2,970-3,300	4,980M	72-24	3-Y	Y-C	None	432	34	492	. . .	7.1	654†	4-1988	589	47
Miami, Fla.	451	3,036-4,020	8,360A	72-24	11-Y	Y-N	306-164-16	1,701	20	1,958	2.30	2.4	1,070	3-1444	273	51
Mobile, Ala.	128	2,604-2,988	5,856C	84-24	1-Y	N-F	245-...-...	393	0	472	. . .	4.5	379†	5-2439	957	50
Montgomery, Ala.	151	2,460-2,880	5,760C	84-24	6-Y	..-F	165-...-...	449	137	638	3.37	4.1	779	4-1671	552	47
Nashville, Tenn.	355	3,000-3,600	6,600..	60-12	4-N	Y-C	386-50-50	1,155	0	1,214	. . .	6.0	949†	3-1249	349	46
New Bedford, Mass. . . .	278	3,050-3,250	5,050M	48-10	2-Y	N-F	233-...-...	842	0	878	1.94	3.0	656	2-A-note 3		
New Haven, Conn.	354	3,138-3,503†	7,320M	56-10	7-N	N-N	406-...-...	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.02	5.4	648	3-B-note 3		
Norfolk, Va.	337	2,652-3,396	7,368A	72-24	7-Y	Y-N	398-94-18	1,106	0	1,172	4.77	4.9	1,287	4-1637	417	49
Oklahoma City, Okla. . .	348	2,652-3,156	7,200A	72-24	7-Y	Y-C	155-...-...	964	0	1,001	2.39	5.4	394	3-1329	301	52
Pasadena, Calif.	176	3,833-4,501	8,481A	68-24	5-Y	Y-N	287-...-...	699	0	739	3.38	3.2	1,032	3-1429	281	46
Paterson, N. J.	218	....-....	....	68-24	8-N	N-F	235-...-...	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	6.5	311	4-1656	667	46
Peoria, Ill.	135	....-....	....	72-24	3-Y	Y-F	134-25-19	. . .	. . .	. . .	4.34	4.1	993	5-2214	972	42
Phoenix, Ariz.	202	4,440-5,040	7,500A	48-. .	4-Y	Y-N	150-75-35	712	0	879	. . .	4.6	985†	4-1948	486	38
Providence, R. I.	470	3,055-3,393	6,825S	68-10	10-Y	Y-F	864-...-...	1,688	22	1,880	2.58	0.7	490	2-A-note 3		
Reading, Pa.	80	....-....	4,500C	72-10	3-Y	Y-F	191-...-...	13	0	282	. . .	. . .	. . .	4-1950	859	51
Richmond, Va.	388	2,990-3,588	7,176S	72-24	6-Y	Y-C	585-0-130	1,464	295	1,888	3.78	10.2	154	3-1358	375	52
Sacramento, Calif.	250	3,690-4,320	9,420A	60-10	. .-Y	Y-F	414-81-15	895	3	933	2.46	3.3	728	3-1274	340	38
Salt Lake City, Utah . . .	222	3,000-3,780	6,000C	63-24	5-Y	N-N	262-90-14	787	0	868	1.75	4.0	534	5-2364	957	40
Savannah, Ga.	160	2,580-2,940	. . . .M	84-24	4-Y	Y-F	....-...-...	478	0	513	1.46	8.3	216	4-1807	669	50
Scranton, Pa.	226	3,113-3,600	4,061M	56-10	4-N	Y-F	295-32-24	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.4	2,669	4-1799	666	39

Shreveport, La.	181	$2,790-3,024	$ 6,258C	60-24	0-Y	Y-N	369-. . .-. . .	$ 594	$ 0	$ 633	$3.74	4.0	$1,048	4-1868	608	51
Somerville, Mass.	237	3,152-3,640	5,850M	48-10	3-Y	Y-F	255-45-0	870	0	914	. . .	4.3	1,127	4-B-note 3		
South Bend, Ind.	216	4,138-4,397	6,376M	72-24	4-Y	Y-N	326-31-36	865	0	990	. . .	6.5†	507†	3-1483	534	42
Spokane, Wash.	236	3,600-3,756	6,240S	63-24	11-N	N-N	361-. . .-. . .	876	0	964	. . .	6.1	586†	3-1498	322	36
Springfield, Mass.	469	3,536-3,692	. . . .	48-10	5-N	Y-F	338-162-17	1,740	0	1,880	. . .	4.1	1,454	2-A-note 3		
Syracuse, N. Y.	381	3,300-3,780	7,810M	70-10	12-Y	Y-F	418-. . .-. . .	1,386	0	1,536	4.59	3.1	1,478	3-1202	393	39
Tacoma, Wash.	278	3,780-4,092	7,560C	56-10	5-Y	Y-F	458-82-97	1,137	100	1,350	5.62	8.4	587	3-1217	343	49
Tampa, Fla.	157	2,730-3,060	5,500M	67-24	3-N	Y-N	145-56-17	454	39	616	4.82	3.1	790	5-2393	1027	52
Trenton, N. J.	237	3,210-4,060	6,260S	56-10	0-Y	Y-N	256-45-46	958	0	1,007	2.69	5.1	660	3-1243	228	44
Tulsa, Okla.	274	3,120-3,600	5,700. .	56-10	3-Y	Y-C	230-121-15	885	0	923	2.61	4.0	1,053	3-1378	473	44
Utica, N. Y.	204	2,850-3,300	5,400S	70-24	6-Y	Y-C	300-. . .-. . .	580	67	848	4.23	2.9	1,506	2-941	170	40
Waterbury, Conn.	269	3,025-3,487	7,626S	56-10	2-N	Y-F	288-40-25	922	34	1,096	2.53	4.1	484	3-B-note 3		
Wichita, Kan.	210	3,372-3,912	7,440A†	84-24	6-N	N-C	115-. . .-. . .	803	119	975	2.80	4.1	1,072	3-1442	483	43
Wilmington, Del.	248	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	6-Y	N-C	192-. . .-. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.50	7.5	346	3-1218	235	50
Worcester, Mass.	451	3,005-3,653	7,790A	56-10	2-Y	Y-N	434-125-90	1,684	0	1,831	. . .	4.7	1,094	2-A-note 3		
Yonkers, N. Y.	218	2,900-3,900	7,800A	61-10	2-Y	Y-N	510-. . .-. . .	838	0	900	2.91	3.5	876	3-1124	309	36
Youngstown, Ohio	227	3,894-3,894	7,150M	56-24	4-N	Y-N	251-57-12	844	0	926	2.17	2.6	1,045	4-1942	873	50
50,000 to 100,000																
Alameda, Calif.	77	3,660-4,380	8,520A	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	164-. . .-. . .	322	0	347	1.46	3.7	382	3-1480	353	45
Albuquerque, N. M. . . .	88	2,688-3,084	5,832A	72-10	1-Y	Y-C	76-55-. . .	276	0	305	. . .	. . .	. . .	6-2528	969	49
Alexandria, Va.	60	3,125-4,000	6,250A	72-24	4-N	Y-F	1-1-0	198	0	284	. . .	5.8	1,262†	5-2009	725	51
Alhambra, Calif.	57	3,630-4,392	7,440A	67-24	3-Y	Y-N	120-. . .-. . .	229	0	252	. . .	0.9	714	4-1558	587	51
Altoona, Pa.	124	. . . .-. . . .	4,344M†	60-10	2-N	Y-C	240-. . .-. . .	328†	0†	344†	. . .	2.5	1,064	6-2327	976	33
Amarillo, Tex.	105	2,820-3,420	5,400A	72-24	0-Y	Y-F	148-44-0	340	0	381	13.60	2.8	9,140	5-2211	919	48
Asheville, N. C.	76	2,508-3,168	5,940A	72-10	1-N	N-F	156-42-2	259	0	307	1.77	4.2	457	4-1650	586	36
Atlantic City, N. J. . . .	232†	2,850-3,350†	. . . .S	. .-. .	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .-. . .	798†	0†	836†	18.79	5.9	8,301	3-1405	477	52
Augusta, Ga.	130	2,640-2,886†	5,000B†	72-24	6-N	Y-F	156-. . .-. . .	395†	0†	443†	. . .	8.6	296	3-1492	388	52
Aurora, Ill.	47	3,000-3,300†	4,620M†	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	63-12-30	139†	0†	194†	3.01	4.4	507	5-2104	912	37
Bay City, Mich.	112	3,812-4,012	5,812C	63-24	1-Y	Y-C	150-20-10	405	45	503	6.40	4.3	2,909	4-1925	532	39
Bayonne, N. J.	198	3,725-4,000†	7,300S	56-10	0-Y	Y-N	277-50-30	780†	25†	827†	. . .	4.5	. . .	3-1152	254	37
Beaumont, Tex.	92	2,820-3,480	6,720A	72-24	2-Y	Y-F	155-37-15	293	0	323	3.22	9.9	656	5-2285	841	50
Berwyn, Ill.	38	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	83-24	1-Y	Y-C	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.11	2.4	656	5-2135	699	40
Bethlehem, Pa.	77	3,120-3,300†	4,200C†	60-10	2-N	. .-. .	149-. . .-. . .	170v†	0†	180†	. . .	4.6	. . .	5-2088	853	49
Binghamton, N. Y.	171	. . . .-. . . .	C	72-24	4-Y	Y-C	294-. . .-. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.44	2.4	1,565	4-1646	247	38
Brockton, Mass.	158	2,875-3,275	5,200M	63-10	3-Y	Y-F	238-9-15	528	0	583	. . .	6.5	250	3-B-note 3		
Brookline t, Mass.	202	3,922-3,922†	6,500. .	48-. .	3-Y	Y-F	197-17-. . .	564†	0†	608†	. . .	. . .	. . .	2-A-note 3		
Burbank, Calif.	72	3,756-4,632	8,352A	68-24	0-Y	Y-N	None	333	0	405	25.74	3.4	19,393	4-1638	448	50
Cedar Rapids, Iowa . . .	94	3,621-3,918	5,900C	72-24	2-N	N-F	105-. . .-. . .	357	0	393	3.34	5.3	684	3-1373	460	37
Charleston, S. C.	100†	2,725-3,088	5,504B	84-24†	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .-. . .	322	0	351	. . .	6.9	. . .	5-2169	777	50
Charleston, W. Va. . . .	103	3,045-3,510	5,300M	72-24	3-N	Y-C	153-58-0	324	51	398	8.43	7.7	1,575	5-2130	793	35
Chester, Pa.	20	. . . .-. . . .	C	112-48	0-N	N-N	200-69-31	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.1	634	5-2235	1028	46
Cicero, Ill.	72	3,554-4,076	5,904M	72-24	2-N	Y-C	126-. . .-. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.95	5.7	189	4-1711	510	37
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio . .	65	3,600-4,410	7,000A	72-24	2-Y	Y-F	None	281	0	303	1.41	3.9	192	4-1533	394	43
Clifton, N. J.	82	2,940-3,872	5,500A	72-24	3-N	Y-N	132-. . .-. . .	326	49	396	2.95	1.6	2,476	4-1987	803	48
Columbia, S. C.	114	2,700-3,156	6,240A	72-11	6-Y	Y-C	184-49-10	339	0	390	3.97	4.8	981	3-1310	487	51
Columbus, Ga.	112	2,700-3,204	5,400B	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	180-30-0	359	0	383	2.44	4.9	472	3-1430	550	40
Covington, Ky.	86	3,506-3,506	5,000A	72-24	2-Y	Y-N	164-12-20	295	0	315	2.39	4.0	655	4-1596	444	51

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1952 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	FIRE LOSS Avg. Per Capita 1950-52	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1952	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
50,000 to 100,000—continued														
Cranston, R. I.	80	$2,800-3,400	$ 4,800C	68-10	0-Y	Y-F	216-...-...	$ 259v	$ 28	$ 315	...	3.3	$ 490	5-C-note 3
Davenport, Iowa	90	3,630-3,780	5,400M	68-24	2-Y	Y-N	136-...-...	314	51	400	$3.62	4.6	700	3-1450 553 51
Dearborn, Mich.	118	4,186-4,646	8,640S	63-24	1-Y	N-N	524-135-21	624	0	651	2.79	2.8	1,122	3-1272 460 41
Decatur, Ill.	51	3,160-3,600	4,800..	74-24	1-N	N-N	None	175	0	184	4.85	5.2	469	5-2096 824 52
Durham, N. C.	104	2,286-3,162	6,000A	72-24	..-Y	Y-C	169-17-7	313	36	387	4.08	6.7	1,302	4-1724 652 45
East Chicago, Ind.	92	3,600-4,200	6,120M	72-24	1-N	Y-N	100-15-10	378	46	452	2.93	2.9	191	5-2340 767 38
East Orange, N. J.	145	3,350-4,100	6,100M	56-..	1-Y	N-F	187-...-...	586	0	626	...	3.2	424†	2-865 275 51
East St. Louis, Ill.	75	3,315-3,480	6,504..	72-24	3-N	Y-C	95-27-0	304	32	369	...	7.0†	323†	5-2151 772 51
Evanston, Ill.	88	3,660-3,916	6,600M	67-24	1-Y	Y-N	34-20-14	354†	0†	366†	...	3.6	353	3-1482 334 35
Fresno, Calif.	186	3,708-4,404	8,544M	72-24	8-Y	Y-N	386-...-...	767	7	1,107	3.60	2.2	1,341	3-1431 332 45
Gadsden, Ala.	55	2,850-3,000	4,455C	72-24	..-..	Y-N	56-8-4	161	0	171	2.00	3.4	556	6-2866 1219 47
Galveston, Tex.	107	....-....	5,364B	72-10	1-Y	Y-F	138-...-...	...	...	...	...	5.3	254	5-2170 643 51
Glendale, Calif.	129	3,828-4,644	8,112A	67-24	2-Y	Y-..	245-...-...	590	37	679	1.64	2.7	369	3-1479 367 46
Green Bay, Wis.	82	3,720-4,020	6,400B	72-24	2-..	Y-N	72-36-17	325	68	418	2.86	5.3	386	4-1708 581 34
Greensboro, N. C.	102	2,928-3,264	6,480A	84-24	6-Y	Y-N	253-...-...	328	0	377	2.68	4.9	504	3-1303 459 51
Greenville, S. C.	89	2,781-3,270	5,300C	72-12	1-Y	Y-N	325-...-...	288	0	313	5.87	7.1	1,659	4-1774 686 47
Hamilton, Ohio	80	3,600-3,900	6,180A	72-24	2-Y	Y-C	103-8-7	316	0	368	...	5.1	704	5-2110 862 46
Hammond, Ind.	107	3,840-4,200	5,500M†	72-24	3-Y	Y-F	141-56-26	425	91	466	1.83	5.2	382	4-1845 465 36
Hampton, Va.	18	2,880-3,480	....A	72-24	0-N	Y-N	None	22	10	57	...	...	...	not available
Harrisburg, Pa.	100	3,008-3,128	4,648C	56-10	0-N	Y-F	171-...-...	310	0	362	...	3.1	890	4-1937 783 26
Hoboken, N. J.	164	3,200-4,000	6,350S	56-10	2-Y	Y-N	96-...-...	649	0	672	3.17	6.7	396	3-1436 311 33
Holyoke, Mass.	150	....-....	....	56-..	1-Y	Y-N	249-...-...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a-A-note 3
Huntington, W. Va.	106	3,258-3,441	4,994M	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	215-0-0	...	...	...	...	5.0	1,304†	5-2057 895 35
Irvington, N. J.	130	....-....	....	56-10	5-Y	Y-F	167-...-...	...	...	...	3.00	3.5	309	2-941 244 50
Jackson, Mich.	88	3,405-3,838	6,235C	63-24	1-Y	Y-N	186-28-12	342	0	368	1.38	5.0	306	4-1648 583 52
Jackson, Miss.	101	2,871-3,300	6,072C	72-24	..-Y	Y-F	186-...-...	300	0	388	1.40	5.0	306	3-1461 499 30
Johnstown, Pa.	107	2,904-3,300	4,500C	60-10	1-Y	Y-F	171-27-15	343	25	386	...	4.1	547	3-1611 640 41
Joliet, Ill.	55	3,480-3,480	4,530..	84-24	1-N	Y-F	122-40-10	192	0	204	3.77	5.1	426	5-2122 662 46
Kalamazoo, Mich.	89	3,571-4,105	6,825A	72-24	0-Y	Y-..	155-50-50	356	0	400	2.80	3.0	781	3-1249 362 33
Kenosha, Wis.	82	4,110-4,290	7,500B	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	97-18-18	340	94	474	...	5.2	535	4-1552 556 37
Lakewood, Ohio	66	3,000-4,030†	6,870S	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	258-50-5	262†	0†	275†	1.86	1.5	540	3-1408 328 50
Lancaster, Pa.	84	2,970-3,390	4,560C	56-10	1-N	Y-F	130-10-15	267	0	283	1.59	2.8	155	4-2390 850 33
Lansing, Mich.	176	3,517-3,898	7,187C	64-24	4-..	Y-N	457-106-45	636	76	791	7.83	4.0	1,150	3-1330 425 50
Laredo, Tex.	71	2,340-2,340	4,500..	72-24	2-N	N-F	None	167	0	181	1.52	2.3	326	6-2563 692 51
Lawrence, Mass.	204	3,460-3,460	4,900S	48-10	3-Y	Y-F	187-...-...	731	0	779	5.37	3.1	791	3-B-note 3
Lexington, Ky.	102	2,766-3,120	5,544A	72-24	4-..	N-F	104-16-16	310	48	388	...	5.7†	1,566†	4-1501 716 51
Lima, Ohio	54	3,315-3,780	5,220M	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	99-26-8	181	0	200	2.35	5.3	311	6-2600 999 34
Lincoln, Neb.	111	2,910-3,174	5,700S	84-24	4-Y	N-F	None	343	0	371	2.28	4.0	509	4-1913 386 32

Lorain, Ohio	64	$3,768-3,768	$ 5,712M	63-24	0-Y	Y-N	102-59-7	$ 247v	$ 0	$ 265	$1.94	2.4	$ 503	4-1756	633	50
Lowell, Mass.	244	3,424-3,424	5,200A	48-10	2-..	Y-..	204-54-30	825	0	850	. . .	6.5	439	4-B-note 3		
Lubbock, Tex.	98	2,850-3,060	5,700A	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	None	278	26	476	. . .	5.2	557	7-3393	1261	48
Lynn, Mass.	298	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	5-Y	Y-F	399-. . .-. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	9.4	519†	3-B-note 3		
McKeesport, Pa.	78	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-. .	1-Y	Y-F	102-18-6	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.12	5.5	275	6-2588	374	33
Macon, Ga.	115	2,514-3,180	6,051M	72-24	5-Y	Y-C	140-21-16	388	0	413	3.92	8.9	764	5-2091	861	47
Madison, Wis.	175	3,736-4,156	8,205B	67-24	8-N	Y-C	88-68-20	710	112	882	. . .	2.8†	692†	3-1461	528	40
Malden, Mass.	162	3,200-3,500	5,500S	48-10	3-N	Y-N	193-35-24	596	0	630	3.56	2.1	298	3-B-note 3		
Manchester, N. H.	228	3,005-3,205	5,730C	48-10	1-Y	Y-F	219-20-31	693	0	775	4.64	2.9	2,485	3-1255	323	49
Medford, Mass.	170	3,354-3,744	6,006A	48-10	1-Y	Y-F	178-. . .-. . .	640	0	694	. . .	4.5	466†	3-B-note 3		
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	97	3,280-4,400†	7,100S†	61-10	6-Y	Y-N	318-52-34	345v†	0†	377†	3.32	3.5	800	3-1409	569	36
Muncie, Ind.	73	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	2-N	Y-F	87-. . .-. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.12	7.6	552	6-2702	1048	46
New Britain, Conn.	128	3,442-3,640	5,785..	56-10	0-Y	Y-F	243-. . .-. . .	496	0	535	. . .	2.9	612	4-B-note 3		
New Rochelle, N. Y.	133	3,520-4,520	7,370S	72-. .	0-Y	Y-N	198-80-17	575	79	686	2.70	4.9	513	3-1224	247	36
Newton, Mass.	226	3,320-3,720	6,508M	48-10	0-Y	Y-N	451-. . .-. . .	869	0	978	3.44	1.3	2,952	2-A-note 3		
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	158	3,400-4,070	. . . .A	70-24	2-N	Y-F	377-38-42	643	24	705	2.31	3.4	634	3-1457	439	35
Oak Park, Ill.	73	4,120-4,282	7,067M	72-24	2-N	N-N	None	337	0	348	1.06	3.8	342	3-1472	367	47
Ogden, Utah	66	3,180-3,720	5,100A	72-24	3-Y	Y-N	60-14-18	219	0	258	4.01	2.9	1,828	6-2898	1252	40
Orlando, Fla.	. .	2,820-3,360	5,100..	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .-. . .-. . .	160	19	250	. . .	1.5	2,720	5-2041	815	52
Passaic, N. J.	114	3,460-4,110	6,175S	60-24	4-Y	Y-N	169-0-20	454	28	499	11.43	5.2	686	4-1947	765	50
Pawtucket, R. I.	120	3,120-3,120	. . . .	68-10	2-Y	Y-F	335-. . .-. . .	351	0	374	2.58	3.4	1,077	4-B-note 3		
Pittsfield, Mass.	118	3,300-3,300	5,800M	56-10	2-Y	Y-N	165-32-. . .	382	0	422	. . .	4.4	612	5-B-note 3		
Pontiac, Mich.	100	3,861-4,134	6,942A	63-24	2-Y	Y-N	190-31-29	405	0	432	3.58	4.7	727	4-1824	753	44
Port Arthur, Tex.	58	2,860-3,036†	6,300A	72-10	1-N	Y-F	131-31-0	176†	0†	221†	2.60	2.4	945	6-2664	1049	48
Portland, Me.	176	2,685-2,946	5,840A	74-10	1-Y	Y-N	263-. . .-. . .	544v	7	593	1.34	2.1	1,080	2-A-note 3		
Portsmouth, Va.	87	3,000-3,324	5,700A	72-24	1-N	Y-F	126-19-12	269	19	319	. . .	4.3	905†	5-2399	992	50
Pueblo, Colo.	82	3,271-3,612	5,832A	78-24	1-N	Y-N	105-41-9	290	18	355	.98	5.8	200	4-1957	644	38
Quincy, Mass.	203	3,450-3,650	5,550A	48-10	3-Y	Y-F	263-17-7	760	0	795	3.68	4.7	784	3-B-note 3		
Racine, Wis.	115	3,806-4,118	7,126B	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	115-18-15	443	106	579	1.46	3.3	676	3-1226	426	48
Raleigh, N. C.	85	2,490-2,970	4,800A	84-24	4-Y	Y-F	187-40-0	231	0	554	3.50	1.3	4,077	5-2173	959	49
Richmond, Calif.	150	4,032-4,416	8,448A	63-24	4-Y	Y-N	178-19-23	554	0	639	1.35	1.6	714	3-1447	324	52
Roanoke, Va.	126	3,000-3,300	5,500A	84-24	0-Y	Y-F	225-. . .-. . .	439v	34	506	3.31	6.4	514	3-1487	474	49
Rockford, Ill.	102	3,937-3,937	6,391B	72-24	2-Y	Y-N	None	409	0	477	2.01	5.3	504	4-1675	510	43
Saginaw, Mich.	146	3,820-4,000	7,090A	63-24	2-Y	Y-C	242-. . .-. . .	588	19	669	4.48	2.8	393	3-1497	378	44
St. Joseph, Mo.	131	2,418-2,640	4,170M	84-24	..-N	Y-F	None	332	76	439	. . .	4.8	177†	6-2603	948	46
St. Petersburg, Fla.	97	2,665-3,250	5,512A	72-24	2-Y	N-..	67-23-0	308	0	341	1.06	2.1	528	4-1997	726	39
San Angelo, Tex.	65	2,580-2,880	4,800A	72-24	3-Y	Y-F	85-. . .-. . .	185	0	212	. . .	7.0	. . .	20-note 1		
San Bernardino, Cal.	100	3,510-4,116	7,092M	67-24	3-N	Y-N	98-49-7	269†	0†	292†	3.11	4.2	881	5-2300	658	46
San Jose, Calif.	147	3,798-4,560	9,672A	70-24	2-Y	Y-N	131-. . .-. . .	627	32	696	3.27	2.1	2,542	4-1746	338	46
Santa Monica, Calif.	91	3,858-4,524	8,196A	68-24	3-Y	Y-..	96-. . .-. . .	393	1	455	2.21	4.4	323	3-1469	345	50
Schenectady, N. Y.	166	3,067-3,730	6,892A	72-24	2-N	Y-N	284-. . .-. . .	579	0	627	. . .	2.9	873	3-1431	478	41
Sioux City, Iowa	101	3,168-3,588	4,908S	78-24	1-Y	N-N	130-77-29	351	0	441	3.41	5.1	507	4-1830	685	47
Sioux Falls, S. D.	72	3,319-3,672	5,579M	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	24-0-9	256	0	280	3.96	3.1	920	5-2126	702	50
South Gate, Calif.	47	4,020-4,380	7,500C	72-24	3-Y	Y-C	None	173	3	207	4.75	4.4	1,366	4-1770	462	49
Springfield, Ill.	96	3,060-3,540	5,100S	72-24	3-Y	Y-C	None	283	0	333	. . .	8.3	329	5-2408	923	49
Springfield, Mo.	90	2,568-2,568	4,344..	72-24	1-Y	N-N	77-. . .-. . .	207†	67†	296†	. . .	. . .	. . .	5-2256	896	34
Springfield, Ohio	84	3,794-4,109	6,000A†	72-24	2-Y	Y-C	189-. . .-. . .	356	0	411	3.76	6.5	685	5-2014	732	29
Stamford, Conn.	111	3,300-4,020	6,631M	56-10	3-N	Y-N	176-. . .-. . .	487v	32	567	. . .	1.8	2,110	4-B-note 3		

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1952 (in thousands)			FIRE LOSS			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Avg. Per Capita 1950-52	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1952			
50,000 to 100,000—continued																
Stockton, Calif.	131	$3,564-4,452	$ 8,220A	67-24	3-Y	N-N	258-...-...	$ 612	$ 13	$ 709	$4.13	4.5	$1,100	3-1468	441	40
Terre Haute, Ind.	122	3,540-3,540	5,220M	72-24	3-Y	Y-C	236-56-0	424v	57	563	...	3.5	715	3-1426	578	35
Topeka, Kan.	112	3,180-3,480	5,700M	72-24	2-Y	..-C	...-...-...	387	34	514	2.82	4.4	773	3-1499	535	44
Troy, N. Y.	158	....-....	....S	72-24	2-N	Y-..	219-...-...	...	...	...	...	10.2	517†	3-1132	417	31
Union City, N. J.	117	....-....	....S	65-24	1-Y	Y-..	125-...-...	...	...	...	...	4.8	1,782	3-1379	413	35
Upper Darby tp, Pa. . . .	11	....-....	....B	72-12	3-N	Y-F	None	...	...	...	...	1.6	3,469†	5-2308	961	46
Waco, Tex.	100	3,000-3,000	5,160C	72-24	5-N	N-F	156-48-28	319v	0	346	2.93	9.8	322	5-2303	554	48
Waterloo, Iowa	82	3,420-3,900	6,000M	72-24	1-N	Y-C	153-...-...	294	0	356	4.30	6.3	1,277	3-1307	475	50
Wheeling, W. Va.	81	2,340-3,120†	4,620A†	72-24	2-Y	Y-C	255-...-...	244†	0†	279†	...	4.0	149	4-1905	653	50
Wichita Falls, Tex. . . .	86	3,000-3,000	5,400A	72-24	1-N	N-F	128-...-...	...	0	285	5.83	11.7	1,161	6-2841	991	48
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . .	116	2,699-3,150	4,841C	56-10	2-Y	Y-C	173-20-0	...	...	...	1.86	2.7	803	4-1986	554	36
Winston-Salem, N. C. . .	129	2,700-3,456	6,060A	66-24	2-Y	N-N	130-20-10	421	0	469	3.79	1.9	205	5-2063	800	49
Woonsocket, R. I.	136	2,541-2,857	5,835..	56-10	0-Y	Y-N	282-...-...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-B-note 3		
York, Pa.	65	3,000-3,500	4,300C	56-10	..-..	..-..	148-...-...	215v	19	238	...	4.4	291	4-2269	851	36
25,000 to 50,000																
Abilene, Tex.	76	2,760-3,000	5,700A	72-24	2-Y	Y-F	80-...-...	197	0	337	5.01	5.5	916	5-2039	534	48
Abington tp, Pa.	0†	....-....	....	..-..	..-..	..-..	...-...-...	...	...	38†	...	...	....	5-2126	688	48
Albany, Ga.	53	2,915-3,226	5,619..	72-10	..-Y	Y-C	104-...-...	174	0	189	...	10.3†	136†	3-1205	412	50
Alexandria, La.	90	2,640-2,640†	5,100M†	60-10	1-N	Y-F	192-...-...	189†	0†	207†	3.84	4.4	227	4-1404	500	34
Aliquippa, Pa.	13	3,735-3,900	4,800C	96-24	..-Y	Y-C	100-...-...	52v	10	71	1.57	3.0	119	6-note 3		
Alliance, Ohio	24†	3,360-3,480	4,080M	56-..†	..-..	..-..	...-...-...	81v	0	94	...	2.1	1,617	6-2525	1007	49
Alton, Ill.	28	3,300-3,720	4,500M	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	None	101	0	108	4.14	6.7	406	6-2560	962	48
Amsterdam, N. Y.	58	2,960-3,260	4,650S	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	112-10-12	184	0	202	1.79	3.4	635	4-1830	679	41
Anderson, Ind.	93	3,555-3,600	5,780M	68-24	2-Y	Y-F	218-...-...	337	0	369	4.48	7.6	473	5-2387	718	38
Ann Arbor, Mich.	45	....-3,730	6,060B	64-24	..-Y	Y-N	None	162	10	176	7.44	1.3	966	5-2262	862	41
Anniston, Ala.	32	2,640-2,940	4,450C	72-24	0-Y	Y-F	26-7-5	97	10	119	...	6.2	345	6-2654	1041	50
Appleton, Wis.	50	3,144-3,554	5,130B	74-24	2-N	Y-N	117-...-...	...	...	...	3.54	8.1	574	5-2049	726	36
Arlington t, Mass.	97	3,116-3,881	6,000C	48-10	..-Y	Y-F	200-...-...	362	0	416	...	...	...	3-B-note 3		
Ashland, Ky.	34	3,320-3,420	4,632A	63-24	..-Y	Y-F	None	116	14	135	...	5.2	...	5-2010	816	45
Athens, Ga.	35	2,340-2,820†	4,320C	72-10	1-Y	Y-C	67-...-...	...	...	...	...	0.9	3,447	3-1372	370	48
Auburn, N. Y.	67	3,087-3,520	5,107A	72-10	1-Y	Y-..	96-10-16	214	75	221	1.92	3.5	646	4-1624	445	38
Bakersfield, Calif.	102	3,690-4,380	8,244A	72-24	4-Y	Y-N	427-102-78	383	14	535	6.99	4.7	1,810	3-1284	189	49
Bangor, Me.	65	2,660-3,233	5,006A	72-10	2-Y	Y-C	183-48-23	196	15	246	...	10.6	434†	5-B-note 3		
Barberton, Ohio	34	3,230-3,600	4,680M	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	140-19-14	119	0	146	3.13	3.7	1,808	5-2146	922	49
Battle Creek, Mich. . . .	73	....-....	....	74-24	1-Y	N-N	164-24-11	...	...	...	6.73	4.0	849	4-1801	740	46
Belleville, Ill.	34	3,210-3,210	4,410B	84-24	0-N	Y-N	None	113	25	151	1.98	4.0	561	6-2555	876	51
Belleville, N. J.	49	....-....	....S	56-..	0-Y	Y-Y	81-13-14	...	...	...	1.43	4.0	561	3-1057	349	47

Bellingham, Wash.	53	$3,480-3,660	$ 4,440M	56-10	1-Y	Y-N	68-15-9	$ 119	$ 15	$ 232	. . .	13.1	$ 222	4-1755	792	45
Belmont t, Mass.	50	. . . .-. . . .	C	61-10	0-N	Y-N	186-. . .-. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	7.1	247	4-B-note 3		
Beloit, Wis.	41	3,600-3,900	5,520B	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	92-9-25	152	41	209	$3.44	7.7	439	4-1860	685	50
Bessemer, Ala.	22	3,126-3,343	4,883C	56-. .	0-Y	Y-C	None	. . .	. . .	79	3.98	4.1	1,463	6-2960	1191	39
Beverly, Mass.	72	3,441-3,441	4,500M	56-10	1-Y	Y-F	167-2-6	259v	0	282	. . .	8.2	170†	4-B-note 3		
Beverly Hills, Calif. . .	68	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-24	0-Y	Y-N	126-. . .-. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	6.39	3.9	1,433	3-1374	305	39
Billings, Mont.	41	3,720-3,840	5,100M	56-. .	2-Y	N-F	38-. . .-. . .	144	13	165	8.59	2.5	324	4-1968	819	49
Biloxi, Miss.	35	2,400-2,400†	3,600M†	84-24	0-Y	Y-F	None	73†	0†	93†	. . .	1.8	742	6-2908	898	40
Bloomfield, N. J.	80†	3,390-3,990	6,590C	72-10†	..-..	..-..	. . .-. . .-. . .	350	0	376	1.15	3.4	485	2-901	397	48
Bloomington, Ill.	31	2,806-3,026†	4,099B†	72-24	1-N	Y-N	. . .-. . .-. . .	92†	0†	98†	5.35	4.9	2,441	5-2426	891	43
Bloomington, Ind.	27	3,276-3,276	4,360M	72-24	2-Y	Y-C	None	91	10	109	1.14	6.5	164	7-3039	1196	42
Boise City, Idaho	74	3,000-3,240	5,400M	72-24	3-Y	Y-N	86-61-9	239	10	267	. . .	2.9	208	4-1510	406	52
Bremerton, Wash.	53	3,760-3,880	5,010M	63-24	2-Y	Y-N	. . .-0-50	208	9	247	3.63	10.8	596	3-1429	499	48
Bristol, Conn.	57	3,500-3,750	6,000C	56-. .	1-Y	Y-F	95-. . .-. . .	215	4	231	. . .	2.0	470	5-B-note 3		
Brownsville, Tex.	51	2,112-2,136	3,900A	72-24	1-Y	Y-F	113-52-15	116	0	136	1.24	2.8	676	7-2961	823	49
Burlington, Iowa	38	3,284-3,600	4,500C	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	54-. . .-. . .	139	0	158	7.48	4.0	1,619	4-1600	563	51
Burlington, Vt.	56	2,739-3,117	4,100B	72-24	..-Y	Y-C	258-. . .-. . .	161v	0	193	. . .	9.5	. . .	4-B-note 3		
Butte, Mont.	43	3,900-4,020	4,780M	48-. .	1-Y	N-N	84-. . .-. . .	167	12	198	3.87	8.2	111	6-2856	1151	52
Champaign, Ill.	22	3,420-3,600	4,260C	84-24	1-N	Y-C	None	80	8	95	6.72	8.0	984	5-2314	901	40
Charlottesville, Va. . . .	13	2,520-2,760	. . . .A	84-24	0-Y	Y-F	84-. . .-. . .	36	0	59	. . .	3.1	337	6-2619	980	51
Chelsea, Mass.	102	3,395-3,591	6,076M	56-10	6-N	Y-F	114-28-28	385v	0	405	4.50	11.0	394	3-B-note 3		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	46	2,860-3,600†	4,800M†	72-24	2-Y	Y-N	41-10-9	137†	0†	143†	1.45	3.7	387	5-2245	798	46
Chicopee, Mass.	96	3,639-3,639	5,114M	56-10	1-Y	Y-F	128-. . .-. . .	328	0	351	2.31	3.1	747	4-B-note 3		
Clarksburg, W. Va. . . .	30	3,190-3,220	4,380A	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	None	84	0	102	. . .	2.5	1,212	6-2581	969	46
Clinton, Iowa	35	3,245-3,642	4,788M	72-24	0-Y	N-N	74-15-8	130	30	160	1.85	6.7	406	5-2145	618	46
Colo. Springs, Colo. . . .	66	3,648-4,008	6,720A	72-24	3-Y	Y-C	95-15-10	245	0	266	4.37	5.5	502	4-1682	627	40
Columbia, Mo.	22	2,490-2,952	4,548A	84-24	2-Y	Y-N	None	62	0	69	. . .	5.2	390	7-note 3		
Compton, Calif.	43	3,918-4,296	7,188A	67-24	2-Y	Y-N	None	162	0	193	. . .	2.5	383	6-2769	1093	41
Concord, N. H.	45	2,840-3,200	5,810A	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	179-. . .-. . .	161v	0	178	2.18	13.8	133	4-1578	603	50
Council Bluffs, Iowa . . .	52	3,180-3,300†	4,956A†	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	25-15-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	7.23	4.8	2,574	4-1950	750	51
Cumberland, Md.	53	2,838-3,228	4,237C	72-10	1-Y	Y-F	87-10-10	153	0	166	. . .	5.6	. . .	5-2436	814	49
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio . .	26	3,960-4,380	5,280M	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	55-4-7	113v	0	128	1.73	4.7	232	5-2447	668	43
Danville, Ill.	49	3,366-3,366	4,237B	72-24	2-Y	Y-C	. . .-. . .-. . .	153	24	192	. . .	3.5	1,055	6-2727	890	51
Danville, Va.	55	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	1-N	Y-C	84-6-. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.72	6.1	583	5-2187	791	51
Daytona Beach, Fla. . . .	45	2,700-2,808	4,848..	84-24	0-N	Y-C	None	129	50	214	3.96	4.0	1,404	5-2418	676	50
Dubuque, Iowa	67	3,612-3,900	6,060A	72-24	..-Y	N-C	100-17-19	240	0	286	. . .	6.2	503	3-1296	407	46
E. Cleveland, Ohio	37	3,700-4,410	7,000A	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	34-20-3	158	0	165	1.74	3.8	1,687	4-1933	703	41
E. Hartford t, Conn. . . .	53	3,672-3,882	5,750B	60-10	1-N	Y-C	. . .-. . .-. . .	203v	0	211	. . .	2.8	1,117	5-C-note 3		
Easton, Pa.	50	3,153-3,521	4,914S	56-10	1-N	Y-N	93-9-8	161	0	170	. . .	3.0	397	5-2312	959	41
E. Providence t, R. I. . .	67	2,446-3,254†	5,067C†	56-10	0-Y	Y-F	235-. . .-. . .	196†	19†	240†	. . .	4.0	695	5-C-note 3		
Eau Claire, Wis.	56	3,168-3,900	5,040B	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	58-13-6	201	66	289	2.40	5.3	268	4-1616	543	51
Elgin, Ill.	38	3,480-3,480	4,560B	72-24	0-N	Y-C	92-45-17	140	9	184	3.36	2.4	3,216	4-1644	595	41
Elkhart, Ind.	66	4,002-4,002	5,202M	72-24	2-Y	..-C	138-0-38	256	34	310	5.59	8.0	166	4-1973	528	48
Elmira, N. Y.	106	3,488-3,680	5,180M	56-. .	1-Y	Y-C	135-32-22	389	. . .	418	1.59	4.5	263	4-1881	705	38
Elyria, Ohio	42	3,240-3,888	4,896M	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	None	161	0	172	3.10	3.8	507	5-2335	864	38
Enid, Okla.	42	2,640-2,820	3,960A	72-10	1-N	Y-..	44-33-1	95	0	113	. . .	5.5	303	6-2766	874	46
Euclid, Ohio	46	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	0-Y	Y-N	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.0	598	7-3006	948	44
Eugene, Ore.	49	3,360-3,900	6,000A	72-24	2-Y	Y-C	25-20-0	177v	15	221	2.49	10.1	242	4-1762	640	50

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1952 (in thousands)			FIRE LOSS			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Avg. Per Capita 1950-52	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1952			
25,000 to 50,000—continued																
Everett, Mass.	129	....	....	48-10	6-Y	Y-F	148-15-28	...	...	...	$5.10	5.1	$2,107	3-B-note 3		
Everett, Wash.	73	$3,720-4,080	$ 5,400..	56-24	2-Y	Y-N	122-26-38	$ 290	$ 12	$ 324	1.94	3.7	692	3-1335	529	47
Fairfield t, Conn.	...	3,069-3,654	....B	..-..	0-Y	N-N	None	...	90	137	...	0.8	4,758	6-C-note 3		
Fairmont, W. Va.	32	2,700-3,000†	3,600M†	72-24	0-N	Y-F	None	91†	0†	95†	...	...	...	6-2905	1214	50
Fargo, N. D.	46	2,916-3,384	5,208A	72-24	3-Y	Y-C	60-...-...	139	22	181	4.64	...	...	4-1703	604	50
Fayetteville, N. C.	49	2,640-3,180	5,100A	84-24	1-Y	Y-C	213-28-7	141	0	181	2.65	8.8	321	4-1694	546	47
Ferndale, Mich.	34	4,337-4,545	5,974C	63-24	1-N	Y-..	61-1-0	148	0	179	1.35	3.6	564	6-2704	865	30
Fitchburg, Mass.	108	2,941-3,257†	5,200M	56-10	0-Y	Y-F	151-20-18	370v	0	404	...	4.8†	435†	4-B-note 3		
Fond du Lac, Wis.	43	3,492-3,708	4,800B	74-24	..-Y	Y-C	67-...-...	152	0	163	14.57	5.1	339	4-1993	660	32
Fort Dodge, Iowa	27	3,270-3,570	5,100C	84-24	2-Y	Y-C	37-25-12	93	0	103	1.23	4.8	247	4-1860	832	29
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	63	2,080-....	....A	72-24	1-Y	N-N	72-17-2	...	...	237	1.94	2.6	730	5-2067	474	50
Fort Smith, Ark.	87	3,063-3,363†	4,700..†	72-24	..-Y	N-N	None	227†	12†	265†	3.65	25.6	267	4-1944	585	49
Framingham t, Mass.	...	3,063-3,363†	4,800C	..-..	..-..	..-..	...-...-...	227†	12†	265†	...	...	...	5-B-note 3		
Gainesville, Fla.	30	2,400-3,200	4,500A	72-24	1-Y	N-F	58-20-0	75	12	104	...	3.0	...	4-1689	633	48
Galesburg, Ill.	27	2,880-3,165	3,560M	84-24	0-Y	Y-F	None	83	0	89	3.31	4.1	261	6-2661	915	43
Garfield, N. J.	0	....-....	....	..-..	0-..	Y-F	None	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-2437	819	47
Gloucester, Mass.	56	3,050-3,050†	3,750C	70-10	0-Y	Y-F	129-...-...	167†	0†	182†	5.59	8.8	815	4-B-note 3		
Grand Forks, N. D.	31	2,730-3,120	4,740A	72-24	1-Y	N-N	21-21-0	90	0	114	...	5.3	289	6-2541	1026	51
Granite City, Ill.	23†	3,720-3,720	4,260C	72-24†	..-..	..-..	...-...-...	70v	9	85	...	...	...	7-3071	1204	51
Great Falls, Mont.	44	3,360-3,900	4,500M	40-..	1-N	Y-F	24-6-3	188	6	201	1.02	6.4†	489†	7-3204	1197	52
Greenville, Miss.	33	2,640-3,120	4,800C	84-24	0-N	Y-F	29-7-4	97	0	114	1.10	7.9	124	5-2403	836	50
Greenwich t, Conn.	38	3,528-4,296	8,520C	67-10	1-N	Y-N	62-24-0	161	25	363	...	4.3	1,335	5-C-note 3		
Hackensack, N. J.	55	3,300-3,900	5,800A	..-24	1-N	N-N	90-20-0	235	38	295	...	3.6	255	3-1035	385	49
Hagerstown, Md.	17	2,820-3,420	4,420C	84-24†	0-N	Y-C	69-10-0	60	21	121	...	9.6	...	6-2816	1101	47
Hamden t, Conn.	58	2,800-3,300	5,000M	56-10	2-Y	Y-N	80-...-...	198	23	282	...	1.3	553	6-C-note 3		
Hamilton tp, N. J.	...	....-....	....	..-..	..-..	..-..	...-...-...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-1990	814	43
Hamtramck, Mich.	86	4,134-4,614	7,044S	63-24	4-Y	Y-N	83-15-21	378	14	413	7.86	9.6	307	3-1343	408	35
Hattiesburg, Miss.	38	2,220-2,340	2,820M†	72-24	2-Y	Y-N	None	...	...	...	1.69	5.5	370	6-2687	726	39
Haverford tp, Pa.	...	....-....	....	..-..	..-..	..-..	...-...-...	0	14	33	...	0.6	205	5-2088	904	47
Haverhill, Mass.	132	....-....	....	48-10	4-Y	Y-N	177-...-...	...	...	...	...	17.0	260	4-B-note 3		
Hazleton, Pa.	...	2,760-3,120	2,940C	..-..	..-..	..-..	...-...-...	92v	0	103	...	...	...	5-2351	902	37
Hempstead, N. Y.	1	....-....	....	..-..	0-N	Y-N	131-...-...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-2420	937	34
Highland Park, Mich.	95	4,352-4,711	8,500B	63-24	2-Y	Y-N	134-15-11	436	0	477	1.98	5.3	497	3-1225	379	33
High Point, N. C.	70	2,460-3,120†	5,160A	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	116-22-22	162†	0	200†	4.91	7.8	583	5-2116	626	39
Hot Springs, Ark.	44	....-....	....	72-24	1-Y	Y-F	None	...	...	...	2.61	...	...	5-2472	871	51
Huntington Pk., Calif.	44	4,320-4,500	7,200C	62-24	2-Y	Y-N	None	193	0	200	4.49	2.3	434	5-2301	864	39
Hutchinson, Kan.	47	2,780-3,168	5,028A	84-24	1-N	Y-C	None	137	31	194	3.85	4.3	1,199	4-1826	612	45
Independence, Mo.	41	3,336-3,336	4,220C	72-12	1-Y	Y-C	None	116	23	148	2.31	4.0	591	7-note 3		

Inglewood, Calif.	58	$3,636-4,500	$ 7,500C	72-24	4-Y	Y-N	None	$ 235	$ 0	$ 250	$3.65	3.7	$1,490	5-2477	701	39
Iowa City, Iowa	21	3,120-3,480	4,560A	72-24	0-Y	N-C	None	80	18	104	2.17	3.8	847	6-2857	1096	46
Ithaca, N. Y.	37	3,300-3,700	4,700..	60-10	2-Y	Y-C	86-30-0	125v	19	144	. . .	3.5	476	5-2474	969	46
Jackson, Tenn.	51	2,640-2,820	4,800M	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	None	139	1	147	3.85	7.2†	527†	5-2466	973	37
Jamestown, N. Y.	73	3,622-3,902	5,400	72-10	..-Y	Y-N	141-. . .-. . .	282	30	350	8.34	3.7	3,642	3-1316	433	41
Jefferson City, Mo. . . .	21†	2,820-2,820	3,420M	72-24†	..-..	..-..	. . .-. . .-. . .	57	18	65	. . .	3.6	793	6-note 3		
Johnson City, Tenn. . . .	30	2,640-3,000	4,620A	84-10	..-Y	Y-C	None	77	0	113	1.88	8.0	100	5-2169	662	52
Joplin, Mo.	51	2,388-2,700	3,432M	56-. .	0-Y	Y-F	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.40	8.6	590	6-2690	940	48
Kankakee, Ill.	24	3,100-3,300	4,150M	84-24	1-N	Y-N	None	. . .	. . .	75	. . .	2.7†	711†	6-2684	1080	37
Kearny, N. J.	113	3,550-4,050	6,050C	56-24	4-Y	Y-F	200-0-25	455	0	488	1.56	2.2	1,000	2-892	297	48
Key West, Fla.	28	2,604-2,604	4,200A	84-12	2-Y	Y-C	55-. . .-. . .	78	4	97	. . .	8.4	. . .	6-2674	798	47
Kingston, N. Y.	48	3,190-3,550	5,000B	60-10	..-Y	Y-N	106-19-8	166	0	181	2.19	6.2	157	4-1501	619	41
Kokomo, Ind.	65	3,160-3,340†	4,680M†	72-24	2-N	N-C	86-10-13	192†	21†	231†	. . .	6.9†	550†	5-2440	915	40
Lackawanna, N. Y.	82	3,800-3,800	5,450..	48-. .	2-N	Y-..	96-. . .-. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.54	1.1	4,927	4-1998	683	32
La Crosse, Wis.	91	3,308-3,764	5,680B	67-24	1-Y	Y-C	58-7-14	337	91	445	3.51	8.1	621	3-1434	368	38
Lafayette, Ind.	55	3,000-3,540	4,500M	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	51-5-10	170	0	188	. . .	5.6	6,935†	5-2374	844	34
Lafayette, La.	36	1,970-2,160†	. . . .M	60-10	1-N	Y-F	49-. . .-. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4.94	3.8	1,322	5-2452	788	38
La Grange, Ga.	21	2,520-2,880	4,500C	84-24	0-Y	Y-N	None	45†	33†	86†	. . .	6.2	686	6-2635	1029	52
Lake Charles, La.	45	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-24	..-N	Y-F	131-. . .-. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5-2440	952	52
Lakeland, Fla.	35	2,760-3,060	5,400C	72-24	3-Y	Y-F	87-. . .-. . .	102	0	109	. . .	4.9	351	5-2113	764	48
Laurel, Miss.	27	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	0-Y	Y-F	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.4	3,301	7-3335	1000	46
Lawton, Okla.	25	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	0-N	Y-F	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	8.5	455	6-2654	944	48
Lebanon, Pa.	2	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	1-..	..-F	75-. . .-. . .	. . .	0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	6-2355	890	24
Lewiston, Me.	53	2,780-2,900	4,100B	84-24	3-Y	Y-C	120-. . .-. . .	163v	10	207	3.99	4.6	926	4-B-note 3		
Lincoln Park, Mich. . . .	22	4,134-4,385	5,508C	63-24	1-N	Y-N	72-14-0	. . .	. . .	93	3.64	4.4	1,759	6-2646	971	28
Linden, N. J.	104	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	2-N	Y-F	124-. . .-. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.00	9.2	207	3-1497	419	50
Lockport, N. Y.	47	3,278-3,360	4,170B	60-10	1-N	Y-N	117-. . .-. . .	154	0	166	4.98	6.4	615	4-1874	681	32
Lower Merion tp, Pa. . .	17	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	0-N	Y-N	None	10	22	. . .	. . .	3.0	1,418	5-2256	678	47
Lynchburg, Va.	77	2,817-3,206	4,962A	84-24	2-Y	Y-C	291-. . .-. . .	242	20	297	4.18	14.2	335	4-1866	807	39
Lynwood, Calif.	20	3,747-4,077	6,100C	69-24	1-N	Y-N	None	80	1	86	5.44	5.5	89	6-2582	992	41
Manchester, Conn.	10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .A	56-. .	1-Y	Y-F	98-. . .-. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	7-D-note 3		
Manitowoc, Wis.	45	3,312-3,780	4,800B	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	136-24-28	165	43	220	3.73	4.1	2,065	4-1960	648	41
Mansfield, Ohio	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S	72-24	..-Y	Y-C	160-. . .-. . .	. . .	. . .		. . .	4.2†	1,100†	6-2664	1088	41
Maplewood tp, N. J. . . .	28	3,500-4,500	6,500C	70-10	1-Y	Y-F	73-. . .-. . .	119	24	158	. . .	3.6	142	3-1231	436	47
Marion, Ind.	52	2,940-3,060	4,000M	72-24	0-Y	Y-F	87-21-13	162	0	198	8.48	9.4	290	5-2340	898	48
Marion, Ohio	38	3,360-3,600	3,600S	72-24	0-N	Y-N	82-10-8	129	31	167	7.74	4.4	357	6-2514	1042	40
Mason City, Iowa	38	3,150-3,330	4,800M	72-24	2-Y	Y-C	None	124	0	159	2.80	2.8	1,219	4-1984	736	36
Massillon, Ohio	32	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	56-. .	1-Y	Y-C	140-15-29	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.33	4.1	637	5-2261	735	46
Maywood, Ill.	19	3,959-4,137	. . . .A	72-24	0-N	Y-C	None	80	0	87	.85	3.8	245	6-2800	1171	44
Melrose, Mass.	53	2,750-3,425	5,550M	56-. .	1-Y	Y-F	156-29-7	169	10	209	.94	1.1	938	4-B-note 3		
Meriden, Conn.	67	3,447-3,447	5,186..	56-. .	1-Y	Y-F	110-19-20	223v	0	286	2.00	4.5	420	4-B-note 3		
Meridian, Miss.	58	2,295-2,700†	4,440A†	84-24	0-Y	Y-F	46-13-0	182†	0†	224†	. . .	6.7†	250†	5-2660	1137	30
Miami Beach, Fla.	84	3,792-4,644	6,744A	72-24	5-N	N-F	85-. . .-. . .	375	4	410	. . .	. . .	. . .	4-1530	569	51
Michigan City, Ind. . . .	39	3,366-3,432	4,744M	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	62-13-21	135	0	153	2.88	7.8	723	5-2085	810	52
Middletown, Conn.	21	3,057-3,690	5,110C	56-. .	..-Y	Y-C	84-0-0	81v	0	105	. . .	3.0	343	5-C-note 3		
Middletown, Ohio	42	3,393-3,935	6,192A	72-24	3-N	N-N	94-13-17	159	0	201	1.89	5.2	335	5-2115	844	51
Milford t, Conn.	54	3,840-4,620	5,000B	56-10	2-Y	Y-..	143-. . .-. . .	193v	12	257	. . .	4.9	1,372	5-C-note 3		
Mishawaka, Ind.	62	3,840-3,960	5,010M	72-24	2-Y	Y-C	69-5-6	229	0	281	. . .	2.8	242†	4-1615	563	41

Table XIV—Fire Department Data for Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1952 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	FIRE LOSS Avg. Per Capita 1950-52	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1952	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
25,000 to 50,000—continued														
Moline, Ill.	41	$3,240-3,633	$ 4,505C	84-24	2-N	Y-C	145-30-38	$ 124	$ 0	$ 157	...	...	...	4-1664 655 37
Monroe, La.	90	....-....	....	60-24	2-N	Y-F	51-...-...	...	...	...	$2.47	6.6	$ 932	6-2542 794 34
Montclair, N. J.	91	....-....	....	61-10	2-Y	Y-F	102-...-...	...	...	...	1.88	3.9	349	3-1150 390 48
Morgantown, W. Va.	21	2,757-3,360	4,260A	72-24	0-Y	N-F	None	68v	2	76	...	7.3	966	6-2924 1008 48
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	7	2,940-3,480	5,040C	48-..	0-Y	Y-F	None	35v	13	53	...	3.1	373	not available
Muskegon, Mich.	72	3,600-4,000	7,000A	72-24	2-Y	Y-F	106-25-25	251†	3†	276†	3.42	3.4	1,114	4-1732 491 32
Muskogee, Okla.	59	2,220-2,436	4,032A	56-10	1-Y	Y-C	61-24-9	126	0	139	...	6.4	1,099†	5-2054 813 50
Nashua, N. H.	68	3,175-3,474	5,564B	78-24	0-Y	Y-F	126-...-...	242v	...	...	3.59	5.9	218	4-1552 516 50
New Albany, Ind.	45	2,640-2,640	4,200M	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	60-10-10	122	0	137	11.89	10.4	2,154	6-2802 942 46
Newark, Ohio	42	3,180-3,240	3,960M	56-24	..-N	Y-C	None	132	0	142	...	5.2	451	5-2312 725 26
New Brunswick, N. J.	74	3,300-3,900	5,500C	56-10	1-Y	Y-F	187-...-...	287	10	324	10.31	4.8	3,597	4-1925 752 48
Newburgh, N. Y.	60	3,250-3,750	5,100A	72-10	2-Y	Y-N	113-4-9	...	...	246	...	4.5	613†	3-1172 430 42
New Castle, Pa.	57	3,336-3,480	3,852..	60-10	0-N	Y-F	104-16-11	188v	13	208	4.86	5.3	538	6-2688 1021 28
New Kensington, Pa.	6	3,674-3,674	4,620M	72-12	5-Y	Y-F	130-...-...	21	8	73	...	2.4†	266†	4-1743 536 41
New London, Conn.	36	3,620-3,860	5,120A	56-10	..-N	Y-N	110-...-...	140v	0	169	2.47	5.5	631	5-B-note 3
Newport, Ky.	43	2,810-3,306	4,356A	72-24	1-N	Y-C	56-12-7	157	0	167	...	6.4	144	4-1790 703 49
Newport, R. I.	77	3,096-3,385	4,686..	56-10	..-Y	Y-N	176-...-...	248v	20	310	1.03	7.6	238	5-C-note 3
Newport News, Va.	75	3,084-3,564	6,200A	84-24	0-Y	Y-F	138-...-...	253	13	289	4.49	9.3	892	3-1431 549 48
Norman, Okla.	28	2,460-2,820	3,960A	84-24	1-Y	Y-C	None	56v	0	59	.88	2.3	248	6-2757 701 39
Norristown, Pa.	10†	....-....	....	..-..	..-N	Y-N	64-...-...	6v	0	88	...	...	...	4-2109 864 47
Northampton, Mass.	51	3,224-3,640	4,797M	56-..	0-Y	Y-N	80-8-6	168	0	263	2.36	6.3	809	5-B-note 3
N. Bergen tp, N. J.	83	....-....	....	56-..	3-Y	Y-F	84-...-...	...	...	...	...	2.3	2,368	4-1682 673 52
N. Little Rock, Ark.	56	2,599-3,253	4,896	72-10	0-N	Y-F	None	165	8	220	...	16.0†	654†	5-2163 621 47
Norwalk, Conn.	76	3,278-3,736	6,200B	56-10	1-N	Y-F	118-...-...	277v	9	313	5.15	4.4	398	4-B-note 3
Norwood, Ohio	47	3,885-3,885	6,195M	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	...-...-...	198	0	209	1.04	3.6	188	5-2051 829 33
Nutley, N. J.	16	2,990-4,190	....	69-24	0-N	Y-F	96-20-15	64v	0	85	6.03	3.4	410	4-1662 819 49
Odessa, Tex.	55	3,372-3,684	7,200A	84-24	3-N	N-F	None	200	0	236	5.70	7.4	948	28-note 1
Orange, N. J.	60†	2,982-4,052	6,100S	72-10†	..-..	..-..	...-...-...	254	0	265	1.18	5.6	285	4-1628 537 41
Oshkosh, Wis.	80	3,647-3,836	5,170B	42-8	1-Y	Y-F	121-21-18	306	52	391	...	5.7	312†	3-1449 398 37
Ottumwa, Iowa	42	3,780-3,780	4,440S	72-24	1-N	Y-F	None	166	0	170	4.19	13.1	422	5-2459 1026 51
Owensboro, Ky.	54	....-....	3,960C†	63-24	1-Y	Y-C	23-...-...	...	...	141†	3.73	8.9	265	4-1794 477 47
Paducah, Ky.	59	2,880-3,000	4,020A	72-24	1-Y	Y-F	42-...-...	174	38	228	...	10.1	194	5-2088 788 41
Palo Alto, Calif.	39	3,822-4,644	7,248A	72-10	1-N	Y-N	130-20-0	164	12	191	3.19	5.9	513	4-1681 474 50
Panama City, Fla.	28	2,760-2,820	4,560A	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	None	79	14	205	...	4.2†	492†	7-3087 1034 45
Parkersburg, W. Va.	41	2,700-3,000	3,516C	66-24	1-Y	Y-C	94-23-2	119	0	133	8.98	2.0	1,102	4-2034 917 40
Parma, Ohio	21	3,277-4,104	5,400S	63-24	0-Y	Y-F	None	89	0	98	1.48	1.7	983	4-1897 601 51
Penn tp, Pa.	0	....-....	....	..-..	0-N	Y-N	None	...	32†	42†	...	...	...	6-2662 982 28
Pensacola, Fla.	78	2,820-3,312	6,000A	72-24	1-Y	N-N	None	267	20	284	2.32	5.3	464	4-1703 543 50

Perth Amboy, N. J. . . .	46	$3,200-3,600†	$ 4,250..†	56-24	2-N	Y-F	102-. . .-. . .	$ 164v†	$ 25†	$ 216†	. . .	. . .	. . .	4-1932	829	50
Petersburg, Va.	50	2,700-3,000	4,800A	84-24	3-Y	..-C	121-4-14	142	0	158	$4.09	10.0	$ 130	4-1746	516	50
Pine Bluff, Ark.	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	1-N	N-F	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	8.3	236†	6-2766	1022	49
Plainfield, N. J.	69	3,200-4,200	6,300M	67-10	0-Y	Y-F	115-. . .-. . .	269	64	361	. . .	4.4	595	3-1372	483	46
Pocatello, Idaho	28	3,390-3,600	5,220A	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	39-20-0	126	0	167	. . .	6.3	151†	5-2211	833	35
Pomona, Calif.	48	3,336-3,936	5,916C	72-24	2-N	Y-N	None	153v	2	191	.73	2.8	325	5-2484	863	49
Port Huron, Mich.	52	3,690-3,906	5,396A	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	55-20-14	194	3	215	3.93	4.5	597	4-1899	638	31
Portsmouth, Ohio	46	2,760-3,060†	. . . .A	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	133-0-0	151†	0†	181†	. . .	3.2†	233†	4-1660	642	30
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . . .	66	3,413-4,109	6,000A	56-10	1-N	Y-N	162-37-13	264v	0	309	. . .	4.7	753	4-1541	590	30
Provo, Utah	24	2,940-3,600†	4,080C†	66-10	1-Y	Y-C	None	68†	0†	93†	. . .	2.9	1,860	6-2590	1058	33
Quincy, Ill.	46	3,000-3,000	3,990C	84-24	1-Y	N-F	None	126	0	139	3.95	5.9	570	5-2337	846	41
Rapid City, S. D.	32	3,090-3,300	4,500A	69-24	2-Y	Y-C	None	87	0	94	2.72	3.1	841	6-2843	1039	51
Redondo Beach, Calif. .	23	3,456-4,260	6,540A	72-24	2-Y	Y-F	None	78	6	93	2.16	4.2	832	6-2784	815	46
Redwood City, Calif. . .	38	3,372-4,212	6,972A	65-10	1-N	Y-N	132-21-14	. . .	. . .	142	8.11	2.8	455	4-1729	494	41
Reno, Nev.	80	3,480-3,780	7,100M	84-24	4-Y	N-N	62-31-7	308	11	348	6.05	11.2	553	4-1980	605	45
Revere, Mass.	111	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	48-10	3-Y	Y-F	148-0-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.37	2.1	1,709	4-B-note 3		
Richmond, Ind.	52	3,600-3,600	. . . .	72-24	2-Y	Y-C	100-. . .-. . .	148	32	241	. . .	8.0	134	4-1868	689	40
Riverside, Calif.	61	3,108-3,108	7,176B	72-24	2-Y	N-F	62-18-14	216	5	237	2.41	2.9	955	5-2330	764	37
Rochester, Minn.	43	3,030-3,300†	4,800C†	72-24	0-Y	Y-F	104-34-0	125†	13†	154†	.85	4.5	106	5-2044	851	47
Rock Island, Ill.	41	3,270-3,600	4,800B	77-24	1-Y	Y-N	150-21-12	137	0	157	1.71	4.1	397	5-2445	986	41
Rocky Mount, N. C. . . .	26	2,955-3,200	4,851A	82-24	0-Y	Y-F	98-15-0	72	12	101	1.37	8.5	189	5-2087	798	51
Rome, Ga.	46	2,432-2,692	4,987C	72-24	1-N	N-C	102-. . .-. . .	130	. . .	150	. . .	1.9	1,797†	5-2006	791	47
Rome, N. Y.	49	3,150-3,650†	4,950C†	68-24	2-N	Y-..	100-12-18	134†	0†	166†	1.68	2.8	920	4-1891	714	40
Roswell, N. M.	21	2,640-3,120	4,980A	72-24	0-Y	Y-F	None	. . .	0	. . .	1.95	5.8	401	7-3042	1215	51
Royal Oak, Mich.	50	3,750-4,365	5,515A	68-24	1-Y	Y-N	148-. . .-. . .	173v	8	205	. . .	5.4	951	5-2131	858	31
St. Cloud, Minn.	29	2,952-3,252	4,032C	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	None	93	12	109	1.94	2.5	964	6-2732	995	49
Salem, Mass.	95	3,409-3,409	5,090M	56-10	0-Y	Y-F	173-0-32	338	0	356	7.26	6.4	972	2-A-note 3		
Salem, Ore.	87	3,312-3,642	5,644A	63-24	3-N	N-N	None	120	0	149	1.96	7.9	241	4-1932	447	51
Salina, Kan.	36	2,940-3,180	4,620A	72-24	1-N	Y-F	None	113	1	123	2.03	6.4	404	5-2096	810	49
Sandusky, Ohio	34	3,240-3,540	4,500A	63-24	0-Y	Y-C	92-11-13	120	0	143	3.33	7.3	245	5-2337	875	45
San Leandro, Calif. . . .	32	3,660-4,320	6,756A	67-24	3-Y	Y-N	None	125	7	139	1.93	3.0	704	4-1980	541	49
San Mateo, Calif.	55	3,948-4,428	7,596A	63-24	3-Y	N-N	50-20-20	226v	14	284	1.58	3.0	551	3-1395	437	49
Santa Ana, Calif.	64	3,522-4,140	6,600A	72-24	2-Y	Y-N	43-. . .-. . .	256	0	276	5.15	3.3	3,420	5-2312	851	37
Santa Barbara, Calif. . .	76	3,300-3,300	. . . .B	72-24	3-N	Y-N	78-34-5	291	0	314	1.39	3.1	615	4-1859	481	46
Santa Fe, N. M.	6	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	0-Y	Y-F	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.30	3.0	255	7-3422	1311	42
Shaker Heights, Ohio . .	60	3,673-4,290†	6,388..†	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	25-0-0	195†	0†	249†	4.40	8.0	742	3-1474	483	48
Sharon, Pa.	25	3,600-3,840	4,530C	56-24	0-Y	Y-C	26-14-4	95	17	116	. . .	2.4	708	6-note 3		
Sheboygan, Wis.	63	3,645-3,756	5,574B	72-24	1-Y	N-F	93-20-20	245	69	340	1.29	6.8	313	4-1842	541	32
Spartanburg, S. C.	60	3,048-3,276	4,284A	72-12	2-N	Y-C	123-. . .-. . .	197	0	206	3.41	5.4	1,048	5-2041	918	49
Steubenville, Ohio	36	3,336-. . . .†	3,936S†	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	164-. . .-. . .	123†	0†	135†	2.36	3.5	206	5-2367	901	45
Stratford t, Conn.	40	3,110-3,740	5,450A	56-10	0-Y	..-F	None	128	60	232	. . .	3.4	352	6-C-note 3		
Superior, Wis.	71	3,390-3,660	5,340B	72-24	2-Y	Y-C	123-21-20	254	77	350	3.89	8.7	602	4-1790	386	41
Tallahassee, Fla.	44	2,710-3,250†	5,450A†	70-24	2-N	Y-F	37-5-2	126†	12†	345†	. . .	3.0	1,520†	4-1569	426	51
Taunton, Mass.	73	2,502-2,674†	. . . .	70-10	1-Y	Y-F	187-. . .-. . .	283	0	301	5.52	5.1	612	4-B-note 3		
Teaneck tp, N. J.	48	3,100-4,050	6,120..	70-24	1-N	Y-N	62-17-0	191	51	263	. . .	2.7	482	3-1146	475	46
Temple, Tex.	23	2,320-2,442†	3,540C†	84-24	2-Y	Y-C	55-30-10	73†	0†	83†	. . .	2.3	3,657	22-note 1		
Torrington, Conn.	34	3,212-3,272	4,543B	56-10	1-Y	Y-F	. . .-. . .-20	113v	14	139	1.82	9.3	84	5-B-note 3		
Tucson, Ariz.	74	3,300-3,800	6,401A	72-24	3-Y	N-N	89-25-25	257	26	296	1.41	1.9	1,004	4-1988	700	48

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1952 (in thousands)			FIRE LOSS			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Avg. Per Capita 1950-52	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1952			
25,000 to 50,000—continued																
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	47	$2,868-3,156	$ 5,040C	72-24	2-Y	Y-F	118-21-11	$ 139	$ 0	$ 159	...	3.8	$ 257	5-2044	808	50
Tyler, Tex.	44	2,910-3,168	5,340A	72-24	0-N	Y-F	None	121	0	130	...	4.9	433†	6-2712	883	49
Union tp, N. J.	42	3,600-4,000	6,000C	56-10	4-N	Y-N	22-...-...	180v	64	242	...	4.2	599	5-2005	688	44
University City, Mo.	31	3,285-3,600	4,920A	78-24	0-Y	Y-C	None	103	19	131	$2.10	5.6	262	6-note 3		
Vallejo, Calif.	98	3,624-3,972	6,780A	72-24	3-Y	Y-N	227-...-...	377	0	414	...	4.9	322	5-2489	933	41
Valley Stream, N. Y.	...	....-....	....	..-..	..-..	..-..	...-...-...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-2201	886	33
Vancouver, Wash.	65	3,120-3,480†	4,800..†	72-24	3-N	Y-C	None	212†	0†	247†	...	1.9	837†	4-1592	443	49
Vicksburg, Miss.	35	2,424-2,424	3,000C	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	37-5-6	85†	0†	97†	...	2.3	1,879	5-2144	807	45
Waltham, Mass.	120	3,200-3,500	5,500M	48-10	1-Y	Y-F	283-...-...	424	4	455	2.32	4.8	522	4-B-note 3		
Warren, Ohio	63	3,570-4,200	6,900..	63-24	2-N	Y-C	159-19-18	239	0	273	3.54	2.6	1,878	4-1913	791	42
Warwick, R. I.	...	2,975-3,350	5,400C	..-..	..-..	..-..	...-...-...	293	0	305	...	4.1	1,717	6-C-note 3		
Warwick, Va.	21	2,940-3,420	5,000A	84-24	0-N	Y-N	6-2-0	53v	17	87	...	6.2	384	not available		
Washington, Pa.	28	2,640-3,025†	3,655C†	60-10	0-N	Y-F	70-15-10	60†	9†	76†	1.85	4.8	176	7-note 3		
Watertown t, Mass.	87	2,800-3,300†	5,400C†	56-10	1-Y	Y-F	189-10-12	225†	0†	296†	...	1.0	6,189	3-B-note 3		
Watertown, N. Y.	61	3,178-3,799	5,436A	70-24	0-Y	Y-F	132-23-6	201	0	212	1.93	4.1	318	4-1538	508	42
Waukegan, Ill.	41	....-....	....	67-24	3-Y	Y-N	75-10-10	...	...	...	1.52	13.4	197	5-2289	1051	40
Wausau, Wis.	41	3,200-3,380	4,690B	84-24	1-Y	Y-C	88-9-10	143	57	212	1.81	1.4	1,071	5-2035	580	40
Wauwatosa, Wis.	43	3,840-4,200†	5,820B†	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	28-...-...	...	...	...	1.04	7.8	128	4-1545	594	33
West Allis, Wis.	57	4,350-4,595	7,607B	72-24	3-N	Y-C	80-14-16	265	44	318	2.08	3.6	849	4-1957	794	43
W. Hartford t, Conn.	71	3,438-3,877	7,250A	56-..	1-Y	Y-N	None	298v	4	339	...	4.0	485	5-C-note 3		
West Haven t, Conn.	28	3,164-3,335	4,700C	56-10	2-Y	Y-F	103-7-12	96v	11	148	...	...	...	5-C-note 3		
West New York, N. J.	80	....-....	....S	56-10	1-Y	Y-N	92-...-...	...	...	...	5.23	2.6	233	3-1320	609	48
West Orange, N. J.	60	3,205-4,030	6,150S	56-10	1-N	Y-N	96-...-...	227	444	279	1.90	1.6	489	4-1585	487	48
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	49	2,808-3,145	4,800A	72-24	0-N	N-N	None	162	27	208	2.15	1.3	1,676	5-2010	829	51
Weymouth t, Mass.	69	....-....	C	56-10	0-Y	N-N	135-...-...	...	...	...	...	2.5	1,531	4-B-note 3		
White Plains, N. Y.	101	3,600-4,450	6,500S	72-10	2-Y	Y-F	261-67-18	442	15	492	2.07	4.3	455	2-942	309	36
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	36	3,000-3,420	4,560C	..-24	1-N	Y-F	86-25-27	117	13	136	...	6.4	202†	4-1565	501	23
Williamsport, Pa.	65	3,000-3,000	4,150C†	56-10	2-Y	Y-N	31-15-11	184v	21	274	5.00	7.6†	577†	5-2383	811	40
Wilmington, N. C.	85	2,820-2,940	4,860C	72-11	2-N	Y-N	203-26-9	270	0	299	8.68	8.6	284	4-1846	738	49
Winona, Minn.	41	2,880-3,240	4,800B	67-24	..-Y	Y-C	62-7-7	106	0	134	...	6.2	77	5-2185	703	51
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	...	....-....	....	..-..	..-..	..-..	...-...-...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-1741	690	50
Wyandotte, Mich.	56	4,025-4,579	6,829B	63-24	0-Y	Y-C	97-11-5	249	0	282	2.51	3.8	579	5-2119	816	51
Yakima, Wash.	74	3,420-3,960	4,500M	56-..	3-Y	Y-N	40-...-...	267	0	323	2.17	9.2	130	4-1588	533	51
Zanesville, Ohio	41	....-....	....	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	123-...-...	...	...	...	7.11	3.9	395	6-2801	968	44

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[1] Odessa and San Angelo, Texas, are graded by the engineers of the state Board of Insurance Commissioners. The figure given is the key rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem.

[2] For a few cities over 25,000, the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey uses letters instead of figures and provides for only nine classes.

[3] The New England Fire Insurance Rating Association supplied only the total or final classification for most cities as determined by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and also the minimum rate dwelling grade indicated by a capital letter following the National Board class. There are six grades of protection with respect to minimum rates on dwelling-house property, "A" being the best and "F" the poorest. The rating bureau in Missouri supplied only the total or final class for Columbia, Independence, and University City; these cities are not graded under the deficiency point system used by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

TABLE XV

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000; 1953

This table includes 717 of the 836 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. All data were reported to the Year Book late in 1952 and early in 1953 by city officials, except the insurance grading data which were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1953. Under "Employees" the first figure is the number of full-time paid employees including civilians, but not including part-time employees or "sleepers"; the second is the number of volunteer firemen. "No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes" shows the total number in the city. Total fire department expenditures include equipment and all other payments, except hydrant rental and payments into retirement fund or those made directly by city to retired employees. See head-note to Table XIV for explanation of all other column heads. See table IV for population figures. A single dagger (†) indicates 1951 figures; superior numerals (²) refer to notes at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Aberdeen, S. D. . . .	26-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	1-Y	Y-F	0	. . .	. . .	6-2599	675	38
Aberdeen, Wash. . .	37-0	$3,840-3,960	$4,800	56-24	3-Y	Y-F	84	$142.2	$175.0	4-1905	624	33
Ada, Okla.	12-8	2,136-2,244	3,000	84-24	0-..	Y-F	0	28.0v	36.3	6-2948	872	40
Adrian, Mich.	22-0	3,720-3,900	4,520	72-24	2-Y	Y-N	72	81.2	92.4	6-2526	941	52
Albany, Calif.	20-. .	3,900-4,200	5,700	72-24	..-Y	Y-N	59	81.4	96.3	4-1640	433	49
Albany, Ore.	15-25	3,732-3,732	4,992	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	26	48.2	57.0	5-2332	665	33
Albemarle, N. C. . .	17-14	2,220-2,784	4,344	84-24	..-N	Y-C	135	51.6v	60.3	5-2030	703	50
Albert Lea, Minn. .	16-44	2,988-3,252	4,368	84-24	2-Y	Y-N	0	52.9	61.0	6-2753	967	49
Albion, Mich.	10-14	3,350-3,600	4,100	72-24	0-Y	Y-F	0	34.2v	36.1	7-3481	1240	29
Alice, Tex.	17-75	2,700-2,928	. . . .	84-24	0-N	Y-F	0	45.5	49.9	30-note 1		
Allen Park, Mich. .	14-7	4,187-4,187	6,147	63-24	0-N	Y-N	0	47.8v	52.2	7-3092	1303	52
Alpena, Mich.	21-0	3,200-3,500	4,360	72-24	0-N	Y-C	0	68.5	85.4	6-2883	756	30
Ames, Iowa	17-0	2,953-3,660	5,040	84-24	..-Y	Y-..	0	58.7	67.9	6-2812	1025	38
Amesbury t, Mass. .	. .-. .	3,100-3,100	. . . .	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	42.6	48.4	6-C-note 3		
Amherst t, Mass. .	12-24	2,540-3,260	4,040	56-10	0-Y	Y-F	43	39.7v	46.9	6-C-note 3		
Anaconda, Mont. . .	13-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-. .	0-N	N-N	59	. . .	. . .	6-2670	1161	48
Anaheim, Calif. . . .	29-16	3,483-3,960	5,595	72-24	4-Y	Y-N	0	49.7	67.4	6-2948	1102	50
Anderson, S. C. . . .	25-0	2,831-2,904	4,022	72-12	0-Y	Y-C	84	64.3	108.9	5-2095	882	48
Andover t, Mass. . .	21-21	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-. .	1-N	Y-F	87	. . .	. . .	5-B-note 3		
Annapolis, Md. . . .	21-150	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	0	. . .	. . .	5-2087	659	51
Ansonia, Conn. . . .	0-350	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	0-N	Y-..	98	4.1v	40.5	6-C-note 3		
Antioch, Calif. . . .	8-24	3,660-3,900	5,220	84-24	0-N	Y-C	78	29.1	52.1	5-2069	742	49
Arcadia, Calif. . . .	32-. .	3,972-3,972	5,520	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	0	103.1	110.8	5-2383	622	38
Ardmore, Okla. . . .	21-0	2,400-2,460	3,180	84-24	0-Y	Y-N	26	26.2	29.0	6-2893	917	34
Arkansas City, Kan.	12-20	2,930-3,030	3,864	72-24	0-N	Y-..	0	42.5	44.1	5-2488	743	48
Arnold, Pa.	3-140	3,432-3,432	. . . .	48-. .	..-N	Y-F	0	10.0	11.3	6-2514	860	24
Asbury Park, N. J. .	43-50	2,650-3,650	4,900	56-10	1-N	Y-N	63	156.5v	182.2	E-note 2		
Ashland, Ohio	8-40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	1-N	Y-C	0	. . .	. . .	6-2863	973	34
Ashland, Wis.	20-. .	2,802-3,066	3,858	72-24	0-Y	..-C	42	57.9	62.4	6-2888	824	43
Ashtabula, Ohio . . .	34-10	3,225-3,950	5,250	65-24	..-Y	Y-C	0	131.2	137.8	6-2581	966	49
Astoria, Ore.	24-1	3,708-3,888	5,400	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	52	87.8	99.7	4-1920	842	34
Atchison, Kan. . . .	16-. .	2,850-2,850	3,900	84-12	2-Y	Y-C	0	52.7	56.1	5-2263	896	45
Athens, Ohio	8-0	2,760-3,000	3,060	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	22.8	25.7	7-3196	1321	51
Athol t, Mass.	11-32	3,000-3,300	4,000	70-10	0-N	Y-..	85	46.3v	75.1	6-C-note 3		
Attleboro, Mass. . .	80-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	0-Y	Y-F	200	. . .	. . .	4-B-note 3		
Auburn, Ala.	7-10	2,520-2,820	3,300	84-24	0-Y	Y-F	0	18.4	22.0	7-3442	1499	49
Auburn, Me.	33-0	2,500-2,700	3,500	72-24	..-Y	Y-C	87	102.0	121.0	4-B-note 3		
Augusta, Me.	24-30	2,600-3,200	3,994	72-12	20-Y	Y-C	60	61.5v	75.7	4-B-note 3		

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Aurora, Colo.	. .-. .	$3,300-3,420	. . . .	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	$ 3.2	$ 8.2	8-3570	1430	51
Austin, Minn.	29-0	3,348-3,900	$5,100	56-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	106.6	114.1	6-2928	1007	46
Azusa, Calif.	7-15	3,252-4,278	. . . .	72-24	..-Y	Y-N	0	26.8v	38.0	6-2678	867	39
Barre, Vt.	15-27	3,120-3,120	3,949	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	54	46.3	52.5	5-C-note 3		
Bartlesville, Okla. .	20-30	2,460-2,880	3,983	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	19	49.2	53.5	6-2571	1083	36
Batavia, N. Y.	28-4	3,175-3,325	. . . .	60-10	0-Y	Y-N	324	94.0	98.8	5-2403	897	35
Bath, Me.	9-57	2,621-2,883	3,769	72-24	2-N	Y-C	72	30.2v	54.2	6-C-note 3		
Baytown, Tex.	. .-. .	3,120-3,240	4,800	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	31.4v	31.7	46-note 1		
Beacon, N. Y.	7-0	3,900-3,900	. . . .	72-12	0-N	Y-C	0	27.8	40.6	5-2418	816	29
Beatrice, Neb. . . .	. .-. .	2,820-2,880	3,420	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	32.1v	38.6	6-2979	877	49
Beaver Dam, Wis. .	5-22	3,060-3,360	. . . .	67-24	..-Y	Y-N	0	22.4v	53.6	6-2809	983	44
Beaver Falls, Pa. .	11-70	3,864-3,864	4,656	60-10	0-Y	Y-C	62	. . .	75.8	5-note 3		
Beckley, W. Va. . .	10-8	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	. . .	. . .	7-3305	1188	42
Bedford, Ind.	23-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	. . .	. . .	6-2738	893	52
Bell, Calif.	12-0	3,570-4,044	5,940	72-24	1-N	Y-N	0	. . .	57.9	6-2580	740	47
Bellaire, Ohio	7-19	2,820-2,820	3,240	72-24	0-N	N-F	42	. . .	. . .	7-3106	1327	52
Bellaire, Tex.	8-25	2,970-2,970	. . . .	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	0	21.5v	29.1	30-note 1		
Bellefontaine, Ohio .	11-3	3,220-3,220	3,900	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	0	33.0v	39.8	6-2606	920	40
Bellevue, Pa.	. .-. .	3,480-3,540	. . . .	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	7.3v	11.7	4-1910	580	30
Bemidji, Minn. . . .	. .-. .	2,844-2,844	3,852	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	13.1	14.7	7-3399	1214	38
Bend, Ore.	11-28	3,740-4,203	5,023	72-24	0-N	Y-C	0	46.3v	52.0	5-2375	773	50
Bensalem tp, Pa. . .	0-50	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	..-Y	Y-F	0	. . .	. . .	not graded		
Benton Harbor, Mich.	31-0	3,450-3,800	. . . .	74-24	2-N	Y-C	0	115.2	135.0	5-2487	670	48
Berea, Ohio.	11-9	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	..-Y	Y-N	0	. . .	. . .	6-2503	716	50
Berkley, Mich. . . .	8-15	4,150-4,585	. . . .	68-24	0-Y	Y-N	22	38.4v	55.5	7-3221	1184	30
Big Spring, Tex. . .	. .-. .	2,904-2,904	4,584	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	60.6	94.3	27-note 1		
Birmingham, Mich.	23-16	4,127-4,602	8,250	67-24	3-Y	Y-N	0	113.4v	124.3	5-2277	734	49
Bismarck, N. D. . .	18-6	2,460-3,060	4,740	72-24	1-N	Y-N	0	53.2v	67.8	6-2756	946	51
Bloomsburg, Pa. . .	0-1600	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	0-..	Y-N	22	. . .	. . .	5-note 3		
Blue Island, Ill. . . .	6-3	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	2-Y	Y-C	0	. . .	. . .	6-2886	1231	50
Bluefield, W. Va. . .	27-0	3,240-3,420	4,200	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	32	85.1	132.2	6-2838	902	40
Boone, Iowa	12-11	3,180-3,420	4,020	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	41.8	47.1	6-2980	1203	38
Borger, Tex.	15-0	2,760-3,240	3,720	72-24	2-Y	Y-F	0	40.1	59.4	39-note 1		
Bossier City, La. .	20-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	0-N	Y-F	26	. . .	. . .	not available		
Boulder, Colo. . . .	17-0	3,096-3,384	5,124	78-24	..-Y	Y-F	21	55.4	60.1	5-2316	881	38
Bowling Green, Ky.	21-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	1-Y	Y-F	0	. . .	. . .	5-2395	876	50
Bowling Green, Ohio	5-18	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	0-N	Y-N	0	. . .	. . .	6-2887	1114	52
Bozeman, Mont. . .	10-0	3,600-3,720	4,200	47-. .	0-Y	N-C	28	34.8	39.1	6-2852	1212	50
Bradenton, Fla. . . .	. .-. .	2,288-2,756	4,160	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	37.9v	50.9	6-2641	952	52
Bradford, Pa.	27-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-10	0-Y	Y-C	77	. . .	. . .	3-note 3		
Brainerd, Minn. . .	5-40	3,424-3,754	4,218	44-. .	1-N	N-F	0	23.6v	27.8	7-3038	971	39
Braintree t, Mass. .	43-31	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	3-N	Y-F	129	. . .	. . .	4-B-note 3		
Brattleboro t, Vt. .	7-45	2,860-3,120	3,900	84-24	..-N	Y-..	47	30.5v	42.6	6-C-note 3		
Brawley, Calif. . . .	16-6	3,300-3,780	6,240	70-10	1-Y	Y-..	0	60.3v	69.8	6-2592	358	51
Bridgeton, N. J. . .	. .-. .	2,500-2,850	. . . .	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	37.6v	44.6	D-note 2		
Bristol, Pa.	8-100†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	1-N	Y-F	52	. . .	. . .	4-1675	581	50
Bristol, Tenn.	9-6	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	..-Y	Y-C	0	. . .	. . .	5-2467	950	37
Bristol, Va.	12-11	2,610-3,180	4,320	72-24	2-N	Y-C	0	34.6v	43.5	6-2702	1022	37
Brookfield, Ill. . . .	4-18	2,850-4,092	4,800	84-24	0-N	Y-N	0	17.8v	28.9	5-2240	856	52
Brownwood, Tex. . .	21-15	2,257-2,257	3,024	72-24	6-Y	Y-F	0	48.5v	57.9	34-note 1		
Brunswick, Ga. . . .	25-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	0-..	Y-C	27	. . .	. . .	6-2555	735	50
Brunswick t, Me. . .	8-54	2,600-3,120	. . . .	84-24	0-N	Y-F	38	39.0	. . .	6-C-note 3		
Bryan, Tex.	19-12	2,655-2,700	. . . .	72-24	2-Y	Y-C	0	46.4v	53.5	23-note 1		
Bucyrus, Ohio	10-15	2,820-3,180	. . . .	72-24	..-Y	Y-N	27	31.3v	34.1	6-2700	1039	51
Burlingame, Calif. .	26-2	4,020-4,260	6,240	60-24	2-Y	Y-N	107	111.9	117.5	3-1424	411	51

Table XV—Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Burlington, N. J.	0-1,500	....-....	....	..-..	0-Y	Y-F	50	$ 2.0v	$ 7.5	D-note 2		
Burlington, N. C.	26-25	$2,580-3,168	$5,000	84-24	1-Y	Y-F	180	70.7v	102.8	6-2520	1116	52
Butler, Pa.	31-0	3,273-3,393	....	60-10	0-Y	Y-C	0	109.0	114.5	4-note 3		
Cadillac, Mich.	11-12	3,225-3,225	3,750	72-24	..-Y	..-C	38	37.2v	57.1	7-3360	1089	39
Cairo, Ill.	..-..	1,920-2,010	....	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	21.0	27.7	6-2818	859	46
Caldwell, Idaho	13-8	2,945-3,326	3,742	72-24	1-Y	Y-F	0	38.9v	42.1	5-2451	613	36
Calumet City, Ill.	10-21	3,540-3,540	4,200	84-24	1-Y	Y-F	0	...	1.1	6-2758	854	51
Cambridge, Ohio	14-12	2,496-2,700	3,144	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	...	...	6-2520	876	52
Camden, Ark.	..-..	3,000-3,000	3,600	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	31.5v	39.4	7-3053	895	51
Campbell, Ohio	8-6	....-....	....	48-8	0-Y	Y-F	36	...	...	not available		
Canton, Ill.	9-0	....-....	....	72-24	0-..	Y-C	0	...	...	6-2993	1109	43
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	31-0	2,400-2,580	3,300	72-24	1-Y	Y-F	0	66.2	82.4	7-note 3		
Carlisle, Pa.	8-250	....-....	....	84-24	..-N	Y-F	43	12.5v	19.5	5-note 3		
Carlsbad, N. M.	3-30	....-....	....	..-..	0-N	Y-C	0	...	...	8-3818	1427	52
Carnegie, Pa.	10-0	3,224-3,596	4,304	60-10	..-Y	Y-C	0	34.0	35.3	6-2895	1167	24
Carteret, N. J.	9-50	3,350-3,950	....	40-8	0-N	..-..	0	34.7v	40.7	D-note 2		
Carthage, Mo.	11-0	....-....	....	84-24	0-Y	Y-F	0	30.6	42.3	6-note 3		
Casper, Wyo.	31-0	3,540-4,140	4,980	72-24	0-Y	Y-F	96	109.9	137.0	5-2309	922	27
Cedar Falls, Iowa	8-15	2,940-3,240	4,500	90-24	1-Y	Y-C	0	25.6v	31.3	6-2896	1087	50
Central Falls, R. I.	22-16	....-....	....	72-10	2-Y	Y-F	76	...	...	5-B-note 3		
Centralia, Ill.	11-3	3,487-3,487	3,900	68-24	0-Y	N-N	0	40.5v	47.1	7-3343	1281	44
Chambersburg, Pa.	12-250	....-....	....	84-24	0-N	..-F	70	...	...	5-note 3		
Charles City, Iowa	5-18	2,881-3,031	3,979	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	17.9v	20.7	6-2989	1147	43
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	0-600	....-....	4,500	..-..	..-..	Y-F	0	35.0v	37.2	5-2060	646	48
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	27-0	3,654-3,654	5,040	72-24	1-Y	Y-F	52	95.8	104.7	6-2627	1109	51
Chickasha, Okla.	22-0	2,295-2,340	2,760	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	56.7	62.8	6-2961	798	49
Chico, Calif.	22-45	3,252-3,852	5,160	72-24	1-N	Y-N	25	92.8v	115.1	4-1802	440	51
Chillicothe, Ohio	29-0	2,800-3,200	....	56-..	1-Y	Y-C	114	83.0	86.3	7-3192	1298	47
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	15-0	....-....	....	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	...	...	6-2929	1021	44
Chula Vista, Calif.	15-0	3,468-4,116	5,738	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	53.3	57.1	5-2493	691	49
Clairton, Pa.	18-0	3,678-3,816	4,872	44-8	0-Y	Y-N	62	72.8v	76.6	6-2649	938	28
Claremont, N. H.	11-37	3,003-3,198	4,108	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	60	41.7v	50.9	A1-note 4		
Clarksdale, Miss.	24-0	2,640-2,940	4,800	84-24	0-N	Y-C	69	67.2	77.0	5-2205	719	37
Clayton, Mo.	..-..	3,330-3,660	4,950	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	75.3	81.0	6-note 3		
Clearwater, Fla.	29-0	2,472-3,102	4,950	72-24	1-Y	Y-F	44	72.8	80.7	5-2190	678	48
Cleburne, Tex.	..-..	2,520-2,640	3,300	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	36.6v	42.2	30-note 1		
Cleveland, Tenn.	..-..	3,000-3,000	....	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	10.2v	12.1	6-2934	1258	50
Cliffside Park, N. J.	15-45	3,220-3,795	4,600	56-10	0-Y	Y-N	0	...	...	D-note 2		
Clinton t, Mass.	..-..	....-....	3,700	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	...	...	6-C-note 3		
Clovis, N. M.	5-15	....-....	....	84-24	0-N	Y-F	0	...	...	8-3851	1500	52
Coal tp, Pa.	0-2,000	....-....	....	..-..	..-Y	Y-F	54	...	...	not available		
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	..-..	3,240-3,240	4,000	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	35.0v	44.3	6-2563	940	32
Coffeyville, Kan.	..-..	2,628-3,108	4,080	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	51.7	56.5	5-2275	585	38
College Park, Ga.	..-..	3,204-3,264	4,479	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	37.9	42.4	7-3267	1220	48
College Park, Md.	0-45	....-....	....	..-..	..-Y	Y-F	0	...	...	6-2571	1174	48
Collingswood, N. J.	..-..	2,500-3,600	....	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	18.6	26.7	D-note 2		
Colton, Calif.	11-24	3,510-3,756	5,160	72-24	1-N	Y-N	0	...	...	6-2566	778	38
Columbia, Tenn.	..-..	2,250-2,400	3,000	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	22.1v	58.9	7-3120	1164	46
Columbus, Ind.	34-0	....-....	....	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	80	...	...	6-2538	966	43
Columbus, Miss.	22-0	....-....	....	84-24	0-Y	Y-F	0	...	...	6-2960	1019	50
Concord, N. C.	15-15	2,460-2,646	3,638	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	42.4v	65.4	6-2519	951	50
Conneaut, Ohio	10-7	....-....	....	72-10	0-Y	Y-F	68	...	...	6-2534	846	49
Connellsville, Pa.	15-50	....-....	....	60-10	2-Y	Y-F	48	...	...	6-note 3		
Connersville, Ind.	19-0	3,257-3,340	4,603	68-24	2-N	Y-F	71	59.9	87.2	6-2856	1058	50
Conshohocken, Pa.	4-..	....-....	....	..-24	0-N	Y-F	7	...	...	5-2202	813	48

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Coral Gables, Fla. . .	31-0	$2,964-4,284	$7,396	72-24	1-..	Y-N	109	$114.1	. . .	3-1401	433	51
Corning, N. Y. . . .	21-8	3,300-3,600	5,000	72-10	2-Y	Y-..	69	60.4v	$70.3	4-1507	509	38
Corona, Calif.	6-16	3,432-4,068	4,500	72-24	1-N	Y-N	0	21.8v	30.8	6-2998	993	50
Coronado, Calif. . .	15-0	3,228-3,924	5,520	72-24	0-N	Y-N	35	59.1	64.4	4-1866	658	29
Corsicana, Tex. . .	14-12	2,279-2,350	3,136	. .-. .	..-Y	Y-F	0	31.2	34.2	23-note 1		
Cortland, N. Y. . . .	. .-. .	3,000-3,300	. . . .	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	63.1	78.7	4-1838	652	49
Corvallis, Ore. . . .	12-67	3,300-3,816	4,800	72-24	0-N	Y-C	0	40.2v	46.3	5-2033	455	33
Coshocton, Ohio . . .	11-20	2,812-2,877	3,521	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	36	33.1v	38.8	7-3121	1133	30
Cranford tp, N. J. .	14-27	3,720-4,200	6,300	56-10	..-Y	Y-F	46	57.5v	63.1	C-note 2		
Crawfordsville, Ind.	19-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	28	. . .	. . .	6-2688	762	40
Crowley, La.	8-44	2,160-2,160	3,900	84-24	0-Y	Y-F	73	27.1v	32.3	not available		
Cudahy, Wis.	7-23	4,188-4,488	. . . .	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	40.7v	71.0	7-3200	988	37
Culver City, Calif. .	41-. .	3,432-4,176	6,144	63-24	3-Y	Y-N	104	144.4	168.0	5-2193	491	49
Dalton, Ga.	14-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	. . .	. . .	7-3146	1178	52
Daly City, Calif. . .	7-60	3,641-4,045	5,393	50-10	1-Y	Y-F	90	26.1v	38.9	4-1997	640	42
Danbury, Conn. . . .	38-350	3,350-3,550	4,750	56-10	1-N	Y-F	92	141.7	179.0	6-B-note 3		
Danvers t, Mass. . .	22-27	3,120-3,312	4,312	56-10	3-Y	Y-F	60	84.1v	113.0	5-B-note 3		
Decatur, Ala.	28-0	2,486-3,060	4,800	84-24	0-Y	N-N	0	66.8	109.1	6-2653	908	50
Decatur, Ga.	22-5	2,760-3,180	4,380	72-12	1-N	N-F	0	63.4v	73.6	5-2244	722	52
Dedham t, Mass. . .	30-29	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	0-Y	Y-F	90	. . .	. . .	5-B-note 3		
Defiance, Ohio	8-85	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	0-Y	N-C	35	. . .	. . .	4-1956	654	49
De Kalb, Ill.	11-0	3,372-3,372	3,991	84-24	1-Y	Y-C	43	34.7	40.7	6-2765	1038	32
Delaware, Ohio . . .	7-9	2,850-3,000	3,960	72-24	0-..	Y-..	0	24.4v	27.3	6-2710	894	51
Del Rio, Tex.	5-30	2,400-2,520	2,700	72-24	5-Y	Y-F	25	12.3	14.6	32-note 1		
Denison, Tex.	. .-. .	3,000-3,000	3,960	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	68.9	76.5	16-note 1		
Denton, Tex.	13-39	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	1-Y	Y-C	0	. . .	. . .	23-note 1		
Des Plaines, Ill. . .	5-20	4,000-4,500	5,000	84-24	0-N	Y-C	0	24.9	29.0	5-2503	911	50
Dixon, Ill.	11-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	. . .	. . .	7-3338	1323	46
Dodge City, Kan. . .	16-0	2,400-2,880	4,800	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	46.0	71.0	5-2379	1040	51
Dormont, Pa.	. .-. .	3,780-4,200	. . . .	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	21.4v	24.5	4-1801	582	24
Dothan, Ala.	30-0	2,545-2,796	4,615	84-24	1-N	Y-F	0	85.4	98.1	6-2513	862	47
Dover, N. H.	13-44	2,886-2,964	4,056	84-24	1-Y	Y-F	69	54.2v	62.1	not available		
Downers Grove, Ill.	1-23	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	0-N	Y-N	0	14.6	17.3	not available		
Duncan, Okla.	13-5	2,940-2,940	3,480	84-24	..-Y	Y-C	0	25.4v	30.4	8-3606	1373	50
Dunmore, Pa.	. .-. .	2,970-2,970	3,300	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	56.8	58.8	5-note 3		
Duquesne, Pa.	20-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-. .	3-Y	Y-F	42	. . .	. . .	5-2348	1002	28
Durant, Okla.	9-0	2,136-2,520	. . . .	84-24	0-Y	..-F	0	. . .	. . .	8-3673	1178	38
Dyersburg, Tenn. .	15-0	1,979-2,077	3,000	84-24	0-N	Y-C	0	31.9	34.8	6-2669	927	50
East Detroit, Mich.	14-29	3,700-4,300	6,000	72-24	1-..	Y-N	0	55.1v	62.5	7-3125	1076	27
Easthampton t, Mass.	14-22	3,157-3,355	4,384	56-10	0-Y	Y-F	43	47.4v	69.8	5-B-note 3		
East Haven t, Conn.	14-200	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	65-10	1-N	Y-F	0	. . .	. . .	6-C-note 3		
East Lansing, Mich.	18-0	3,420-3,990	5,040	72-24	1-N	Y-N	0	59.7	68.3	7-3175	1050	52
East Liverpool, Ohio	. .-. .	3,679-3,679	4,000	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	95.1	102.9	6-2608	926	50
East Moline, Ill. . .	11-0	3,280-3,660	4,680	84-24	1-N	Y-C	0	39.6	42.0	6-2861	910	44
East Point, Ga. . . .	28-0	3,000-3,600	5,700	72-10	0-N	Y-N	121	103.9	112.0	4-1619	465	48
Ecorse, Mich. . . .	33-2	. . . .-. . . .	6,357	64-24	0-Y	Y-N	53	. . .	. . .	6-2277	799	30
Edinburg, Tex. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	0-Y	Y-F	23	0.3v	19.3	32-note 1		
El Centro, Calif. . .	22-3	3,300-4,128	6,845	72-24	2-Y	Y-N	49	65.6	77.3	6-2950	603	50
El Cerrito, Calif. .	25-9	3,720-4,260	5,520	72-24	..-Y	Y-..	48	107.3	127.0	4-1831	475	49
El Dorado, Ark. . .	21-0	2,760-2,760	3,900	72-24	1-Y	Y-F	0	61.3	77.6	6-2718	968	52
El Dorado, Kan. . .	9-12	2,400-2,940	4,092	72-10	1-Y	Y-C	0	27.7	29.8	6-2708	861	43
Elizabeth City, N. C.	15-37	2,352-2,734	3,554	72-24	1-N	Y-F	17	38.5v	47.9	5-2472	876	52
Elizabethton, Tenn.	6-12	2,310-2,400	2,880	72-11	0-Y	Y-N	0	16.3v	18.6	6-2893	1082	50
Ellwood City, Pa. .	4-35	. . . .-. . . .	3,864	56-24	..-N	Y-C	0	15.4v	25.6	7-note 3		
Elmhurst, Ill.	4-19	3,360-3,360	. . . .	84-24	0-N	N-N	0	10.5v	35.5	6-2777	1061	42

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Elmwood Park, Ill.	. .-. .	$3,180-3,420	$4,500	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	$34.5v	$53.5	5-2238	808	51
El Reno, Okla. . . .	9-10	2,400-2,640	3,960	84-24	0-N	Y-C	0	24.3v	27.3	6-2727	1072	43
Elwood, Ind.	15-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	0-Y	N-F	31	. . .	. . .	6-2919	984	38
Emporia, Kan. . . .	15-0	2,880-3,000	4,200	84-24	1-Y	Y-C	0	41.6	45.4	6-2682	1009	49
Endicott, N. Y. . . .	37-0	3,284-3,570	5,050	84-24	1-Y	Y-C	112	129.8	144.2	4-1955	820	38
Englewood, Colo. . .	4-46	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	0-N	Y-Y	0	12.4v	15.9	7-3247	880	39
Englewood, N. J. . .	. .-. .	3,520-4,224	6,150	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	133.2	151.6	B-note 2		
Escanaba, Mich. . .	22-0	2,936-3,240	. . . .	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	31	70.0	84.9	6-2716	885	27
Eureka, Calif.	31-200	3,720-4,080	5,220	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	182	95.9	158.2	6-2788	812	51
Fairfield, Ala. . . .	0-17	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	0-N	Y-C	0	7.1	10.7	6-2851	1252	48
Fairhaven t, Mass. .	8-62	2,683-2,683	. . . .	72-10	1-N	N-F	90	30.0v	38.1	5-C-note 3		
Faribault, Minn. . .	16-0	2,880-3,000	3,720	84-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	44.7	48.8	7-3075	1253	47
Farrell, Pa.	11-60	3,400-3,400	4,120	60-10	0-N	Y-F	11	37.6	38.6	7-note 3		
Fayetteville, Ark. .	8-35	2,640-2,640	3,360	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	23.8v	28.3	6-2825	1031	47
Fergus Falls, Minn.	. .-. .	3,000-3,000	. . . .	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	6.0v	30.5	6-2647	917	52
Ferguson, Mo. . . .	10-4	3,036-3,252	4,200	84-24	1-Y	Y-N	0	27.9	32.7	6-note 3		
Findlay, Ohio.	23-0	2,700-3,420	3,900	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	45	74.0	94.8	6-2825	1102	37
Floral Park, N. Y. .	0-175	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	0-Y	Y-F	65	. . .	13.2	5-2366	909	34
Florence, Ala. . . .	23-0	2,112-2,640	3,900	84-24	..-Y	Y-C	50	63.9	73.2	5-2009	667	49
Florence, S. C. . . .	. .-. .	2,340-2,640	5,100	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	73.4	93.7	5-2039	587	51
Forest Park, Ill. . .	10-2	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	..-..	Y-F	0	. . .	. . .	6-2827	1056	35
Fort Collins, Colo. .	16-0	3,150-3,240	3,900	84-24	2-Y	Y-..	22	45.9	52.1	6-2967	1322	52
Fort Lee, N. J. . . .	0-140	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	0-N	Y-F	0	. . .	. . .	D-note 2		
Fort Madison, Iowa	13-25	2,760-2,880	3,600	84-24	13-Y	Y-F	0	40.9v	46.3	6-2964	1134	49
Fort Myers, Fla. . .	14-19	1,430-1,560	4,420	72-24	0-N	Y-F	74	40.3v	48.2	6-2771	852	49
Fort Scott, Kan. . .	12-0	2,640-2,940	3,180	84-24	6-Y	N-N	0	29.6	35.6	6-2962	1089	44
Fort Thomas, Ky. .	8-14	3,400-3,550	3,579	72-24	1-Y	Y-F	0	28.3	30.0	6-2492	790	49
Fostoria, Ohio	11-0	3,420-3,660	3,960	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	38.5	44.7	6-2805	888	42
Frankfort, Ky. . . .	13-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	..-Y	Y-N	25	. . .	. . .	7-2993	1168	48
Franklin, Pa.	10-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-24	3-Y	Y-C	33	. . .	. . .	5-2304	624	49
Frederick, Md. . . .	. .-. .	2,800-2,900	. . . .	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	. . .	61.4	6-2616	992	49
Fredericksburg, Va.	8-40	2,650-3,000	3,600	72-24	0-N	Y-N	0	23.7v	29.6	7-3040	1200	50
Freeport, Ill.	26-0	3,000-3,300	4,008	84-24	3-Y	Y-F	27	88.2	93.7	5-2147	765	49
Freeport, N. Y. . . .	0-390	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	0-N	Y-F	126	10.6v	56.7	6-2615	842	34
Fremont, Neb. . . .	10-84	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	0-Y	Y-..	0	. . .	. . .	6-2791	1083	48
Fremont, Ohio	17-2	2,940-3,300	4,200	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	59.1	68.4	6-2968	1010	39
Fullerton, Calif. . .	13-21	3,762-4,008	6,000	72-24	1-N	Y-N	0	52.7v	60.0	6-2613	917	39
Fulton, Mo.	. .-. .	2,400-2,400	3,144	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	7.3v	10.9	8-note 3		
Fulton, N. Y.	17-20	2,516-2,928	3,924	60-24	..-Y	Y-F	62	50.2	. . .	4-1919	700	39
Gainesville, Ga. . .	16-16	2,195-3,002	3,600	72-24	2-Y	Y-C	0	49.0	50.0	6-2915	1172	49
Gainesville, Tex. . .	8-32	2,520-2,520	. . . .	84-24	0-N	N-N	0	20.6	23.6	32-note 1		
Gardena, Calif. . . .	11-0	3,960-4,200	6,000	72-24	1-N	Y-N	0	44.8	47.6	7-3179	796	39
Garden City, N. Y. .	20-90	3,350-4,400	. . . .	72-10	0-Y	Y-N	0	72.5	101.1	5-2190	811	34
Gardner, Mass. . . .	26-50	3,229-3,229	4,160	56-. .	1-Y	Y-N	141	104.9v	128.7	5-B-note 3		
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	21-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	0	. . .	. . .	5-2163	671	52
Garland, Tex.	8-25	2,800-3,160	. . . .	84-24	1-N	Y-C	0	14.4v	50.7	28-note 1		
Gastonia, N. C. . . .	44-0	2,568-3,180	4,740	72-24	..-Y	Y-C	90	99.3	163.8	5-2165	871	50
Geneva, N. Y.	. .-. .	3,316-3,724	4,830	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	54.3v	57.5	4-1989	598	37
Girard, Ohio	3-18	3,315-3,420	3,864	56-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	17.4v	20.6	6-2800	1082	48
Glen Cove, N. Y. . .	4-120	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	42-. .	0-..	Y-N	55	. . .	. . .	6-2812	850	34
Glens Falls, N. Y. .	36-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	2-N	Y-N	65	. . .	. . .	4-1600	553	42
Gloucester City, N. J.	8-92	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-. .	0-N	Y-F	42	. . .	. . .	E-note 2		
Gloversville, N. Y. .	26-13	2,840-3,170	4,475	72-24	0-N	Y-N	75	94.2	119.8	4-1695	646	41
Goldsboro, N. C. . .	33-0	2,266-2,653	3,700	84-24	1-Y	Y-F	80	80.2	94.2	5-2228	823	48
Goshen, Ind.	21-0	3,413-3,593	4,556	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	17	67.0	92.3	6-2619	952	41

Table XV—Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Grand Island, Neb. . .	35-0	$2,520-2,700	$4,500	84-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	$90.5	$104.0	6-2684	1043	48
Grand Junction, Colo.	17-0	3,240-3,960	5,160	84-24	..-Y	Y-F	0	62.0	67.7	7-3019	1203	28
Grand Prairie, Tex.	6-22	3,000-3,180	4,200	72-24	1-N	Y-C	0	9.7	18.9	33-note 1		
Great Bend, Kan. . .	11-11	3,240-3,240	. . . .	84-24	1-Y	Y-C	0	35.5v	32.6	6-2990	1274	49
Greeley, Colo.	15-0	3,300-3,840	. . . .	78-24	..-Y	Y-C	19	. . .	. . .	6-2745	1115	51
Greenville, N. C. . .	45-36	3,015-3,120	4,600	84-24	1-Y	Y-F	89	26.5v	36.6	6-2571	952	51
Greenville, Tex. . .	26-0	2,340-2,340	3,180	84-24	1-Y	Y-C	0	57.7	66.1	26-note 1		
Greenwood, Miss. .	26-0	2,760-2,820	4,470	84-24	0-Y	N-F	66	72.1	84.0	5-2329	679	51
Greenwood, S. C. . .	17-12	2,460-3,000	4,500	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	45	51.0v	63.6	5-2158	912	50
Griffin, Ga.	20-0	2,640-3,110	. . . .	84-24	1-Y	Y-C	0	61.4	68.8	5-2199	749	50
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	25-0	3,949-4,309	6,500	63-24	1-N	Y-N	112	. . .	. . .	4-1863	720	43
Gr. Pte. Wds, Mich.	33-9	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	40-. .	1-Y	Y-N	0	. . .	. . .	7-3180	1206	51
Gulfport, Miss. . . .	32-0	2,250-2,400	3,420	72-24	..-Y	Y-F	63	74.5	107.2	5-2321	757	50
Guthrie, Okla.	13-1	2,400-2,500	3,000	72-24	..-Y	Y-F	0	29.2v	31.3	6-2871	651	40
Haddon tp, N. J. . .	40-1	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-10	3-Y	Y-F	0	. . .	. . .	E-note 2		
Haddonfield, N. J. .	. .-. .	3,848-3,848	4,888	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	18.2v	23.6	E-note 2		
Hanford, Calif. . . .	15-4	3,132-3,756	5,100	84-24	0-Y	Y-N	25	56.6v	69.1	not available		
Hannibal, Mo.	25-0	2,700-2,700	3,420	84-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	64.0	90.3	6-2633	1021	47
Hanover tp, Pa. . . .	19-264	2,970-2,970	. . . .	56-8	..-N	N-N	0	60.1v	63.6	not available		
Harlingen, Tex. . . .	23-35	2,520-2,724	4,620	84-24	1-Y	Y-C	0	61.9	82.8	31-note 1		
Harrisburg, Ill. . . .	3-7	2,490-2,490	2,820	84-24	0-N	Y-C	0	13.5v	14.2	8-3847	1468	39
Harrison, N. J. . . .	56-35	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	3-Y	Y-F	52	. . .	. . .	D-note 2		
Harrisonburg, Va. .	7-75	2,340-2,400	3,300	56-24	0-Y	Y-F	0	18.3v	24.9	6-2835	971	50
Harvey, Ill.	13-20	3,636-3,756	4,680	73-24	0-Y	Y-C	41	48.5v	59.2	6-2767	1163	50
Hastings, Neb. . . .	17-14	2,912-2,952	4,332	84-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	48.9v	49.4	6-2672	956	41
Hawthorne, Calif. .	13-11	3,240-3,600	4,680	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	47.9v	53.3	7-3377	1050	48
Hayward, Calif. . . .	21-9	3,774-4,500	5,244	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	49	70.7v	78.9	5-2351	869	50
Hazel Park, Mich. .	11-12	3,850-4,600	5,750	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	16	45.5v	51.4	7-3145	1031	47
Helena, Ark.	. .-. .	2,240-2,240	3,744	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	30.5	39.8	6-2924	1272	47
Helena, Mont.	19-0	3,810-3,858	4,458	48-8	1-N	Y-C	33	67.2	80.4	6-2791	1143	42
Henderson, Ky. . . .	31-0	2,222-2,822	3,300	72-24	..-Y	Y-F	21	68.2	80.0	6-2861	883	49
Henderson, N. C. . .	11-20	2,700-2,880	3,600	84-24	5-Y	Y-C	55	32.7v	36.2	5-2305	830	50
Hialeah, Fla.	19-0	3,157-3,444	5,400	72-24	1-N	Y-C	34	61.6	83.5	6-2692	914	51
Hibbing, Minn. . . .	39-0	2,868-3,108	3,960	40-. .	1-Y	Y-..	137	124.2	134.1	6-2696	1079	52
Hickory, N. C. . . .	. .-. .	2,310-2,700	. . . .	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	60.2v	71.2	5-2005	623	51
Highland Park, Ill. .	. .-. .	3,264-4,056	6,000	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	62.5	67.0	5-2472	912	32
Highland Park, Tex.	27-0	3,330-3,420	. . . .	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	0	85.8	109.4	19-note 1		
Hillside tp, N. J. . .	36-0	3,200-4,000	5,700	56-10	1-Y	Y-F	28	146.7	159.2	C-note 2		
Hingham t, Mass. .	26-58	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	70-. .	1-Y	Y-F	88	. . .	. . .	5-B-note 3		
Hobart, Ind.	3-18	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	0-N	Y-C	0	. . .	. . .	7-3286	1093	37
Hobbs, N. M.	5-25	3,225-3,600	4,800	84-24	0-N	Y-F	0	18.3	28.0	7-3310	1049	51
Holland, Mich. . . .	12-21	3,246-3,655	. . . .	72-24	1-Y	N-C	68	47.7v	69.1	6-2517	813	49
Hollywood, Fla. . . .	30-0	2,940-. . . .	5,400	84-24	1-Y	Y-N	62	97.8	110.0	5-2195	573	51
Homewood, Ala. . .	11-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	4-Y	Y-F	28	. . .	. . .	3-1478	383	48
Hopewell, Va.	17-0	2,760-2,892	3,882	84-24	2-Y	Y-C	65	45.2	64.7	6-2607	1047	51
Hopkinsville, Ky. . .	14-16	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	1-N	Y-N	0	. . .	. . .	6-2515	760	49
Hoquiam, Wash. . .	20-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	0-N	Y-F	38	. . .	. . .	5-2385	723	34
Hornell, N. Y.	16-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-10	1-Y	Y-C	44	. . .	. . .	5-2142	835	37
Houma, La.	. .-. .	2,100-2,100	2,400	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	19.2v	25.7	not available		
Hudson, N. Y.	0-240	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	0-N	Y-F	55	0.3v	21.5	5-2263	925	42
Huntington, Ind. . . .	27-0	3,120-3,120	3,840	72-24	..-Y	Y-C	34	. . .	. . .	6-2954	971	42
Huntsville, Ala. . . .	26-0	2,507-2,639	4,890	84-24	1-N	Y-..	0	67.3	82.4	7-3067	1044	49
Huron, S. D.	6-39	. . . .-. . . .	4,020	72-24	..-N	Y-C	0	. . .	. . .	7-3449	1330	45
Hyattsville, Md. . .	. .-. .	3,200-3,300	3,500	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	17.0	31.0	5-2180	867	51
Idaho Falls, Idaho. .	28-0	3,240-3,465	4,500	72-24	2-Y	Y-C	0	114.2	189.5	6-2723	851	48

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Independence, Kan.	13-0	$2,670-2,736	$4,392	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	$35.9	$38.5	6-2624	924	48
Inkster, Mich.	12-16	4,290-4,568	6,300	84-24	1-N	Y-N	0	46.9	59.7	7-3237	1034	31
Ironton, Ohio	..-..	2,952-3,162	4,368	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	42.9v	46.7	6-2666	1099	50
Ironwood, Mich.	15-25	2,724-2,964	4,200	65-24	0-N	Y-Y	64	43.7v	47.8	6-2841	1036	27
Jacksonville, Ill.	13-4	2,940-3,000	3,600	72-24	..-Y	N-C	0	39.6	42.3	7-3006	1066	41
Jamestown, N. D.	1-22	....-....	2,760	..-..	0-N	N-Y	0	7.4v	11.7	8-3592	1315	41
Janesville, Wis.	31-0	3,672-3,876	5,484	72-24	2-Y	Y-C	80	117.9	126.9	5-2253	968	48
Jeannette, Pa.	6-24	3,324-3,576	3,972	72-9	2-Y	Y-F	71	24.1v	38.6	5-note 3		
Jeffersonville, Ind.	18-0	2,850-3,000	3,500	72-24	0-N	Y-N	0	54.5	60.8	5-2379	782	40
Jennings, Mo.	10-24	....-....	....	76-24	..-Y	Y-..	0	...	...	9-note 3		
Johnson City, N. Y.	29-0	2,980-3,100	4,750	84-Y	..-Y	Y-C	94	92.1	95.2	4-1965	799	38
Johnstown, N. Y.	17-6	2,860-3,016	3,870	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	51	53.2v	59.1	5-1953	783	41
Jonesboro, Ark.	13-13	....-....	....	72-12	0-N	N-N	0	...	...	5-2302	836	47
Junction City, Kan.	11-0	2,640-2,820	3,780	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	31.5	34.7	6-2939	1085	42
Kearney, Neb.	3-47	....-....	....	84-24	0-N	Y-F	0	91.0v	9.4	6-2851	905	41
Keene, N. H.	13-51	....-....	....	84-24	..-Y	Y-C	56	...	...	A1-note 4		
Kenmore, N. Y.	8-100	....-....	....	48-..	0-Y	Y-N	50	...	...	4-1903	761	31
Kennewick, Wash.	6-21	3,600-3,780	4,800	72-24	0-Y	Y-F	0	20.1v	30.7	6-2812	877	51
Kent, Ohio	6-21	3,690-3,690	4,080	72-24	0-N	Y-C	...	26.5v	35.2	5-2202	676	48
Kewanee, Ill.	15-8	3,300-3,300	3,360	72-24	1-Y	Y-F	0	39.5v	45.8	7-3414	1276	42
Kingsport, Tenn.	18-3	2,700-3,465	....	84-24	2-N	Y-C	0	59.7v	65.5	5-2192	883	49
Kingston, Pa.	..-60	....-....	....	56-..	3-Y	Y-F	135	...	...	7-note 3		
Kingsville, Tex.	6-..	....-....	....	120-48	1-Y	Y-F	0	...	...	24-note 1		
Kinston, N. C.	21-0	2,280-3,288	4,800	84-24	0-Y	Y-N	93	58.4	81.6	5-2327	765	52
Kirksville, Mo.	6-4	....-....	....	84-24	0-Y	N-F	0	...	...	7-note 3		
Kirkwood, Mo.	17-0	3,025-3,252	4,320	84-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	54.8	59.2	6-note 3		
Klamath Falls, Ore.	24-15	3,270-3,480	....	72-24	2-N	Y-N	28	79.0v	97.5	5-2367	778	36
Laconia, N. H.	15-68	2,903-2,968	4,000	72-24	0-N	Y-F	71	60.1v	81.0	A1-note 4		
La Grange, Ill.	5-18	3,513-4,145	6,600	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	16.3v	19.5	5-2452	942	51
Lakewood tp, N. J.	1-79	2,700-2,700	....	56-..	0-N	..-F	50	2.7	32.7	F-note 2		
Lake Worth, Fla.	16-5	2,760-3,060	5,400	72-24	..-Y	Y-C	0	101.8	109.3	7-3042	1093	49
Lamesa, Tex.	1-22	3,600-3,600	....	..-..	0-N	N-F	0	4.6v	6.7	29-note 1		
Lancaster, Ohio	17-0	3,300-3,600	4,500	72-24	0-N	Y-C	59	57.9	63.8	6-2672	1136	50
Lansdowne, Pa.	0-170	....-....	....	..-..	0-N	Y-F	0	...	5.1	5-2168	818	47
La Porte, Ind.	31-0	3,660-4,160	4,620	72-24	2-N	N-F	39	107.3	125.5	5-2120	711	40
Laramie, Wyo.	..-..	2,940-3,840	4,440	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	60.2	60.2	6-2536	1012	51
La Salle, Ill.	2-12	....-....	....	..-..	0-N	Y-C	0	...	...	7-3324	1270	49
Las Cruces, N. M.	..-..	....-....	2,760	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	11.9v	12.3	7-3436	1190	42
Las Vegas, Nev.	49-24	3,366-4,092	....	72-24	1-N	Y-C	0	165.8v	231.0	6-2949	1048	49
Latrobe, Pa.	1-..	....-....	....	..-..	0-N	Y-F	0	2.9	12.6	8-note 3		
Lawrence, Kan.	..-..	2,730-2,940	3,910	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	65.2	75.2	5-2276	743	38
Leavenworth, Kan.	18-0	2,640-2,640	3,780	84-10	1-N	Y-F	0	...	...	5-2479	867	44
Leominster, Mass.	..-..	3,150-3,150	4,450	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	129.7v	158.6	4-B-note 3		
Lewiston, Idaho	23-10	3,180-3,420	4,920	78-24	0-Y	Y-N	47	75.3	101.2	5-2060	642	40
Lewistown, Pa.	0-120	....-....	....	..-..	0-N	Y-F	0	0.3v	9.1	6-note 3		
Lexington t, Mass.	31-17	....-....	....	61-10	2-Y	Y-F	146	...	...	5-B-note 3		
Lexington, N. C.	14-20	....-....	....	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	78	...	...	6-2526	950	50
Livonia, Mich.	14-40	4,004-4,420	5,564	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	0	...	...	not graded		
Lock Haven, Pa.	6-375	....-....	....	..-..	0-N	Y-F	0	...	...	5-note 3		
Lodi, Calif.	20-15	3,630-4,296	5,634	63-10	1-N	Y-N	0	65.3v	71.2	5-2046	825	49
Logan, Utah	24-11	2,640-3,060	3,900	72-10	1-Y	Y-C	0	71.4	77.9	5-2366	708	52
Logansport, Ind.	46-0	....-....	....	72-24	0-Y	Y-F	86	...	...	5-2284	727	48
Long Beach, N. Y.	..-..	3,234-4,524	....	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	114.8	130.9	6-2788	949	33
Long Beach, N. J.	16-3	....-....	....	84-24	0-N	Y-F	90	...	...	D-note 2		
Longview, Tex.	26-0	3,060-3,180	4,800	..-24	0-Y	Y-C	18	80.9	91.1	22-note 1		

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Longview, Wash.	22-0	$3,640-4,039	$5,481	66-24	2-Y	Y-N	31	$84.2	. . .	4-1963	673	46
Lufkin, Tex.	25-3	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-10	1-Y	Y-N	36	. . .	. . .	20-note 1		
Lynbrook, N. Y.	0-200	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	0-N	Y-F	53	. . .	$16.1	5-2181	874	33
McAlester, Okla.	21-0	2,280-2,280	3,600	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	17	43.7	46.7	6-3046	898	50
McAllen, Tex.	. .-. .	3,030-3,300	4,910	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	33.5v	50.0	24-note 1		
McKees Rocks, Pa.	10-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-10	0-Y	..-..	0	. . .	. . .	6-2667	956	31
Macomb, Ill.	8-6	2,442-2,442	2,727	84-24	1-Y	Y-F	0	. . .	. . .	7-3317	1117	38
Madera, Calif.	. .-25	3,300-3,600	4,620	48-24	..-Y	Y-C	38	27.7v	32.1	5-2375	922	47
Madison, N. J.	4-65	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	70-10	0-Y	Y-N	0	6.2v	13.4	D-note 2		
Madisonville, Ky.	. .-. .	2,287-2,564	2,710	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	23.2v	26.2	6-2520	752	50
Mahanoy City, Pa.	0-250†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	0-..	..-F	26	1.2v	14.3	6-note 3		
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	0-300†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	0-N	Y-N	67	4.6v	25.3	4-1979	747	37
Manhattan, Kan.	13-4	2,460-3,000	4,080	84-24	0-Y	N-C	0	49.4v	67.3	6-2872	940	50
Manhattan Bch., Cal.	13-15	4,290-4,500	6,300	72-24	0-N	Y-N	0	43.4v	71.2	6-2897	798	32
Mankato, Minn.	28-7	3,225-3,483	5,400	72-24	1-N	Y-N	17	. . .	. . .	5-2440	716	50
Maple Heights, Ohio	. .-20	3,700-4,300	. . . .	48-8	1-N	Y-..	0	7.6	30.1	not available		
Maplewood, Mo.	11-0	3,452-3,452	. . . .	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	0	. . .	. . .	6-note 3		
Marblehead t, Mass.	. .-. .	3,510-3,510	. . . .	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	97.1	105.2	5-B-note 3		
Marietta, Ga.	30-0	2,850-3,000	4,500	72-24	1-N	Y-C	. . .	63.6	87.1	6-2729	1193	47
Marietta, Ohio	16-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	0-N	Y-C	27	. . .	. . .	7-3072	1128	52
Marinette, Wis.	17-0	2,784-3,072	3,924	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	84	51.8	56.8	6-2899	905	46
Marion, Ill.	4-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	1-Y	Y-C	0	. . .	. . .	8-3640	1218	43
Marlborough, Mass.	16-40	3,100-3,300	4,100	70-10	0-Y	Y-F	74	66.1	75.1	4-B-note 3		
Marquette, Mich.	23-0	2,880-3,120	4,140	72-24	0-N	Y-C	40	79.7v	86.9	6-2855	954	38
Marshall, Tex.	24-0	2,220-. . . .	3,600	84-24	0-N	Y-C	0	57.7	75.6	24-note 1		
Marshalltown, Iowa.	17-20	2,025-3,240	. . . .	72-24	0-Y	..-F	0	58.3v	64.2	5-2450	850	51
Marshfield, Wis.	17-10	3,000-3,160	. . . .	72-24	0-Y	Y-F	0	55.1	57.5	6-2817	1049	43
Martinsburg, W. Va.	14-20	2,540-2,540	3,148	72-24	0-N	Y-F	0	36.5	41.1	6-2525	792	27
Martinsville, Va.	18-35	2,520-2,760	4,020	84-24	1-Y	Y-C	0	49.5v	67.8	7-3259	985	50
Massena, N. Y.	4-60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-8	0-N	Y-F	12	. . .	. . .	6-2760	1111	40
Mattoon, Ill.	18-0	3,333-4,260	4,260	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	56.2	61.4	6-2702	862	51
Maywood, Calif.	9-0	3,506-4,101	5,094	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	39.4	42.7	7-3156	900	47
Meadville, Pa.	21-75	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-24	0-Y	Y-C	88	. . .	. . .	5-note 3		
Medford, Ore.	25-18	3,600-3,960	5,460	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	50	81.1v	82.3	5-2133	816	33
Melrose Park, Ill.	14-8	3,600-3,600	4,640	72-24	0-Y	N-N	0	21.4	23.7	6-3081	1156	51
Menasha, Wis.	14-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	4-Y	Y-N	0	. . .	. . .	6-2770	1024	39
Menlo Park, Calif.	48-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	68-24	1-Y	Y-N	0	. . .	. . .	4-1904	363	42
Menominee, Mich.	16-0	2,745-2,880	3,480	72-24	0-N	Y-C	71	46.2	52.6	6-2768	699	28
Merced, Calif.	25-6	3,450-4,092	5,700	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	25	68.5v	72.8	5-2306	914	48
Mercedes, Tex.	. .-. .	2,100-2,100	. . . .	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	4.6v	6.4	28-note 1		
Mesa, Ariz.	22-12	3,072-3,432	. . . .	84-24	1-Y	Y-C	35	40.2v	41.3	6-2602	752	51
Methuen t, Mass.	41-8	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	0-Y	Y-F	103	. . .	. . .	4-B-note 3		
Mexico, Mo.	9-5	2,700-3,000	3,900	84-24	1-Y	Y-F	0	23.9v	27.5	7-note 3		
Miami, Okla.	19-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	1-Y	Y-C	0	. . .	. . .	6-2914	1152	50
Middlesborough, Ky.	9-42	2,400-2,400	3,265	. .-. .	1-Y	N-F	0	19.9	21.3	7-3387	1274	48
Middleborot, Mass.	13-54	. . . .-. . . .	3,715	70-10	0-Y	Y-N	52	. . .	. . .	5-B-note 3		
Middletown, N. Y.	. .-. .	3,050-3,500	4,800	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	. . .	. . .	4-1829	703	37
Midland, Mich.	17-. .	4,000-4,460	6,750	72-24	0-Y	N-N	0	74.5	80.6	7-3080	1048	49
Midland, Tex.	34-10	3,390-3,744	6,000	84-24	1-Y	Y-C	0	101.0	111.0	26-note 1		
Midwest City, Okla.	9-12	2,880-2,700	. . . .	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	25.5v	30.5	6-2934	1128	49
Milford t, Mass.	22-40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	70-10	0-Y	Y-N	59	. . .	. . .	5-C-note 3		
Millburn tp, N. J.	18-40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	63-10	..-Y	Y-F	53	. . .	. . .	B-note 2		
Millville, N. J.	3-46	. . . .-3,224	. . . .	56-24	0-N	Y-F	41	15.8v	21.4	E-note 2		
Milton t, Mass.	47-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	0-Y	Y-N	. . .	. . .	. . .	4-B-note 3		
Mineola, N. Y.	0-120	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	0-N	Y-N	0	. . .	. . .	6-2822	892	34

Table XV—Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Minot, N. D.	21-75	$2,952-3,264	$4,920	72-24	1-N	Y-C	0	$68.3	$75.4	6-2690	1036	49
Mission, Tex.	2-28	4,400-4,400	....	84-24	..-N	Y-F	0	5.4v	12.2	29-note 1		
Missoula, Mont.	24-1	3,840-3,840	5,100	56-..	1-Y	N-..	24	95.9	101.7	6-2813	1266	45
Mitchell, S. D.	8-28	2,520-2,583	3,024	72-24	0-N	Y-F	0	21.1v	27.4	7-3143	954	26
Moberly, Mo.	19-0	2,400-2,446	4,301	84-24	6-Y	Y-C	0	45.0	51.1	6-note 3		
Modesto, Calif.	35-14	3,216-3,900	6,516	72-11	2-Y	Y-C	97	136.5	149.7	3-1465	419	42
Monessen, Pa.	..-..	....-3,560	....	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	13.0	22.0	6-note 3		
Monmouth, Ill.	6-60	2,520-2,520	2,880	72-24	Y-Y	Y-N	0	16.6v	19.7	7-3152	934	41
Monroe, Mich.	34-0	3,759-3,969	4,962	74-24	1-N	Y-F	74	129.4	138.0	5-2162	603	51
Monroe, N. C.	10-4	2,190-2,736	3,700	84-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	25.4v	29.7	6-2618	1053	50
Monrovia, Calif.	19-6	....-....	....	67-24	2-N	Y-N	0	...	...	5-2458	811	37
Montebello, Calif.	30-0	3,276-3,466	4,836	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	105.0v	127.9	6-2595	738	39
Monterey, Calif.	34-10	3,450-4,032	6,108	70-24	1-Y	Y-N	91	130.0v	151.2	5-2338	936	35
Monterey Park, Cal.	20-..	3,108-3,732	5,172	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	0	66.0	71.9	6-2629	...	34
Moorhead, Minn.	11-6	....-....	....	84-24	0-Y	Y-N	35	...	...	6-2832	1068	49
Morristown, N. J.	15-200	....-....	....	60-10	0-Y	Y-F	78	...	...	C-note 2		
Morristown, Tenn.	..-..	2,280-2,340	2,280	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	14.8v	15.4	6-2837	1123	38
Moscow, Idaho	..-..	....-....	3,836	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	3.8	30.8	6-2675	890	36
Moultrie, Ga.	20-0	2,633-2,665	4,030	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	38	50.7	59.2	5-2136	721	49
Moundsville, W. Va.	8-0	....-....	....	72-24	0-Y	Y-F	38	...	...	6-2990	1140	24
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	23-25	3,795-4,095	5,100	64-24	2-Y	Y-N	73	78.7v	92.0	6-2882	920	29
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	2-16	2,743-2,743	....	..-..	0-N	Y-C	18	15.1v	17.3	7-3305	1149	29
Mount Vernon, Ill.	10-8	2,906-3,253	3,722	81-24	0-N	Y-N	0	29.5v	...	7-3250	1255	50
Mount Vernon, Ohio	13-..	....-....	....	72-24	1-N	N-C	0	...	...	6-2819	1031	49
Muscatine, Iowa	21-0	2,975-2,166	3,920	76-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	67.0	79.7	5-2433	908	49
Muskegon Hts., Mich.	15-15	3,800-4,000	5,375	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	38	57.5v	67.2	6-2658	866	30
Nacogdoches, Tex.	..-..	2,280-2,520	3,600	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	21.8v	26.4	30-note 1		
Nampa, Idaho	19-0	3,048-3,168	4,920	72-10	1-Y	..-N	48	63.3v	67.5	6-2863	521	47
Napa, Calif.	22-9	3,663-3,960	7,200	72-24	2-Y	Y-N	78	86.3v	105.0	3-1313	372	51
Natick t, Mass.	38-0	....-....	....	56-10	1-N	Y-N	112	...	...	4-B-note 3		
National City, Calif.	18-0	3,306-3,924	5,520	67-24	0-N	N-N	0	68.9	71.6	6-2816	897	52
Naugatuck, Conn.	16-6	3,360-3,360	4,300	56-..	0-N	Y-F	61	50.0v	60.9	6-C-note 3		
Needham t, Mass.	35-18	3,300-3,600	....	56-10	0-Y	Y-F	164	135.8v	186.1	4-B-note 3		
Neenah, Wis.	19-0	3,330-3,756	5,520	72-24	2-Y	Y-N	0	75.9v	79.3	6-2628	962	37
Newark, N. Y.	..-..	3,300-3,300	....	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	5.1v	9.6	5-2411	913	37
New Bern, N. C.	7-120	2,730-3,000	....	..-24	..-N	Y-F	95	28.4v	61.4	5-2496	829	49
New Braunfels, Tex.	13-60	....-....	....	72-24	2-N	Y-F	0	...	...	15-note 1		
Newburyport, Mass.	21-32	2,912-2,912	....	48-10	..-Y	Y-F	55	62.3v	73.2	6-C-note 3		
New Castle, Ind.	19-15	2,870-3,060	4,140	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	89	59.7	...	6-2814	1029	38
New Philadelphia, O	9-15	....-....	....	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	...	...	6-2666	943	49
Newport Bch., Cal.	22-30	3,300-3,900	5,256	72-24	2-N	Y-N	0	83.6v	105.8	6-2545	693	31
Newton, Iowa	10-6	3,090-3,300	4,020	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	30.1v	34.3	6-2762	1074	41
Newton, Kan.	14-0	....-3,204	4,320	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	...	...	6-2766	865	51
Niles, Mich.	19-0	3,625-3,975	5,275	72-24	2-N	Y-F	0	71.8	79.8	6-2730	897	49
Niles, Ohio	17-0	....-....	....	63-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	...	...	5-2308	960	47
Norfolk, Neb.	..-..	2,460-2,580	3,180	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	36.0v	40.3	6-2689	781	52
North Adams, Mass.	33-0	2,900-3,400	4,450	63-10	0-Y	Y-F	65	115.9	142.0	4-B-note 3		
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	34-16	3,380-3,380	4,675	56-10	2-N	Y-F	108	57.9v	67.4	5-B-note 3		
Northbridge t, Mass.	0-60	....-....	....	..-..	0-Y	Y-N	75	...	...	8-D-note 3		
North Miami, Fla.	9-0	3,432-....	....	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	28.4	38.9	7-3313	1079	49
N. Plainfield, N. J.	..-..	3,300-3,800	5,000	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	59.0v	61.0	D-note 2		
North Platte, Neb.	11-24	....-....	....	84-24	0-Y	Y-..	0	...	...	6-2994	1149	51
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	30-400	....-....	....	56-10	0-Y	Y-C	167	...	...	6-2596	1027	51
Norwich, Conn.	51-6	2,784-3,308	4,400	56-..	1-Y	Y-F	99	172.7v	190.9	4-B-note 3		
Ocala, Fla.	15-0	2,490-2,760	3,600	84-24	0-..	Y-F	0	39.3v	51.1	6-2559	841	52

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Oceanside, Calif.	11-10	$3,120-3,780	....	72-24	0-N	Y-N	0	$39.7v	$52.2	5-2372	823	48
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	27-0	2,550-2,950	$3,950	72-24	1-Y	Y-F	63	80.9	85.9	5-2474	846	40
Okmulgee, Okla.	..-..	2,208-2,340	3,000	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	...	...	6-2881	1238	46
Olean, N. Y.	27-0	3,170-3,350	4,040	60-10	1-Y	Y-F	61	87.3	94.0	4-1713	634	39
Olympia, Wash.	20-0	3,540-3,540	4,860	70-24	2-N	Y-N	51	74.8	82.9	4-1826	709	49
Oneida, N. Y.	15-55	3,000-3,295	4,133	84-24	2-N	Y-F	68	52.8	61.6	4-1859	619	39
Oneonta, N. Y.	10-22	3,200-3,440	4,250	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	57	35.3v	39.8	4-1854	724	41
Ontario, Calif.	23-47	3,440-4,070	4,740	72-24	1-Y	Y-F	2	74.3	96.4	6-2372	823	48
Opelika, Ala.	11-0	....-....	....	84-24	0-Y	Y-F	0	...	...	6-2642	977	51
Opelousas, La.	..-..	2,160-2,580	....	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	16.8	76.8	not available		
Orange, Calif.	8-15	....-....	....	72-24	0-Y	Y-..	10	...	...	6-2978	948	52
Orangeburg, S. C.	16-6	2,520-2,835	5,000	84-24	1-Y	Y-C	93	51.4v	66.6	5-2138	699	50
Oskaloosa, Iowa	10-6	3,000-3,120	3,480	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	32.9v	35.7	6-2827	960	40
Ossining, N. Y.	0-480	....-....	....	..-..	0-N	Y-C	0	...	...	5-2307	879	37
Oswego, N. Y.	41-0	....-....	....	60-10	1-Y	Y-F	86	...	...	5-2087	834	39
Ottawa, Ill.	13-10	3,600-3,600	4,176	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	...	57.3v	52.7	6-2841	1155	39
Ottawa, Kan.	9-7	2,700-3,000	3,600	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	25.6v	29.5	6-2987	1177	51
Owatonna, Minn.	6-29	2,940-3,240	3,840	72-24	1-N	Y-C	20	...	...	7-3152	1048	48
Owosso, Mich.	25-0	3,230-3,366	3,840	72-24	0-Y	Y-..	58	80.0	92.2	5-2418	784	28
Oxnard, Calif.	35-16	3,324-3,780	5,376	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	0	69.7v	78.1	5-2425	673	51
Painesville, Ohio	17-10	3,816-4,104	5,148	63-24	0-..	Y-C	0	71.9	77.7	5-2232	645	48
Palestine, Tex.	13-0	2,250-2,460	2,700	72-24	1-N	Y-N	0	29.1	...	22-note 1		
Pampa, Tex.	15-8	2,880-3,120	4,200	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	0	38.2v	44.3	24-note 1		
Paris, Tex.	25-0	2,190-2,220	4,000	84-24	1-N	Y-C	0	62.6	79.3	21-note 1		
Park Ridge, Ill.	6-20	3,300-4,500	....	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	12	28.9v	35.7	5-2165	825	51
Parsons, Kan.	17-0	2,783-2,820	3,510	84-34	0-Y	Y-C	0	45.9	51.9	5-2276	745	40
Pasadena, Tex.	0-60	....-....	....	..-..	0-Y	Y-F	0	...	...	37-note 1		
Pascagoula, Miss.	..-..	2,520-2,520	3,070	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	22.7	...	6-2826	952	47
Pasco, Wash.	7-21	3,840-3,840	4,920	78-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	30.0v	35.1	6-2737	855	47
Peabody, Mass.	55-9	....-....	....	48-10	..-Y	Y-F	109	...	...	5-B-note 3		
Peekskill, N. Y.	22-600	....-....	....	62-10	..-Y	Y-F	104	...	...	5-2069	776	37
Pekin, Ill.	12-0	3,606-3,756	....	84-24	0-N	N-N	0	43.1	44.9	6-2899	1244	38
Pendleton, Ore.	13-44	3,240-3,840	4,800	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	27	47.7v	51.0	5-2320	854	33
Peru, Ind.	28-0	3,420-3,420	4,440	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	37	90.3	99.2	5-2174	770	41
Petaluma, Calif.	16-8	3,360-3,840	5,400	78-24	1-Y	Y-N	57	45.1v	127.8	3-1459	422	52
Phenix City, Ala.	10-2	....-....	....	84-24	0-N	Y-N	0	...	...	7-3101	1008	51
Phillipsburg, N. J.	0-60	....-....	....	..-..	0-N	Y-F	75	...	...	E-note 2		
Phoenixville, Pa.	..-..	....-....	....	..-..	0-N	Y-F	59	...	9.3	5-2068	839	50
Piedmont, Calif.	22-0	3,660-4,200	6,000	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	53	97.2	105.1	3-1474	421	50
Piqua, Ohio	17-17	3,540-4,092	4,440	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	63	65.2	75.8	5-2165	883	26
Pittsburg, Calif.	12-11	....-....	....	56-..	1-N	Y-C	67	...	...	5-2032	786	46
Pittsburg, Kan.	22-0	2,484-2,808	4,164	84-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	57.0	61.2	6-2971	1164	50
Pittston, Pa.	8-75	....-....	....	60-12	0-Y	N-F	30	...	...	6-note 3		
Plains tp, Pa.	0-..	....-....	....	..-..	0-Y	N-N	0	...	...	8-note 3		
Plainview, Tex.	17-0	2,412-2,664	3,600	72-24	1-Y	Y-F	0	42.6	51.4	25-note 1		
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	16-68	2,800-3,150	4,250	72-24	0-Y	Y-F	36	48.5v	60.8	5-2362	966	40
Plymouth t, Mass.	26-45	....-....	....	56-..	0-Y	Y-F	84	...	...	5-B-note 3		
Plymouth, Pa.	3-105	2,749-2,749	....	72-24	0-N	Y-F	33	7.9	9.0	7-note 3		
Ponca City, Okla.	21-0	2,640-3,000	4,620	72-10	0-N	Y-F	0	63.4	72.7	6-2943	1012	50
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	15-0	....-....	....	84-24	..-Y	Y-N	0	...	...	7-note 3		
Port Angeles, Wash.	11-15	3,600-3,960	4,680	63-24	4-Y	Y-C	26	47.6v	57.5	5-2339	913	40
Port Chester, N. Y.	6-390	3,670-4,048	....	60-10	1-N	Y-N	96	33.5	72.9	5-2147	872	37
Portsmouth, N. H.	19-45	3,413-3,413	4,200	76-24	0-Y	Y-F	77	69.7	77.7	6-2944	1053	50
Pottstown, Pa.	6-4	....-....	....	72-12	0-N	Y-F	79	5.2v	32.8	5-2493	933	49
Pottsville, Pa.	3-5	....-....	4,164	..-..	1-Y	Y-F	57	4.0v	33.4	5-note 3		

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Prichard, Ala. . . .	13-0	....-....	....	78-24	1-Y	Y-F	...	...	...	7-3234	1000	49
Princeton, N. J. . .	..-150	....-....	....	..-..	..-..	Y-C	26	$ 4.5v	$19.0	D-note 2		
Pullman, Wash. . . .	0-18	....-....	....	..-..	..-Y	Y-N	0	4.4v	6.4	6-2654	962	52
Puyallup, Wash. . .	10-21	$3,360-3,900	$4,800	72-24	1-N	Y-N	0	42.4v	45.7	5-2386	907	34
Rahway, N. J.	35-20	3,300-4,000	5,300	56-10	1-N	Y-N	68	142.4v	153.0	B-note 2		
Raritan tp, N. J. . .	10-175	....-....	....	48-..	..-N	Y-F	0	...	...	D-note 2		
Reading t, Mass. . .	16-49	3,208-3,408	....	70-10	0-N	Y-F	110	59.8v	96.4	5-B-note 3		
Redding, Calif. . . .	16-50	3,538-3,816	5,400	72-24	1-N	N-F	66	52.2	88.7	4-1879	511	39
Redlands, Calif. . .	17-9	3,096-3,864	5,400	72-24	1-N	Y-N	0	55.5v	83.8	5-2142	637	37
Red Wing, Minn. . .	11-30	3,152-3,152	3,893	84-24	0-Y	N-C	37	36.8v	41.3	4-not graded		
Redisville, N. C. . .	4-..	2,100-3,060	....	78-24	0-N	Y-C	0	11.6v	16.0	7-3153	1187	51
Renton, Wash.	20-19	3,936-4,188	4,920	56-24	0-..	Y-N	0	83.5v	93.7	5-2442	801	48
Richfield, Minn. . .	..-..	3,432-4,164	4,872	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	14.8v	18.2			
Richmond, Ky. . . .	7-13	2,260-2,260	2,400	72-24	1-Y	N-N	0	14.4v	16.2	7-3131	1076	48
Richmond Hts., Mo.	11-..	3,120-3,420	4,260	84-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	37.4	40.9	6-note 3		
Ridgefield Park, N.J.	0-120	....-....	....	..-..	0-N	N-N	49	8.6v	30.5	C-note 2		
Ridgewood, N. J. . .	24-36	....-....	....	84-24	1-N	Y-F	118	...	...	B-note 2		
River Forest, Ill. .	9-17	....-....	....	84-24	1-N	Y-N	0	...	...	6-2614	1006	45
River Rouge, Mich.	23-0	4,300-4,500	6,000	63-24	0-Y	Y-..	56	104.1	114.6	6-2959	1192	30
Rochester, N. H. . .	13-64	3,030-3,030	4,264	84-24	3-Y	Y-F	60	57.3v	60.3	A1-note 4		
Rock Hill, S. C. . . .	..-..	2,790-3,300	3,600	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	49.8	60.8	6-2722	1132	48
Rock Springs, Wyo.	4-6	3,000-3,600	3,900	56-..	1-Y	Y-F	35	15.7v	22.0	7-3313	1216	42
Rocky River, Ohio .	15-0	3,600-4,200	5,400	56-..	0-Y	Y-N	0	66.8	70.7	4-1712	508	48
Roselle, N. J.	14-26	3,140-3,850	5,400	56-10	1-Y	Y-N	0	54.0v	64.0	C-note 2		
Roseville, Mich. . .	7-12	4,000-4,145	5,500	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	38.6v	46.0	7-3180	1213	29
Ruston, La.	11-15	....-....	....	84-24	0-Y	Y-F	54	...	...	not available		
Rutland, Vt.	29-10	2,563-3,096	4,916	76-24	..-Y	Y-C	72	95.8v	107.2	4-B-note 3		
Rye, N. Y.	9-220	....-....	....	72-10	4-..	Y-N	0	...	...	5-2071	693	37
Saco, Me.	..-..	2,600-3,000	3,500	..-..	..-..	..-.	...	25.6v	...	6-C-note 3		
St. Augustine, Fla. .	17-0	2,820-2,892	4,080	76-24	..-Y	Y-F	0	43.7	48.4	5-2300	698	45
St. Charles, Mo. . .	6-20	2,880-2,940	3,300	84-24	0-N	N-N	0	17.9v	22.3	7-note 3		
St. Clair Shrs., Mich.	..-..	3,875-4,250	5,610	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	127.0v	145.8	7-3426	1050	28
St. Joseph, Mich. . .	17-4	3,366-3,696	5,796	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	57.2	61.7	6-2849	904	32
St. Louis Prk, Minn.	15-15	3,880-4,192	5,308	65-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	53.4	59.4	11-2996	1003	30
Salinas, Calif.	21-17	3,558-4,092	6,384	72-24	0-N	Y-N	68	72.9v	95.4	5-2285	808	44
Salisbury, Md. . . .	19-0	2,600-3,120	5,200	48-8	..-Y	Y-F	0	51.4	69.0	5-2288	945	49
Salisbury, N. C. . .	37-10	2,356-3,292	4,899	72-10	3-Y	Y-N	89	79.9v	91.1	5-2138	618	49
San Benito, Tex. . .	4-30	2,520-2,760	3,300	72-12	..-Y	Y-C	0	8.8v	14.3	37-note 1		
San Bruno, Calif. . .	10-14	3,780-4,020	5,400	60-24	0-N	Y-N	0	41.4v	45.9	5-2354	796	45
San Buenaventura, Cal.	25-11	3,360-3,960	5,760	72-24	2-Y	Y-N	0	84.1	119.5	5-2220	492	42
San Carlos, Calif. .	15-14	3,812-3,812	5,700	60-24	1-N	Y-N	0	45.4v	50.3	5-2459	811	46
San Fernando, Cal. .	14-0	3,558-4,092	6,000	66-24	1-Y	Y-N	0	51.7	58.1			
Sanford, Fla.	..-..	2,544-2,880	4,072	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	37.9	46.3	6-2698	865	49
Sanford t, Me.	8-36	....-....	....	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	58	...	...	6-C-note 3		
Sanford, N. C.	4-32	2,400-2,400	....	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	69	15.0v	20.9	7-3065	1137	51
San Gabriel, Calif. .	22-..	3,516-4,224	6,300	69-24	1-Y	Y-N	0	78.9	92.1	6-2834	690	50
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	13-8	3,312-4,032	5,028	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	...	50.3v	59.8	6-2829	1114	44
San Marino, Calif. .	19-0	....-....	....	67-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	...	...	5-2282	755	46
San Pablo, Calif. . .	21-10	....-....	....	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	0	...	...	5-2455	459	40
San Rafael, Calif. .	18-15	3,600-4,260	5,400	84-24	..-N	N-N	45	76.3v	73.3	4-1844	694	47
Santa Clara, Calif. .	9-115	3,240-3,960	5,040	72-24	0-N	Y-F	107	30.1	38.4	5-2047	849	50
Santa Cruz, Calif. .	27-0	3,288-3,864	5,040	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	60	97.8	107.3	4-1733	578	51
Santa Maria, Calif. .	2-15	....-....	5,460	..-..	1-Y	Y-N	0	13.4v	16.7	6-2614	864	46
Santa Paula, Calif. .	..-..	....-....	5,760	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	7.1v	12.2	6-2749	932	51
Santa Rosa, Calif. .	27-0	3,186-4,092	6,756	72-24	2-Y	Y-N	93	99.8	137.6	4-1885	510	49

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	
Sapulpa, Okla.	17-0	$2,520-2,580	$3,180	72-24	..-Y	Y-C	12	$45.4	$55.2	6-2559 685 49
Sarasota, Fla.	19-12	2,748-3,048	4,728	72-24	1-N	Y-C	44	54.7v	69.9	6-2748 812 47
Saratoga Sprgs., N.Y.	32-0	....-....	....	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	96	...	...	5-2071 855 42
Saugus t, Mass. . . .	21-4	....-....	....	48-10	..-N	N-F	76	...	...	5-C-note 3
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich.	23-15	3,240-3,840	5,000	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	39	76.9v	87.3	6-2631 823 51
Scarsdale, N. Y. . .	26-..	3,814-4,572	6,782	61-10	..-..	Y-..	0	109.6	121.1	4-1755 598 36
Scottsbluff, Neb. . .	14-35	2,880-3,420	4,620	72-24	0-Y	Y-F	0	47.6	58.5	7-3268 1285 50
Selma, Ala.	25-0	....-....	....	84-24	0-N	N-F	0	...	...	5-2325 619 49
Seminole, Okla. . . .	9-5	2,520-2,520	3,000	84-24	..-Y	Y-F	0	22.1	26.6	7-3404 1262 51
Shawnee, Okla. . . .	28-0	2,341-2,614	3,840	72-12	0-Y	Y-C	0	70.2	80.3	6-2792 1129 46
Sheffield, Ala.	16-0	2,400-2,600	4,200	84-24	0-Y	Y-F	0	29.2	63.0	6-2897 831 51
Shelby, N. C.	10-10	2,766-2,766	3,604	84-24	0-N	Y-C	0	27.0v	39.9	7-3012 1070 51
Shelbyville, Ind. . .	13-7	3,000-3,240	4,240	72-24	1-Y	Y-F	53	44.2v	59.4	5-2352 758 40
Sheridan, Wyo. . . .	11-0	2,700-3,600	4,020	72-24	..-Y	N-N	0	40.2	42.5	8-3535 1500 51
Sherman, Tex. . . .	29-0	2,130-2,700	3,480	84-24	1-N	Y-F	55	67.6	79.0	17-note 1
Shorewood, Wis. . .	25-0	3,810-4,530	....	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	101.7	108.0	4-1856 718 52
Sidney, Ohio	13-0	3,600-3,600	4,260	72-24	..-Y	Y-C	0	44.4	53.3	5-2475 568 30
Sikeston, Mo.	2-12	....-....	....	84-24	..-N	Y-N	0	...	...	8-note 3
Skokie, Ill.	11-17	3,780-4,080	4,800	72-24	1-N	Y-F	0	35.9v	41.7	5-2160 751 49
Southbridge t, Mass.	19-33	2,850-3,300	....	70-10	0-Y	Y-C	66	22. v	32.1	4-B-note 3
S. Charleston, W. Va.	15-20	3,270-3,300	4,920	72-24	0-N	Y-F	0	48.5	56.1	6-2514 913 49
South Euclid, Ohio .	13-10	3,570-4,110	5,400	72-24	..-Y	Y-C	0	48.5v	65.0	5-2038 810 47
S. Milwaukee, Wis. .	..-..	4,128-4,488	....	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	...	...	6-2767 905 43
South Norfolk, Va. .	11-70	3,000-3,000	....	84-24	1-N	Y-N	0	35.5v	39.6	8-3826 1298 50
South Orange, N. J.	25-0	....-....	....	56-..	1-N	Y-..	4	...	...	D-note 2
S. Pasadena, Calif. .	21-0	3,360-4,032	6,396	66-24	1-Y	Y-F	0	75.6	80.7	4-1991 610 49
South Portland, Me.	25-115	2,701-2,864	4,055	77-24	2-Y	Y-N	185	79.7v	109.2	4-B-note 3
South River, N. J. .	0-70	....-....	....	..-..	..-Y	Y-N	35	2.3v	5.9	E-note 2
South St. Paul, Minn.	10-8	3,780-3,900	5,343	72-24	2-Y	N-..	0	38.1v	42.0	7-3033 1166 50
S. San Francisco, Cal.	25-12	3,660-4,020	6,300	60-24	0-N	Y-N	119	95.6v	116.6	4-1772 678 45
Springfield, Ore. . .	15-28	3,240-3,600	4,500	72-24	0-N	Y-C	0	48.0v	55.2	6-2749 832 35
State College, Pa. .	..-125	....-....	....	..-..	0-N	Y-C	0	...	4.0	not available
Statesville, N. C. . .	13-25	2,898-2,898	3,264	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	115	34.9v	54.2	5-2188 981 50
Staunton, Va.	..-..	2,960-2,820	2,880	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	14.3v	18.0	6-2729 948 49
Sterling, Ill.	9-14	2,940-3,090	3,780	84-24	..-Y	Y-C	26	29.8v	41.3	5-2347 802 36
Stevens Point, Wis.	17-0	3,191-3,436	4,032	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	42.2	67.3	6-2796 1090 41
Stillwater, Okla. . .	15-32	2,100-2,640	3,900	84-24	0-N	Y-F	0	49.0v	54.0	6-2824 728 34
Stoneham t, Mass. .	21-6	....-....	....	70-10	0-Y	Y-F	81	...	...	5-C-note 3
Stoughton t, Mass. .	8-22	....-....	....	56-10	..-Y	Y-N	132	...	...	5-C-note 3
Streator, Ill.	12-0	3,601-3,601	4,220	84-24	0-Y	Y-N	29	36.3v	48.9	7-3034 1285 37
Struthers, Ohio . . .	4-15	3,374-3,506	3,960	56-24	0-N	Y-C	25	18.0v	26.9	6-2651 1179 48
Suffolk, Va.	20-25	2,880-3,150	3,885	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	36	53.4	67.7	5-2343 794 50
Summit, N. J.	..-..	3,625-4,200	5,670	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	78.3v	104.5	C-note 2
Sumter, S. C.	..-..	2,940-2,940	4,080	..-..	..-..	..-..	...	42.0v	84.0	6-2795 820 52
Sunbury, Pa.	0-..	....-....	....	..-..	0-N	Y-C	37	...	...	5-note 3
Swampscott t, Mass.	..-0	....-....	....	63-10	0-N	Y-F	95	...	...	4-B-note 3
Sweetwater, Tex. . .	18-6	2,460-2,460	3,840	75-24	1-N	N-F	0	47.4v	56.2	19-note 1
Swissvale, Pa. . . .	7-75	....-....	....	84-24	1-..	Y-N	45	...	...	4-1950 649 24
Takoma, Park, Md.	6-45	2,640-3,000	5,000	63-10	0-N	Y-C	0	28.6v	56.2	4-1767 655 48
Talladega, Ala. . . .	4-10	2,400-2,400	....	84-24	0-Y	Y-F	0	8.9v	...	6-2739 1007 50
Texarkana, Ark. . .	22-0	....-....	....	72-24	0-N	Y-F	45	...	...	5-2380 832 49
Texarkana, Tex. . .	43-0	2,760-3,090	4,020	72-24	0-Y	Y-F	97	119.8	131.0	6-2748 1030 50
Texas City, Tex. . .	10-75	3,150-3,150	5,400	84-24	1-N	Y-F	0	25.0	40.4	38-note 1
Thomasville, Ga. . .	16-0	2,442-2,574	3,600	84-24	0-Y	Y-F	22	38.7	43.0	5-2419 804 51
Thomasville, N. C. .	25-12	2,400-2,820	3,840	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	45	40.6v	45.9	6-2578 801 49

Table XV—Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Tiffin, Ohio	20-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	50	. . .	. . .	4-1912	757	49
Tonawanda, N. Y.	23-175	$2,950-3,950	$4,650	72-10	0-N	Y-C	72	$91.6	$100.7	5-2282	641	24
Torrance, Calif.	40-10	3,624-4,236	6,516	72-24	1-Y	Y-F	0	128.2v	142.4	6-2688	889	36
Traverse City, Mich.	12-12	2,910-3,300	4,380	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	42	41.0v	48.3	6-2756	740	28
Trinidad, Colo.	13-0	2,556-2,832	3,600	84-24	..-Y	N-N	22	35.6	38.9	6-2794	1103	31
Troy, Ohio	11-10	3,648-4,320	4,632	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	34	37.9	49.2	6-2795	997	30
Tulare, Calif.	32-24	3,300-3,654	. . . .	72-24	1-N	Y-N	22	25.7v	30.5	4-1882	560	50
Tupelo, Miss.	14-1	2,280-2,280	2,760	84-24	0-Y	Y-F	0	25.7	32.3	7-3055	1141	47
Turtle Creek, Pa.	3-45	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	0-N	Y-F	40	. . .	. . .	5-2245	929	29
Twin Falls, Idaho	25-. .	2,880-3,192	4,260	70-24	1-Y	Y-N	0	74.9v	78.9	5-2392	806	52
Two Rivers, Wis.	15-. .	3,300-3,630	4,560	72-24	2-Y	Y-C	0	52.9	58.3	5-2287	852	40
Uniontown, Pa.	15-150	3,180-3,360	3,840	60-24	0-Y	Y-C	70	50.0	54.4	6-note 3		
University Hts., O.	16-0	3,375-4,200	6,000	72-24	1-Y	Y-..	0	. . .	. . .	4-1989	706	51
University Prk, Tex.	22-0	3,240-3,876	. . . .	84-24	1-Y	Y-N	0	82.5	86.9	19-note 1		
Urbana, Ill.	12-0	3,084-3,084	. . . .	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	39.7	56.0	6-2855	1229	40
Van Wert, Ohio	12-8	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	4-Y	Y-C	42	. . .	. . .	5-2146	770	51
Vernon, Tex.	9-22	2,505-2,640	3,900	84-24	0-Y	Y-F	. . .	23.1v	26.5	24-note 1		
Verona, N. J.	0-46	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	0-Y	Y-F	48	6.0v	13.0	D-note 2		
Victoria, Tex.	19-65	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	96-24	2-Y	Y-F	5	. . .	. . .	16-note 1		
Vincennes, Ind.	30-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	49	. . .	. . .	5-2335	812	40
Virginia, Minn.	34-0	3,060-3,060	4,200	45-. .	0-Y	Y-C	54	. . .	. . .	5-2415	754	52
Visalia, Calif.	14-6	3,288-3,648	5,688	72-10	1-N	Y-N	37	50.9	58.4	5-2254	670	37
Wabash, Ind.	15-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	..-Y	Y-N	26	. . .	. . .	7-3191	1188	39
Wakefield t, Mass.	25-23	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	70-10	1-Y	Y-F	102	. . .	. . .	5-B-note 3		
Walla Walla, Wash.	52-0	3,048-3,600	5,016	65-24	1-Y	Y-N	186	. . .	. . .	4-1760	644	51
Wallingford, Conn.	19-25	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	0-N	Y-F	38	. . .	. . .	7-D-note 3		
Washington, Ind.	15-0	2,520-2,880	3,600	72-24	..-Y	Y-C	31	39.2	61.2	6-2876	1042	41
Washington Ct. Hse., O.	8-20	3,078-3,168	3,744	72-24	0-N	Y-C	0	25.6v	28.5	7-3072	1002	50
Watertown, S. D.	15-0	2,580-2,880	3,720	72-24	1-N	N-N	0	41.7	54.0	7-3138	977	34
Watertown, Wis.	16-15	3,360-3,900	4,800	72-24	1-N	Y-F	49	61.1v	67.7	5-2361	891	51
Waterville, Me.	10-75	2,288-2,630	. . . .	84-10	0-N	Y-C	56	38.9v	45.8	4-B-note 3		
Watervliet, N. Y.	. .-. .	2,668-2,868	3,516	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	72.0	81.1	5-2049	770	30
Watsonville, Calif.	11-20	3,120-3,744	5,760	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	37	29.4v	48.4	5-2487	686	48
Waukesha, Wis.	34-0	3,804-4,152	5,700	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	0	139.6	147.7	5-2191	729	40
Waxahachie, Tex.	8-0	2,580-2,700	3,420	112-48	0-N	Y-F	0	20.6v	22.9	not available		
Waycross, Ga.	20-0	2,724-2,724	4,200	84-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	55.2	62.8	6-2783	998	49
Waynesboro, Pa.	3-550	2,600-2,860	3,875	. .-. .	0-N	Y-F	0	9.2	12.6	5-note 3		
Waynesboro, Va.	5-35	2,220-2,460	4,000	84-24	..-Y	Y-N	0	14.6v	23.0	7-3126	1152	49
Webster t, Mass.	0-56	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	0-N	N-..	76	. . .	. . .	6C-note 3		
Webster Groves, Mo.	15-0	3,000-3,420	. . . .	72-24	1-N	Y-N	0	. . .	62.8	6-note 3		
Weehawken tp, N. J.	59-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	0-Y	Y-F	43	. . .	. . .	C-note 2		
Weirton, W. Va.	6-150	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-10	1-N	Y-F	41	. . .	. . .	7-3170	1149	49
Wellesley t, Mass.	48-29	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	..-Y	Y-F	182	. . .	. . .	4-B-note 3		
Wenatchee, Wash.	21-0	3,480-3,720	5,160	64-24	1-0	Y-N	25	78.7	99.9	5-2453	948	50
Westbrook, Me.	6-74	2,938-2,938	. . . .	112-48	6-N	Y-F	35	19.0v	65.9	6-C-note 3		
Westfield, Mass.	45-8	3,132-3,132	4,320	48-. .	0-Y	Y-F	87	147.9	175.3	5-B-note 3		
Westfield, N. J.	22-25	3,400-4,200	6,200	56-10	..-Y	Y-F	41	80.6	88.5	C-note 2		
West Frankfort, Ill.	3-9	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-8	0-N	Y-C	0	. . .	. . .	8-3849	1490	46
West Lafayette, Ind.	11-. .	3,600-3,600	4,000	65-24	0-Y	N-N	0	. . .	37.6	6-2926	993	39
West Mifflin, Pa.	0-100	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	0-N	Y-N	0	. . .	. . .	6-2419	941	24
West Monroe, La.	. .-. .	2,240-2,240	3,016	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	17.0v	. . .	not available		
Westport t, Conn.	22-. .	3,267-4,207	5,345	56-. .	1-N	Y-N	0	81.1v	94.5	6-C-note 3		
W. Sprgfield t, Mass.	45	3,197-3,542	5,033	56-10	1-N	Y-F	66	162.0	182.7	5-B-note 3		
W. Univ. Pl. Tex.	. .-. .	3,300-3,300	. . . .	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	23.3v	33.6	30-note 1		
West Warwick t, R.I.	15-100	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-10	1-Y	Y-C	160	. . .	. . .	6-C-note 3		

Table XV—Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. Public Fire Alarm Boxes	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,		
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.		Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
Wethersfield t, Conn.	0-62	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	0-N	Y-F	1	. . .	$12.1	6-C-note 3		
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	21-0	$4,082-4,385	$5,585	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	7	. . .	. . .	5-2080	840	52
Whittier, Calif. . . .	32-0	3,486-4,164	6,300	72-24	1-Y	Y-N	0	$124.4	139.2	5-2325	715	48
Willimantic, Conn. .	17-35	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	15-Y	Y-N	81	. . .	. . .	6-C-note 3		
Wilmette, Ill.	15-1	3,900-4,080	6,050	76-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	57.5	60.4	5-2086	888	46
Wilson, N. C.	. .-. .	2,820-3,000	4,800	. .-. .	..-..	..-..	. . .	61.4v	71.1	5-2069	798	52
Winchester t, Mass.	30-15	2,962-3,796	4,928	56-10	0-N	Y-F	76	98.9v	115.7	4-B-note 3		
Winchester, Va. . .	8-200	2,330-2,700	. . . .	84-12	0-N	Y-F	0	19.9	33.6	7-3024	848	48
Winfield, Kan.	15-12	. . . .-. . . .	3,600	72-24	0-Y	Y-F	0	42.6	47.4	5-2391	683	40
Winnetka, Ill.	15-12	3,570-4,020	7,200	72-24	0-Y	Y-C	0	64.0v	111.4	4-1700	579	48
Winthrop t, Mass. .	20-30	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	0-Y	Y-F	75	. . .	. . .	4-B-note 3		
Wis. Rapids, Wis. .	17-0†	3,527-3,729	4,695	72-24	1-Y	Y-C	0	67.4	92.8	6-2689	964	51
Woburn, Mass. . . .	29-18	3,278-3,428	4,478	48-8	0-Y	Y-F	77	105.4v	113.3	4-B-note 3		
Wood River, Ill. . .	4-18	3,480-3,480	3,480	84-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	8.2v	10.2	6-2916	1066	43
Woodbury, N. J. . .	4-100	2,996-3,210	. . . .	48-8	0-N	Y-N	53	13.0	15.7	D-note 2		
Wooster, Ohio	13-16	2,880-3,423	4,300	72-24	0-Y	Y-N	0	44.8v	52.7	6-2934	1951	34
Xenia, Ohio	13-5	2,700-3,480	4,460	72-24	0-Y	N-F	0	44.6v	49.0	6-2999	1107	30
Yeadon, Pa.	0-30	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	0-Y	Y-N	0	. . .	. . .	4-1991	586	47
Ypsilanti, Mich. . .	22-0	3,789-3,875	4,871	64-24	0-Y	N-C	0	87.8	106.1	7-3062	1054	48

[1] The fire defenses of Texas cities are graded by the engineers of the Board of Insurance Commissioners of the state of Texas. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem. The method of grading the factors considered is published for each city, and municipal officials in that state thus know how the basis rate is determined. National Board data are available for most Texas cities over 25,000 because these figures are compiled by the Board for the use of company members doing business in Texas.

[2] In classifying the fire defenses of cities under 25,000 the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey uses letters instead of figures and provides for only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the National Board Grading Schedule, a Class "B" town 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A class B city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a Class 3 city elsewhere. The letter "S" after the class indicates that the municipality or a part thereof has a seasonal population and/or serious frame structural conditions.

[3] The New England Fire Insurance Rating Association supplied only the total or final classification for most cities as determined by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and also the minimum rate dwelling grade indicated by a capital letter following the National Board class. There are six grades of protection with respect to minimum rates on dwelling-house property, "A" being the best and "F" the poorest. The rating organizations in Pennsylvania and Missouri supplied only the total or final class for most cities.

[4] The rating organization in New Hampshire uses letters in designating the classification for some cities. Standards for the A1 class require an adequate water supply, a standard fire and police department, an approved fire alarm system, and building codes and other regulatory ordinances.

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Police Administration

Developments in 1952

By O. W. Wilson

Dean, School of Criminology, University of California, Berkeley

The American police, confronted by an increase in crimes and still threatened by organized racketeers, continued during 1952 to give attention to some of the basic requirements for professionalization while dealing with their usual crime and civil-defense problems. While there is no likelihood of an early solution to the crime problem, the adoption of superior procedures and equipment, and attention to personnel requirements and organization needs, augur well for the future.

Crime Rates. The Uniform Crime Reports show that the number of Part I crimes, which increased 5.1 per cent in 1951, continued to rise during 1952. During the first half of this year their number was 6.4 per cent greater than during the same period in 1951. A comparison of the number of crimes during the first six months of these two years reveals the following percentage increases in 1952: robberies, 13.8; burglaries, 8.7; auto thefts, 8.8; other thefts 4.8; murders, 3.4; aggravated assaults, 9.3. Rapes decreased 0.1 per cent.

Comparing the number of urban and rural crimes, murders increased 10.2 per cent in cities and decreased 7.3 per cent in rural areas. Rape, on the other hand, increased 3.6 per cent in rural areas and decreased 2.8 per cent in cities. All other crimes increased in both city and country.

Fingerprint cards on persons arrested, received by the FBI during the first half of 1952, show that the predominate age group is 18 compared to 23 for 1951; that persons less than 21 years of age represented over 30 per cent and those under 25 represented approximately half the persons arrested for crimes against property; that the number of male arrests increased less than 1 per cent and the number of female arrests increased 2 per cent over the numbers arrested during the same period in 1951. During this same 1952 period, 60.6 per cent of the arrest fingerprint cards were on persons who already had records in the FBI files.

Organized Crimes. Action against organized crime, stimulated by the Kefauver Committee hearings and reports in 1951, continued to bear fruit in 1952. The year witnessed a low ebb in the fortunes of the professional gambler and racketeer in consequence of investigations by grand juries and state and local crime commissions, tax-fraud prosecutions initiated by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, deportation proceedings instigated by the Immigration Service, increased public awareness of the relationship between commercialized vice operations and political corruption, and increased demand for strict law enforcement.

The American Bar Association, through its Committee on Organized Crime, prepared the following model state acts intended to strengthen the administration of criminal justice: (1) Anti-Gambling Act, (2) Department of Justice Act, (3) Police Council Act, and (4) Witness Immunity Act.

Special Crime Problems. Public and police attention during 1952 was directed at abnormal sex crimes, narcotics offenses, juvenile crime problems, and automobile thefts. A number of states modified their sex laws, generally to make them more punitive although some were designed to assure more effective treatment and public protection by detention of sexual psychopaths for indeterminate periods. Some police departments undertook extensive child-education intended to lessen the likelihood of sex attacks against youngsters.

The reported increase in the use of narcotic drugs by young people also resulted in tightening narcotic laws in some states. Some extended their laws to provide a more strict control of the possession and sale of sedative and stimulative drugs that are not truly drugs of addiction. Four states (California, Florida, New York, and Pennsylvania) have narcotic enforcement units to assist federal agents and local police. Some communities undertook educational programs intended to warn school children against the use of narcotic drugs, although motion picture films allegedly designed for this purpose have been banned in others on the ground that they fail to accomplish their purpose and instead arouse harmful curiosity.

The Division of Social Services, Federal Security Agency, encouraged the creation of special units in police departments for the specialized handling of cases involving children and youth.

During the fall months the FBI held a series of regional conferences throughout the country to meet the rising menace of automobile thefts. State and municipal police, the National Automobile Theft Bureau, state motor vehicle departments, and other interested agencies participated.

Police Procedures. A number of cities increased the proportion of one-man patrol cars and decreased the proportion of solo motorcycles; some discontinued two-wheeled motorcycle operation and adopted exclusive one-man patrol car operation. Additional law enforcement agencies placed mechanical lie detectors in operation; others adopted the use of chemical tests of intoxication. Some created planning and research units to assist in the discovery and appraisal of needs for service and the wise direction of police resources to meet them. The Atlanta, Georgia, police department, effective January, 1952, provided police service on a contractual basis for the unincorporated area of Fulton County, consisting of 420 square miles.

The Indiana State Police and California Highway Patrol adopted seat belts for the safety of the patrolmen. The Colorado State Patrol now cooperates in the filing and closing of flight plans by pilots in areas where no Civil Aeronautics Administration offices are located.

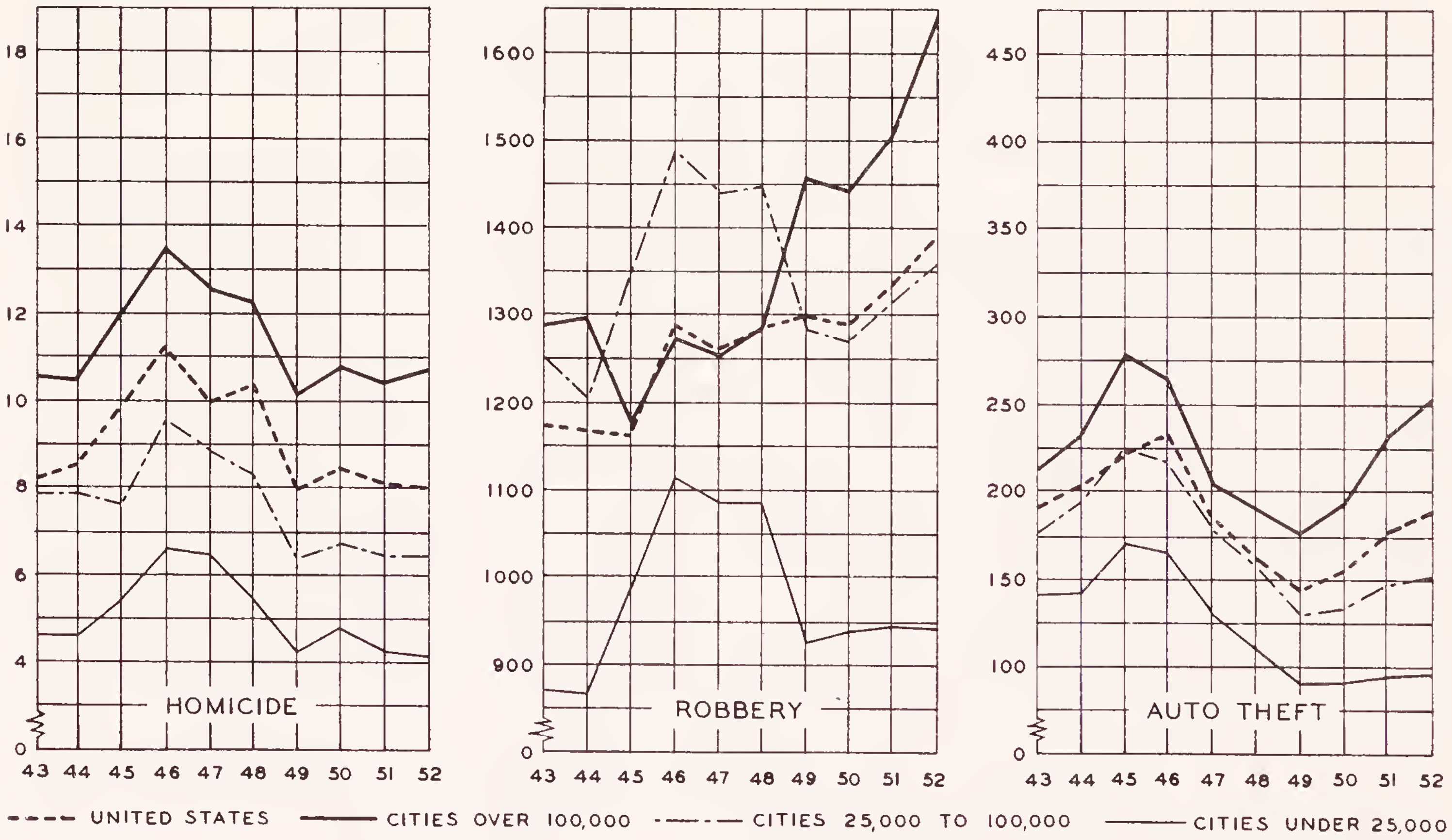
The Federal Communications Commission held two conferences with public safety radio technicians to discuss plans for the control of public safety radio services during enemy air attack and for protective procedures relating to the physical protection of equipment, the screening of dispatchers, and the speedy location of transmitting equipment capable of jamming any radio frequency.

Police Training. Leadership in the police profession now recognizes that professionalization of the service is dependent on higher standards of selection and training. Interest in police training by both police and educators, and activities in this field by both groups, continued to grow during the past year.

Higher educational institutions in approximately 20 states offered police training programs in cooperation with enforcement and other agencies. A variety of programs were offered: in-service, pre-employment, and short-institute type programs predominated. Institutes were held that dealt with such diversified subjects as traffic and delinquency control, minority group tensions, lie detection and interrogation, arson investigation, and other specialized activities. Louisiana State University was the latest to offer a four-year college training program in law enforcement.

In several states more than one educational institution provided such programs. In California, for example, eight state colleges and universities have permanent staffs that offer full-year programs. A number of universities offer a master's degree and at least two offer a doctor's degree to qualified law enforcement officers.

Several states expanded their state board of education police training programs. Police departments on the whole have given increased attention to the preparation of their men for service through formal training.



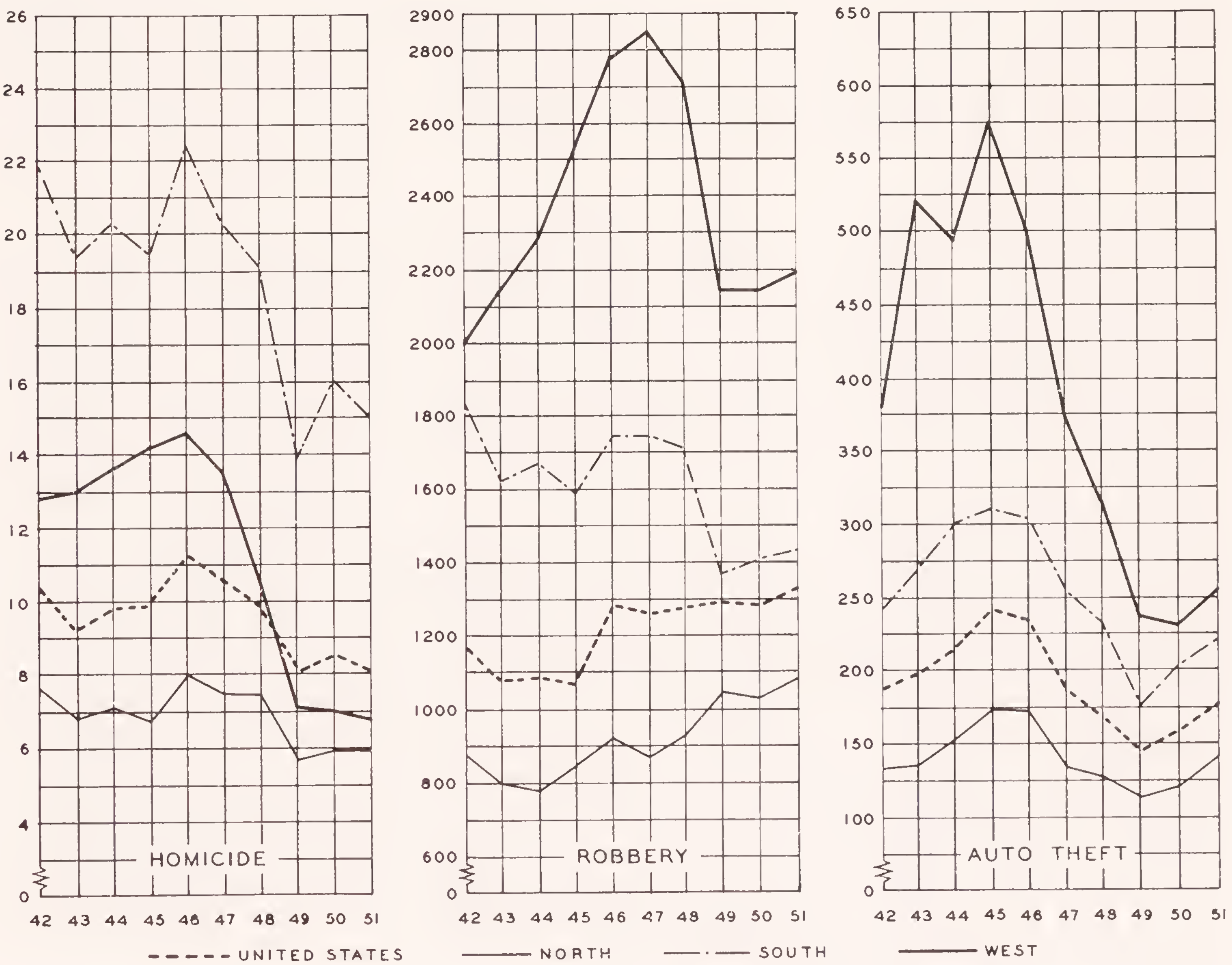
Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports

URBAN CRIME RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1943-1952

Crimes shown in charts on this and the facing page are defined by the FBI as follows: Homicide includes both murders and nonnegligent manslaughters; it does not include attempts to kill, suicide, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Robbery includes robbery, burglary, breaking or entering, and larceny-theft; it does not include auto theft, embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, and passing worthless checks. Auto Theft includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including joyriding thefts. For more detailed definitions see Uniform Crime Reports issued by the FBI.

Psychiatric Examinations for Police Candidates. Increased attention has been given in the past year to the desirability of preventing the appointment of emotionally unstable candidates to police service. At least two California cities used psychiatric examinations in the selection of policemen during 1952, and by the end of the year five additional law enforcement agencies had made arrangements for such examinations in 1953. In Oakland, where the civil service commission adopted psychiatric examination of both police and fire department candidates, nine men who were thereby rejected brought court action to force the commission to place them on the eligibility list. The court ruled against the rejected candidates.

False-Arrest Suits. Recent months witnessed an alarming increase in the number of false-arrest suits filed against police officers on the ground of illegal detention or violation of the Civil Rights Statute of the United States. Large sums were demanded as damages and in some cases were



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports

URBAN CRIME RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY GEOGRAPHIC AREAS: 1942-1951

All 48 states are grouped in three regions: North includes New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central and West North Central states; South includes South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central states; and West includes Mountain and Pacific states. For further explanation see FBI Uniform Crime Reports. See facing page for definitions of crimes shown in charts.

awarded. The peace officers' association of at least one state (California) arranged for false-arrest insurance for its members at a nominal fee through Lloyd's of London.

Civil Defense. The Federal Civil Defense Administration in 1952 made substantial strides in the organization of their program which is administered through nine regional offices. A warning system has been developed to send alert signals to 174 keypoints throughout the nation. Local warning systems, though not complete, are developing rapidly. Inventories of medical supplies are valued at more than $90,000,000; as of mid-1952 there were 3,100,000 volunteer workers enrolled and trained.

All states now have legislation providing for civil defense organizations; 43 have authorized mutual-aid compacts; 31 authorize civil defense forces to combat natural disasters; 15 provide workmen's compensation for civil defense personnel; all states and most cities have civil defense directors.

Professional Organization. The 59th annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police was held in Los Angeles in September. Special attention was given to personnel selection and training; public relations; organized crime and tax frauds; civil defense; federal, state, and local cooperation; crime prevention; juvenile crime control; police department reorganization; scientific lie-detection; and radio communications.

A number of important resolutions were adopted. One called for the appointment of a member to serve as a liaison representative with the American Bar Association with a request that this organization appoint a similar representative in order "to develop and maintain harmonious relationships and better understanding in promoting desirable objectives of sound law enforcement and the general administration of justice." Another resolution favored "an intensive program of suppression of commercialized prostitution and allied conditions." A third "importuned the President . . . and Congress . . . to take necessary action to establish an agency on the federal level charged with the responsibility of a continuous and a meticulous study of organized crime, its members and its methods, and further charged with the responsibility of supplying to local law enforcement the information that will enable the local police officer to know and combat the criminal enemies of society." A fourth resolution petitioned Congress "to enact the necessary legislation to permit the appropriate officials of the Federal Security Agency and the Social Security Administration to release information from the files and records of this agency to appropriate officials of duly constituted law enforcement agencies in combatting crime when deemed in the public interest."

Police Department Statistics

DETAILED data on police administration in 1952 are presented in Table XVI for cities over 10,000 population. This table reports the number of police employees, salaries of patrolmen and police chiefs, the work week, overtime pay, vacation and sick leave policy, patrol cars and motorcycles, and annual departmental expenditures.

For comparison of police and fire data, see the fire department section elsewhere in this book. This article summarizes and analyzes the detailed statistics in Table XVI to enable city officials to make comparisons as to cost, performance, and accomplishments of municipal police departments.

Comparisons of individual cities with these averages must be made with caution. Reserve officers may or may not be used to replace absentees; some departments use two shifts; some cities use special school crossing guards, others use regular police for this purpose; police departments may or may not operate their own alarm and radio systems; some departments use uniformed personnel for routine office work; or a heavy volume of traffic in a city may require a larger-than-average proportion of the force on traffic duty.

Number of Police Employees. Table XVI shows for cities over 10,000 population the total number of full-time paid police employees, and Table 2 summarizes this information. The median number of policemen per 1,000 population is 1.35 for all cities over 10,000 and ranges from 1.27 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to 2.29 for cities over 500,000. Table 1 shows a slight increase in the number of policemen per 1,000 population in cities under 250,000 and a slight decrease in cities over 250,000 population in the last three years.

Use of Women in Police Work. A total of 150 cities over 10,000 population reported that they have full-time professional police women for work with women and juveniles, not including jail matrons and clerical workers. The number of women used in this type of police work ranges from 1 to 87. The number of police women per 100 full-time police employees is distributed by population groups as follows: 12 cities over 500,000, 0.78; 11 cities between 250,000 and 500,000, 0.65; 28 cities between 100,000 and 250,000, 0.57; 35 cities between 50,000 and 100,000, 0.44; 45 cities between 25,000 and 50,000, 0.41; 20 cities between 10,000 and 25,000, 0.15. The total number of women used is 612 and 312 of these are employed by the 12 cities over 500,000 population.

A total of 175 cities, including 18 of the 41 cities over 250,000, use women as school crossing guards. In most cities the women are employed on a part-time basis during the hours when children are going to or from school. The number of women used range from one to 270 in Chicago and four cities use 100 or more women.

A total of 12 cities reported that they use women to check parking meters: Stockton, California; Collinsville, Illinois; El Dorado, Kansas; Richmond, Kentucky; Gloucester, Massachusetts; Fergus Falls, Minne-

TABLE 1 *

POLICE DEPARTMENT TRENDS, 1950-53

	1951	1952	1953
POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION: MEDIAN			
Cities over 500,000	2.32	2.23	2.29
250,000 to 500,000	1.47	1.50	1.41
100,000 to 250,000	1.50	1.45	1.56
50,000 to 100,000	1.40	1.41	1.49
25,000 to 50,000	1.29	1.31	1.36
10,000 to 25,000	1.17	1.20	1.27
All cities over 10,000	1.25	1.29	1.35
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN: MEDIAN			
Cities over 500,000	$ 3,264	$ 3,500	$ 3,660
250,000 to 500,000	3,000	3,120	3,500
100,000 to 250,000	2,795	2,937	3,172
50,000 to 100,000	2,804	3,120	3,256
25,000 to 50,000	2,775	3,013	3,240
10,000 to 25,000	2,686	2,880	3,093
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN: MEDIAN			
Cities over 500,000	$ 3,768	$ 4,080	$ 4,400
250,000 to 500,000	3,500	3,795	3,780
100,000 to 250,000	3,170	3,432	3,720
50,000 to 100,000	3,168	3,442	3,612
25,000 to 50,000	3,060	3,327	3,600
10,000 to 25,000	2,939	3,125	3,376
POLICE CHIEF'S SALARY: MEDIAN			
Cities over 500,000	$10,150	$10,216	$12,000
250,000 to 500,000	6,860	7,899	8,000
100,000 to 250,000	5,883	6,216	6,600
50,000 to 100,000	5,217	5,700	6,000
25,000 to 50,000	4,451	4,897	5,177
10,000 to 25,000	3,883	4,200	4,478
	1950	1951	1952
POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, PER CAPITA			
Cities over 500,000	$ 8.80	$ 9.36	$10.42
250,000 to 500,000	4.83	5.50	6.07
100,000 to 250,000	4.82	5.03	5.63
50,000 to 100,000	4.64	5.13	5.41
25,000 to 50,000	4.18	4.53	5.12
10,000 to 25,000	3.50	3.95	4.35
All cities over 10,000	6.11	6.45	7.16
POLICE DEPARTMENT TOTAL EXPENDITURES, PER CAPITA			
Cities over 500,000	$10.26	$ 9.95	$11.13
250,000 to 500,000	5.52	6.30	6.82
100,000 to 250,000	5.58	5.80	6.51
50,000 to 100,000	5.40	5.91	6.30
25,000 to 50,000	5.00	5.35	5.97
10,000 to 25,000	4.33	4.89	5.81
All cities over 10,000	7.16	7.19	7.97

*No. of employees and salaries are summarized from "Police Department Statistics" in the 1951 and 1952 Municipal Year Books and from data collected for this edition; expenditure data are for the years 1950 to 1952.

sota; Jennings and Richmond Heights, Missouri; Asheville and Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Newark, Ohio and Rapid City, South Dakota. Most of the smaller cities employ only one woman but the number ranges up to six.

Forty cities reported that they use women for other police work including such jobs as desk officer, switchboard operator and radio dispatcher, police records and identification work, jail matrons, and nurses.

Method of Appointment of Police Chief. Table XVI shows the authority making the original appointment of the police chief for cities over 25,000 population. The chief is appointed by the city manager in 132 cities, by the mayor in 124 cities, by the city council in 81 cities, by the police or safety board in 70 cities, and by a safety or service director in 38 cities. In two cities the police chief is appointed by the governor, and in four cities the police chief is elected directly by the people.

Police Salaries. Table XVI shows the data on entrance and maximum salaries of police patrolmen and salaries of police chiefs, as reported by city officials late in 1952 and early in 1953. These data are summarized

TABLE 2

POLICE EMPLOYEES AND POLICE SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1953

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
NO. OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1952)						
Over 500,000	16	1.23	1.85	2.29	2.66	3.78
250,000 to 500,000	21	0.95	1.31	1.41	1.69	3.31
100,000 to 250,000	61	0.94	1.31	1.56	1.86	2.77
50,000 to 100,000	117	0.74	1.25	1.49	1.74	3.45
25,000 to 50,000	260	0.54	1.11	1.36	1.70	3.83
10,000 to 25,000	692	0.09	1.00	1.27	1.55	3.50
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1953)						
Over 500,000	15	$2,760	$3,318	$ 3,660	$ 4,032	$ 4,260
250,000 to 500,000	19	2,910	3,180	3,500	3,660	3,775
100,000 to 250,000	52	2,460	2,993	3,172	3,490	4,440
50,000 to 100,000	100	2,190	2,943	3,256	3,600	4,186
25,000 to 50,000	213	2,080	2,942	3,240	3,543	4,352
10,000 to 25,000	592	1,800	2,730	3,093	3,431	4,300
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1953)						
Over 500,000	15	$3,000	$3,840	$ 4,400	$ 4,500	$ 5,004
250,000 to 500,000	19	3,480	3,780	4,020	4,295	4,500
100,000 to 250,000	52	2,880	3,383	3,720	4,014	5,040
50,000 to 100,000	101	2,340	3,328	3,612	4,073	4,646
25,000 to 50,000	213	2,424	3,255	3,600	3,900	4,776
10,000 to 25,000	590	1,980	3,000	3,376	3,864	4,656
SALARY OF POLICE CHIEF (1953)						
Over 500,000	16	$9,187	$9,754	$12,000	$13,000	$16,127
250,000 to 500,000	17	6,660	7,060	8,000	9,288	11,400
100,000 to 250,000	49	4,061	6,030	6,600	7,520	9,900
50,000 to 100,000	102	3,000	5,265	6,000	6,919	9,672
25,000 to 50,000	200	3,000	4,666	5,177	6,037	9,600
10,000 to 25,000	579	2,040	3,960	4,478	5,220	7,601

in Table 2 with three-year trends shown in Table 1. The entrance salary shown is the total amount paid a patrolman during his first year on the force, although the monthly rate may vary during the probationary period. Entrance salaries of patrolmen range at the median from $3,093 for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 to a median of $ 3,660 for cities over one-half million. Maximum salaries of patrolmen at the median range from $3,376 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population to $4,400 for cities over 500,000. Median entrance and maximum salaries are from $160 to $320 higher than those reported in the 1952 Year Book except for a slight decrease in the median maximum salary for the 250,000-to-500,000 group. Table 1 shows also that police chiefs' salaries are higher this year in all population groups.

Hours of Work. Data for the individual cities on hours of work are reported in Table XVI. The median is 48 hours per week for all population groups except cities over 500,000 and those between 100,000 and 250,000 where the median is 44 hours. Policemen now work a 40 hour week in 273 cities over 10,000 population and policemen in a total of 107 cities work more than a 48 hour week.

A total of 139 cities over 10,000 reduced the work week for policemen in 1952 compared with 123 making reductions in 1951. The greater number of reductions (45) was from 48 to 40 hours per week. Sixty-six cities reduced their work week to forty hours per week, 28 to 44, 24 to 48, seven to 42, four to 45, three to 46, two to 60 and one each to 38, 47, 50, 54 and 56 hours. Twenty-seven of the cities reducing the work week are over 50,000 population.[1]

Overtime Pay. The 1952 Municipal Year Book shows the overtime pay policy of individual cities over 10,000 population. Of the 1,220 cities reporting, over one-half (612) reported that they have no plan for paying overtime. Allowing equal time off for overtime was reported by 293 cities, straight time pay by 258 cities, and time and one-half pay by 30 cities. Twenty-one cities pay hourly rates not related to base pay. Other methods of compensating for overtime include: double time off, three cities; double time off or straight time pay, one city; double time pay, one city; and additional retirement credit, one city.

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[1] The 139 cities over 10,000 population reducing policemen's work week in 1952 are: Opelika, Alabama; Blytheville, Fayetteville, Jonesboro, Little Rock, and Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Burlingame, Monrovia, National City, Redwood City, Sacramento, Salinas, San Carlos, San Fernando, San Luis Obispo, Santa Ana, and Stockton, California; Englewood, Colorado; Darien t, Middletown, Naugatuck, Norwalk, Torrington, Waterbury, and West Haven t, Connecticut; Fort Myers, Florida; Athens, Griffin, La Grange, and Marietta, Georgia; Boise City and Idaho Falls, Idaho; Blue Island, Rock Island, and Waukegan, Illinois; Elkhart, Huntington, La Porte, Marion, Peru, and South Bend, Indiana; Dubuque, Mason City and Sioux City, Iowa; Arkansas City, Parsons, and Salina, Kansas; Covington, Kentucky; West Monroe, Louisiana; Amherst t, Brockton, Greenfield t, Holyoke, Marlborough, Milford t, Newton, and Worcester, Massachusetts; Baltimore, Maryland; Berkley, Birmingham, Grosse Pointe Woods, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Midland, Monroe, Muskegon, and Ypsilanti, Michigan; Austin, Robbinsdale, St. Cloud, and St. Louis Park, Minnesota; Greenville, Meridian, and Tupelo, Mississippi; Independence and St. Louis, Missouri; Bozeman and Missoula, Montana; Concord, New Hampshire; Belleville, Englewood, Ewing tp, Haddonfield, Irvington, Lakewood tp, Long Branch, Maplewood tp, North Plainfield, Orange, Princeton, Ridgefield Park, Ridgewood, Summit, South Orange, South River, and Woodbridge tp, New Jersey; Amsterdam, Buffalo, Freeport, Fulton, Hempstead, Hudson, Lackawanna, New Rochelle, and Rome, New York; Rocky Mount, North Carolina; Fargo, North Dakota, Alliance, Campbell, Dayton, Lorain, Parma, Portsmouth, Struthers, and Xenia, Ohio; Miami, Oklahoma; Eugene, and Salem, Oregon; Bristol, Carnegie, Cheltenham tp, Erie, Farrell, Lancaster, Scranton, State College, Stowe tp, Upper Darby tp, and Westchester, Pennsylvania; Anderson and Greenwood, South Carolina; Nashville, Tennessee; Corpus Christi, El Paso, Harlingen, and New Braunfels, Texas; Pullman and Yakima, Washington; and Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

The Pay for Off-duty Court Appearances. Table XVI shows the policy of individual cities on compensating policemen for off-duty time spent in court. Of the 1,154 cities reporting, 68 pay policemen and 304 allow compensating time off for court appearances. The 68 cities paying policemen do not include those which allow policemen to keep witness fees paid by some courts.

TABLE 3

POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1952

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Police Department Expenditures: 1952				
			Salaries and Wages		Total		Per Cent Salaries and Wages to Total
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000	14	20,856	$217,342	$10.42	$232,173	$11.13	93.6
250,000 to 500,000	19	6,701	40,701	6.07	45,732	6.82	89.0
100,000 to 250,000	47	7,125	40,146	5.63	46,371	6.51	86.6
50,000 to 100,000	94	6,784	36,685	5.41	42,767	6.30	85.8
25,000 to 50,000	194	6,849	35,084	5.12	40,898	5.97	85.8
10,000 to 25,000	562	8,645	37,617	4.35	45,889	5.31	82.0
All cities over 10,000	930	56,960	$407,575	$ 7.16	$453,830	$ 7.97	89.8

Paid Vacation and Sick Leave. According to information collected for the 1952 Municipal Year Book, most cities give policemen vacation and sick leave allowances comparable with that for other city employees. The median vacation and sick leave allowance for cities over 10,000 is two calendar weeks (See Personnel Section).

Extra Pay for Holidays. According to information collected for the 1952 Municipal Year Book, nearly three-fourths of the cities (894 out of 1,197 reporting) make no allowance for policemen who work on holidays. Among the cities that do compensate for holiday work, 189 cities give equal time off; 78 cities give an extra day's pay, three cities pay time and one-half; one city gives double time off; and four cities pay hourly rates not related to base pay. Twenty-eight cities give policemen additional vacation time to compensate for holidays.

Regular Physical Examinations. According to information collected for the 1952 Municipal Year Book, a total of 128 cities give policemen periodic physical examinations. Of these, 98 give examinations annually, 5 semi-annually, and 13 give examinations every two years. Four other cities give examinations every three years or longer, and eight cities give examinations on promotion only.

Police Department Expenditures. Table XVI includes 1952 information on police salaries and wages and total police department expenditures for individual cities. Included in the figures are expenditures for new equipment but specifically excluded are pension payments to retirement funds and to former employees. These data are summarized for 1952 in Table 3 with three-year trends shown in Table 1.

Police department expenditures were $7.97 per capita in 930 cities over 10,000 population—an 11 per cent increase over 1951. Expenditures per capita generally are higher in larger cities, ranging from $ 5.31 in cities under 25,000 to $11.13 in cities over 500,000. Salaries and wages comprise about 90 per cent of total police expenditures for all cities over 10,000. The ratio varies from 82 per cent in cities under 25,000 to 94 per cent in cities over 500,000. Table 1 shows a steady increase in police department expenditures for all population groups during 1951, 1952 and 1953.

Table 4

Number of Police Patrol Cars in Cities Over 10,000: 1953

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
Cities over 500,000	17	30	43	98	202	960
250,000 to 500,000	19	16	23	45	52	76
100,000 to 250,000	55	3	12	18	30	42
50,000 to 100,000	108	2	6	9	11	26
25,000 to 50,000	255	1	3	4	6	20
10,000 to 25,000	671	1	2	2	3	10
All cities over 10,000	1,125	1	2	3	6	330

Number of Motor Vehicles. Late in 1952 a total of 1,156 cities reported having 9,260 police patrol cars ranging from one car in several cities to a high of 960 in New York. A statistical distribution of the number of police patrol cars by population groups is shown in Table 4.

Of 1,141 cities reporting on the number of motorcycles 884 cities have either two- or three-wheel motorcycles or both types. These 884 cities have a total of 4,041 two-wheel motorcycles and 2,070 three-wheel motorcycles. A total of 257 cities, including 220 between 10,000 and 25,000 population, have no motorcycles.

Extent of One-Man Patrol Cars. A total of 217 of the 1,156 cities reporting use one-man patrol cars exclusively for police patrol. A combination of one- and two-man cars is used by 584 cities, and 355 cities use two-man cars only. Of the 217 cities using one-man cars, 149 are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Approximately 69 per cent of the reporting cities use one-man cars part of the time.

Shifts Where One-Man Patrol Cars Are Used. Table XVI shows for individual cities using one-man patrol cars the shifts when such patrol cars are employed—day, evening, and night. Of the 801 cities using one-man patrol cars, 341 cities use them on day, evening and night shifts, 124 use them on day and evening shifts, and 307 use them on the day shift only. The remaining 29 cities use one-man cars on other variations of shifts.

TABLE 5

MANNING OF POLICE PATROL CARS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting Motorized Patrol	Two-Man Patrol Cars Only		One-Man and Two-Man Patrol Cars		One-Man Patrol Cars Only	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000	16	6	37.5	10	62.5	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	21	8	38.1	13	61.9	0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	61	28	45.9	28	45.9	5	8.2
50,000 to 100,000	119	48	40.4	57	47.8	14	11.8
25,000 to 50,000	260	91	35.0	120	46.2	49	18.8
10,000 to 25,000	679	174	25.6	356	52.6	149	21.8
All cities over 10,000	1,156	355	30.7	584	50.5	217	18.8

Use of One-Man Cars in Commercial and Industrial Areas. Of the 1,116 cities reporting on this item, 659 or 59 per cent use one-man cars in commercial and industrial districts. This includes the 217 cities that use one-man cars exclusively. The proportion of cities using one-man cars in such areas ranges from 29 per cent of the cities between 100,000 and 250,000 to 66 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

TABLE 6

USE OF FOOT PATROLMEN IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Number of cities with patrolmen regularly assigned to:						No Foot Patrolmen
		Resid. Areas	Business Districts	Factory Districts	Railroad Stations	Parks & Playgrounds	All Areas	
Cities over 500,000	16	4	11	6	5	4	5	0
250,000 to 500,000	21	1	18	4	6	3	1	1
100,000 to 250,000	61	7	53	14	19	11	6	2
50,000 to 100,000	116	17	101	23	28	24	12	3
25,000 to 50,000	258	38	227	44	46	20	15	14
10,000 to 25,000	690	74	545	82	102	51	11	117
All cities over 10,000	1,162	141	955	173	206	113	50	137

Use of Foot Patrolmen. Table XVI shows the cities which have foot patrolmen regularly assigned to residential, business and factory districts, railroad and bus stations, and parks and playgrounds and Table 6 summarizes this information. Approximately 82 per cent of the 1,162 reporting cities have foot patrolmen regularly assigned to the business district. A total of 137 cities do not use foot patrolmen at all while 50 cities use foot patrolmen throughout the city.

Table XVI

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953

This table includes all of the 511 cities over 25,000 population and 698 of the 836 cities between 10,000 and 25,000, according to the 1950 census. All of these data were reported to the Year Book late in 1952 and early in 1953 by city officials. "Work Hours Per Week" shows the average number of hours worked in seven days. Under "Pay for Court Appearances," "P" indicates that the city pays an off-duty patrolman extra for court appearances, "T" indicates that the city gives compensatory time off, and "N" indicates no time off or extra pay; witness fees paid by some courts are not included as pay. Under "Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum," the figure to the left of the dash (-) is the total salary, including cost-of-living increases, paid to a full-time patrolman during his first 12 months on the force, and the figure to the right of the dash is the highest yearly salary, including cost-of-living increases, paid to a full-time patrolman not holding any promotional rank. For "Foot Patrol" see code letters below. "Shifts with one-man Patrol Cars" indicates the shifts on which one-man patrol cars are used, "D" for day shift, "E" for evening shift, and "N" for night shift. A double dagger (‡) means the city uses only one-man patrol cars. The "Number of Patrol Cars" represents those used for regular police patrol service and excludes, as far as possible, cars used by detectives and officers, ambulances, and rescue trucks. Under "Number of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel," the number to the left of the dash is the number of two-wheel motorcycles, and the number to the right of the dash is the number of three-wheel motorcycles. "Total Expenditures for Department" includes new equipment and all other expenditures except payments by city into pension or retirement fund or payments to retired employees. A single dagger (†) indicates 1951 figures. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported. See preceding article for detailed explanation. Refer to Table IV for population figures for these cities.

POLICE CHIEF—HOW APPOINTED (shown only for cities over 25,000)

A—by city manager
B—by police or safety board
C—by city council
E—elected
G—by governor
M—by mayor
S—by police or safety commissioner or director

FOOT PATROL

N—no foot patrol
R—residential areas
B—business districts
I—industrial areas
S—railroad stations
P—parks and playgrounds
All—all city areas

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Over 1,000,000											
Chicago, Ill.	7,525	48	T	$4,032-4,500	$13,000M	None	RBIS	225	65-80	....	....
Detroit, Mich.	4,652	40	T	4,040-4,803	16,167M	None	B	226	80-35	$20,799	$21,452
Los Angeles, Calif.	5,259	44	T	4,260-5,004	15,500B	DN	BISP	330	350-89	21,941	23,735
New York, N. Y.	19,603	46	T	3,400-4,400	15,000S	DEN	All	960	346-126	87,227	91,430
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,691	48	T	3,583-4,500	13,000S	D	RBI	274	61-92	19,125	21,215
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Baltimore, Md.	2,505	48	T	3,300-3,820	12,500C	DEN	All	102	91-5	9,288	9,937
Boston, Mass.	3,031	40	N	3,500-3,800†	9,500G†	None	RBIP	95	3-27	10,769†	11,857†
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,367	44	T	3,700-4,000	12,000M	None	All	56	43-14	5,130	5,411
Cincinnati, Ohio	866	44	T	3,799-4,392	9,215A	DEN	BS	58	15-10	3,655	3,789

TABLE XVI—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued											
Cleveland, Ohio	2,114	40	T	$3,318-4,452	$10,338M	None	BRP	46	25-22	$....	$....
Houston, Tex.	751	40	N	3,240-3,360	9,600M	DEN	B	30	22-7	3,143	3,789
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,471	44	T	4,225-4,600	11,387B	DEN	BSP	89	53-22	6,282	6,835
Minneapolis, Minn.	643	40	T	3,504-4020†	8,208M†	D	BISP	37	15-3	2,435†	2,629†
New Orleans, La.	1,007	48	T	2,760-3000	10,216C	None	All	101	40-6	3,261	3,732
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,431	48	N	....-....	....	None	RBI	39	62-10	....	....
St. Louis, Mo.	2,329	48	T	3,660-3,840	9,500B	DEN	All	123	77-24	8,201	8,913
San Francisco, Calif.	1,696	40	T	3,900-4,500	12,108B	DEN	B	36	80-74	7,488	8,509
Washington, D. C.	2,217	40	N	3,410-4,160	12,000C	None	All	127	98-2	9,644	10,299
250,000 to 500,000											
Akron, Ohio	274	44	T	3,775-4211	7,768M	None	B	..	12-5	1,123	1,224
Atlanta, Ga.	726	48	N	2,928-3,600	10,000C	None	BISP	47	58-22	2,296	2,762
Birmingham, Ala.	423	48	N	3,438-3,744	C	DEN	BS	76	8-9	1,445	1,670
Columbus, Ohio	537	40	T	3,600-3,840	7,020S	DEN	RBI	..	30-11	1,900	2,030
Dallas, Tex.	579	44	N	3,180-4,080	9,600A	D	S	44	22-18	2,242	2,706
Denver, Colo.	545	48	T	3,528-3,795†	7,112M†	DEN	BIS	52	29-22	2,090†	2,368†
Fort Worth, Tex.	392	48	N	3,330-4,020	8,352A	None	B	25	49-5	1,341	1,518
Indianapolis, Ind.	920	48	T	3,500-3,900	7,100M	None	BI	46	43-15	3,110	3,315
Jersey City, N. J.	990	40	N	3,500-4,000†	10,000C†	None	All	47	24-2	3,618†	4,489†
Kansas City, Mo.	710	48	T	2,940-3,360†	8,100B†	DEN	BP	66	30-24	2,104†	2,533†
Long Beach, Calif.	409	40	T	3,792-4,440	8,976A	D	B	21	34-6	1,633	1,841
Louisville, Ky.	522	48	N	2,520-3,000†	6,024M†	None	BP	65	14-9	1,560†	1,802†
Memphis, Tenn.	456	48	N	3,228-3,906	7,000M	None	N	23	22-2	1,462	1,681
Newark, N. J.	1,338	48	N	3,500-4,400	....S	None	All	29	20-45	6,002	6,561
Oakland, Calif.	791	40	T	4,140-4,500	11,400A	DEN	BS	34	49-12	3,259	3,729
Omaha, Neb.	331	48	T	3,360-3,480	6,660C	DE	B	20	9-12	1,167	1,314
Portland, Ore.	766	40	T	3,120-3,756	8,400M	D	All	19	9-7	2,543	2,872
Rochester, N. Y.	582	48	N	3,120-3,780	6,700A	DEN	B	21	10-9	1,984	2,131
St. Paul, Minn.	369	40	T	3,591-4,020	8,000B	DEN	B	25	0-3	1,489	1,654
San Antonio, Tex.	387	48	T	2,910-4,080	8,400A	DEN	B	50	8-10	1,180	1,541
San Diego, Calif.	482	40	T	3,642-4,320	10,908A	D	B	45	43-9	1,880	2,057
Seattle, Wash.	739	44	T	3,660-4,080	....M	DE	B	59	31-16	2,816	3,180
Toledo, Ohio	452	48	N	3,925-4,295	7,235A	None	BS	16	22-6	1,829	1,946
100,000 to 250,000											
Albany, N. Y.	...	..	..	2,670-2,920	5,225..	.....	..	..	..-..	899	1,108
Allentown, Pa.	120†	44†	..	3,230-3,380	4,690M	DEN	..	2†	5-2†	396	516
Austin, Tex.	173	48	N	2,680-3,360†	5,280A†	DEN	B	15	7-7	499†	627†
Baton Rouge, La.	119	48	N	3,300-4,680	6,600M	DE	B	15	22-3	370	473
Berkeley, Calif.	138	40	T	4,044-4,416	9,900A	DEN‡	N	58	0-5	539	695
Bridgeport, Conn.	364	40	T	2,910-3,670	7,320. .	DEN	BISP	15	10-4	1,150	1,304
Cambridge, Mass.	234	48	N	3,260-3,910	6,750A	None	RB	24	4-1	925	986
Camden, N. J.	284	42	N	2,640-3,160†	....S†	None	RBI	15	4-9	751†	835†
Canton, Ohio	151	40	N	....-....	....S†	None	B	25	14-4	....	....
Charlotte, N. C.	229	48	N	3,149-3,590†	7,500C†	None	BS	29	12-3	619†	720†
Chattanooga, Tenn.	162	48	N	3,000-3,720	6,000C	DE	B	11	6-0	575	675
Corpus Christi, Tex.	135	40	N	3,042-3,264	6,516A	None	B	18	16-6	404	536
Dayton, Ohio	330	44	T	3,635-4,087	7,920A	DEN	BS	73	14-9	1,337	1,419
Des Moines, Iowa	203	48	N	3,192-3,840	6,600A	DEN	B	28	0-9	690	812
Duluth, Minn.	142	44	T	3,444-3,840	6,060S	None	B	12	0-2	555	647
Elizabeth, N. J.	246	40	T	3,504-4,104	6,360C	None	B	18	13-3	1,065	1,135
El Paso, Tex.	170	40	N	3,247-4,019	7,243M	None	BS	..	16-0	518	643
Erie, Pa.	178	44	N	3,420-3,720	5,400C	None	B	6	11-1	652	772
Evansville, Ind.	197	48	T	3,801-3,999	5,500B	None	BSP	25	6-2	648	738
Fall River, Mass.	253	40	N	3,100-3,100	....B	D	BISP	6	7-0	675†	723†
Flint, Mich.	224	44	N	3,639-4,048	8,077A	None	BI	7	3-10	987	1,160
Fort Wayne, Ind.	199	40	N	....-....	.....	None	BS	24	8-4	....	....

Table XVI—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands) Total for Dept.
100,000 to 250,000—continued											
Gary, Ind.	246	48	N	$3,060-3,600†	$5,760M†	D	BP	41	12-7	$ 802†	$ . . . .
Grand Rapids, Mich.	277	40	T	3,393-3,848	7,540A	DEN	BSP	15	12-4	964	1,110
Hartford, Conn.	344	40	T	3,328-3,796	8,491A	DEN‡	BP	21	12-0	1,206	1,382
Jacksonville, Fla.	369	48	T	2,963-3,886	6,900C	None	B	12	16-11	1,303	1,539
Kansas City, Kan.	168	48	T	3,240-3,420†	5,540M†	None	B	30	15-6	600†	740†
Knoxville, Tenn.	152	48	N	2,820-3,180†	5,400. .†	DE	B	9	4-0	521†	639†
Little Rock, Ark.	127	40	N	2,850-3,180	4,980B	DE	BS	12	8-4	388	453
Miami, Fla.	689	48	T	3,036-4,020	9,500A	None	BIS	55	37-0	2,053	2,464
Mobile, Ala.	179	48	N	2,604-2,988	6,120C	None	B	13	4-2	542	645
Montgomery, Ala.	150	48	N	2,460-2,880	5,520C	DE	B	. . .	17-5	415	504
Nashville, Tenn.	270	40	N	3,000-3,600	6,600M	None	B	48	14-4	919	1,015
New Bedford, Mass.	222	. .	N	3,050-3,250	. . . .M	DEN‡	RBI	8	3-0	672	701
New Haven, Conn.	420	40	T	3,138-3,503†	. . . .	DEN	RBIS	14	4-0	1,368†	1,508†
Norfolk, Va.	369	48	N	2,652-3,396	7,420A	None	RBIS	11	26-5	1,088	1,184
Oklahoma City, Okla.	305	48	N	3,024-3,156	7,200A	None	B	30	18-10	883	1,027
Pasadena, Calif.	183	40	P	3,833-4,501	8,481A	DEN	B	15	13-4	807	911
Paterson, N. J.	262	42	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	BIP	12	10-3	. . . .	. . . .
Peoria, Ill.	146	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	17	2-12	. . . .	. . . .
Phoenix, Ariz.	192	48	T	4,440-5,040	6,600A	DEN	B	19	16-6	566	925
Providence, R. I.	542	48	N	3,055-3,393	6,825S	DEN‡	All	38	22-5	1,708	1,919
Reading, Pa.	195	40	N	2,700-3,150	4,500C	DEN	All	5	0-7	543	571
Richmond, Va.	372	48	N	2,990-3,588	7,488S	DEN	BS	86	2-7	1,222	1,431
Sacramento, Calif.	261	40	T	3,690-4,320	9,420A	None	B	38	23-11	1,007	1,125
Salt Lake City, Utah	197†	48	T	3,000-3,780	6,000C	D	BSP	34	11-6	811	971
Savannah, Ga.	178	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	BP	14	16-3	. . . .	. . . .
Scranton, Pa.	185	40	T	3,113-3,600	4,061M	None	RBP	10	0-8	. . . .	. . . .
Shreveport, La.	150	48	N	2,904-3,024	6,852C	DE	BI	12	. .-4	496	585
Somerville, Mass.	162	42	N	3,152-3,640	5,850M	None	RBI	3	0-0	612	653
South Bend, Ind.	180	46	N	4,115-4,397	6,376M	DE	B	32	1-6	658	733
Spokane, Wash.	221	40	T	3,600-3,756	6,240C	D	B	9	15-8	814	977
Springfield, Mass.	362	40	P	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	BISP	. . .	20-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Syracuse, N. Y.	400	48	N	3,300-3,780	7,810M	DEN	B	20	18-6	1,306	1,425
Tacoma, Wash.	238	40	P	3,792-4,092	9,120C	D	All	. . .	18-13	894	1,072
Tampa, Fla.	207	40	N	2,730-3,060	6,500M	DEN	B	30	14-4	564	715
Trenton, N. J.	161	40	N	3,210-4,060	6,260S	None	RBIS	8	5-2	1,058	1,127
Tulsa, Okla.	229	48	T	3,120-3,660	. . . .	DE	B	15	12-6	799	938
Utica, N. Y.	164	48	N	2,850-3,300	5,400M	DEN	BS	. . .	8-3	580	668
Waterbury, Conn.	259	40	N	3,372-3,912	. . . .	DEN	All	15	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Wichita, Kan.	230	48	T	3,372-3,912	7,440A†	DEN‡	N	28	10-10	839	1,044
Wilmington, Del.	248	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	BIS	9	10-8	. . . .	. . . .
Worcester, Mass.	387	40	T	3,005-3,653	7,790A	None	All	12	11-4	1,411	1,529
Yonkers, N. Y.	265	42	T	2,900-3,900	6,500A	None	All	. . .	9-1	954	1,065
Youngstown, Ohio	295	40	T	3,894-3,894	7,150M	DE	BIS	22	4-4	1,044	1,156
50,000 to 100,000											
Alameda, Calif.	69	40	T	3,660-4,380	8,520A	DEN	N	8	0-2	294	343
Albuquerque, N. M.	98	48	N	2,832-3,396	5,918A	DEN‡	B	6	4-3	363	449
Alexandria, Va.	103	48	N	3,125-4,000	6,250A	DEN†	B	10	8-2	332	361
Alhambra, Calif.	75	40	T	3,630-4,392	7,440A	D	N	10	7-3	296	340
Altoona, Pa.	88	48	N	2,858-3,340†	4,344M†	None	All	2	4-0	270†	294†
Amarillo, Tex.	115	48	N	3,000-3,600	6,600A	None	BP	17	21-4	361	491
Asheville, N. C.	80	48	N	2,508-3,168	5,940A	DEN	B	7	0-0	276	331
Atlantic City, N. J.	214	48	N	3,060-3,480	6,720A	None	B	. . .	14-0	283	323
Augusta, Ga.	161	48	N	2,640-2,886†	. . . .B†	DE	BS	11	20-3	439†	542†
Aurora, Ill.	60†	48†	. .	3,000-3,300†	4,620M†	None	. . . .	3†	3-3†	142†	165†
Bay City, Mich.	83	40	N	3,800-4,012	5,812C	DEN	B	11	0-1	322	381
Bayonne, N. J.	216†	40†	. .	3,725-4,000†	7,300S†	None	. . . .	18	13-3†	887†	934†
Beaumont, Tex.	92	48	N	2,760-3,180†	6,420A†	DE	B	7	5-3	257†	294†

TABLE XVI—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Berwyn, Ill.					(not reporting)						
Bethlehem, Pa.	74	48	T	$3,120-3,300†	$ 4,200M†	None	BIP	. . .	2-3	$ 244†	$ 383†
Binghamton, N. Y.	141	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	5,600M	DE	B	3	3-3	. . . .	. . . .
Brockton, Mass.	103	38	N	. . . .-. . . .	4,950M	D	RBI	5	0-0	345	377
Brookline t, Mass.	131	40	T	3,922-3,922†	6,500. .†	DEN	RB	12	0-0	432†	492†
Burbank, Calif.	95	42	N	3,756-4,632	8,808A	D	B	14	14-2	459	528
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	87	48	N	3,621-3,918	5,900C	None	B	7	3-3	335	434
Charleston, S. C.	168	48	N	2,725-3,088	5,504M	None	. . .	20	13-4	509	565
Charleston, W. Va.	101	48	N	3,045-3,510	5,700M	DEN	B	10	2-2	305	336
Chester, Pa.	83†	48†	. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	. . .	10†	0-3†	. . . .	. . . .
Cicero, Ill.	83†	48†	. .	3,555-4,076	5,905C	None	. . .	6†	4-2†	. . . .	. . . .
Cleveland, Hgts, Ohio	90	44	T	3,600-4,410	7,000A	None	BP	10	2-2	318	345
Clifton, N. J.	81	40	N	2,940-3,872	6,832A	None	RB	8	4-1	342	377
Columbia, S. C.	137	48	P	2,700-3,156	6,240A	DEN‡	B	22	10-4	419	524
Columbus, Ga.	121	48	N	2,700-3,204	6,420B	DE	BS	10	11-2	398	501
Covington, Ky.	82	48	T	3,506-3,506	5,000A	DE	B	9	5-3	274	295
Cranston, R. I.	74	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	4,900C	DEN‡	RBI	11	4-0	244	278
Davenport, Iowa	93	48	N	3,630-3,780	5,400M	None	BS	10	1-4	286	326
Dearborn, Mich.	174	40	T	4,186-4,646	8,640S	DE	B	19	12-0	942	999
Decatur, Ill.	49	48	N	3,160-3,600	4,800B	None	BP	6	2-4	171	188
Durham, N. C.	108	48	N	2,880-3,468	6,000A	D	BISP	20	0-3	372	451
East Chicago, Ind.	123	48	N	3,200-3,200†	4,346A†	None	RBP	15	6-3	252†	284†
East Orange, N. J.	142	40	T	3,350-4,100	6,100M	None	RBSP	5	6-4	566	611
East St. Louis, Ill.	90	48	N	3,315-3,480	6,504	None	BI	12	2-2	328	372
Evanston, Ill.	111	48	T	3,660-3,912	6,600M	None	BS	12	12-5	467‡	504†
Fresno, Calif.	191	40	T	3,708-4,404	8,520M	DEN	B	12	14-11	721	850
Gadsden, Ala.	78	48	N	2,850-3,000	4,455C	None	B	. . .	4-2	223	273
Galveston, Tex.	84†	48†	. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	. . .	12†	5-1†	. . . .	. . . .
Glendale, Calif.	140	44	T	3,828-4,644	7,860A	D	B	12	12-4	651	776
Green Bay, Wis.	84	42	T	3,720-4,020	6,400B	DE	BIS	6	6-5	295	315
Greensboro, N. C.	156	44	N	2,928-3,420	7,200A	DEN	BS	10	3-4	435	521
Greenville, S. C.	117	48	N	2,603-3,270	5,300C	None	BS	8	4-6	394	494
Hamilton, Ohio	74	48	T	3,600-3,900	6,180A	DEN	BS	9	5-1	238	271
Hammond, Ind.	131	48	N	3,840-4,200	5,500B†	None	BS	7	15-3	508	586
Hampton, Va.	57	48	N	3,000-3,600	5,550A	DEN‡	BP	15	2-0	106	149
Harrisburg, Pa.	133	48	T	3,101-3,221	4,886M	DEN	RBIP	4	4-2	460	506
Hoboken, N. J.	176†	40†	. .	3,200-4,000	6,350S	None	. . .	. . .	0-4†	723	773
Holyoke, Mass.	120	40	. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	All	4	3-0	. . . .	. . . .
Huntington, W. Va.	95	48	N	3,030-3,390†	5,010M†	DEN‡	BIS	7	10-3	316†	365†
Irvington, N. J.	106	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	RBI	4	3-3	. . . .	. . . .
Jackson, Mich.	77	40	N	3,405-3,838	6,235C	DEN‡	B	12	2-3	288	330
Jackson, Miss.	154	48	N	2,939-3,366	6,072M	None	BSP	10	9-4	483	570
Johnstown, Pa.	88	48	N	2,904-3,300	4,500M	None	B	5	4-2	270	301
Joliet, Ill.	68	40	N	3,480-3,480	4,530B	None	B	6	5-3	242	268
Kalamazoo, Mich.	102	44	N	3,571-4,105	7,800A	DEN	B	6	5-3	380	481
Kenosha, Wis.	81	42	N	4,110-4,290	7,500B	BE	B	6	5-2	330	395
Lakewood, Ohio	65	44	T	3,000-4,030†	. . . .C†	None	B	4	2-2	286†	323†
Lancaster, Pa.	78	44	N	2,970-3,390	4,560M	D	RB	. . .	3-1	252	296
Lansing, Mich.	141	40	N	3,567-3,948	7,136M	DE	BS	8	13-5	522	592
Laredo, Tex.	43	48	T	2,340-2,340	4,500. .	None	RBSP	. . .	1-3	146	162
Lawrence, Mass.	140	40	N	3,460-3,460	4,900S	None	All	6	3-2	504	541
Lexington, Ky.	89	48	N	2,766-3,120	5,544A	None	B	9	4-4	278	314
Lima, Ohio	58	40	T	3,135-3,600	5,220M	DE	B	7	0-5	188	221
Lincoln, Neb.	106	48	N	2,910-3,360	6,300S	None	B	10	9-3	338	432
Lorain, Ohio	54	44	T	3,768-3,768	5,712M	None	B	11	2-3	203	241
Lowell, Mass.	201	40	N	3,428-3,428	5,200A	DEN‡	All	9	4-0	659	691
Lubbock, Tex.	105	48	N	3,090-3,180	6,000C	D	B	12	6-3	306	403

Table XVI—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Lynn, Mass.					(not reporting)						
McKeesport, Pa.	86	48	P	$	$	DEN	BIS	5	5-0	$	$
Macon, Ga.	104	48	N	2,514-3,180	6,326M	None	BIS	9	19-3	352	399
Madison, Wis.	162	40	T	3,736-4,156	8,205B	DEN‡	BIS	20	6-4	657	753
Malden, Mass.	111	40	N	3,200-3,500	5,500S	None	RBI	3	0-0	419	481
Manchester, N. H.	131	40	N	3,241-3,332	5,730B	DEN	All	9	2-2	466	516
Medford, Mass.	113	40	N	3,354-3,744	6,006A	None	RBIP	6	0-0	424	442
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	146	48	N	3,280-4,400†	....	DEN‡	RB	5	6-2	546†	607†
Muncie, Ind.	80	48	N	....-....	....	None	B	10	1-2	....	....
New Britain, Conn.	147	40	N	3,442-3,640	5,785B	DEN‡	All	7	3-2	549	603
New Rochelle, N. Y.	150	42	N	3,520-4,520	7,370S	DEN‡	BISP	9	7-4	712	777
Newton, Mass.	185	40	N	3,579-3,793	7,008M	DEN	BI	11	0-0	631	694
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	154	48	N	3,400-4,070	6,750A	DEN	BSP	6	7-3	681	719
Oak Park, Ill.	83	48	T	....-4,282	7,067M	None	B	8	7-4	349	419
Ogden, Utah	62	48	N	3,180-3,720	5,100A	DEN	B	12	2-2	213	266
Orlando, Fla.	90	48	T	2,880-3,240	5,100M	DEN	BP	6	9-2	....	....
Passaic, N. J.	124	40	N	3,460-4,110	6,175S	None	RBI	5	4-6	484	572
Pawtucket, R. I.					(not reporting)						
Pittsfield, Mass.	85	40	N	3,300-3,300	5,800M	DEN‡	BIS	4	0-0	280	298
Pontiac, Mich.	101	40	N	3,861-4,134	7,254A	DE	B	4	4-2	405	451
Port Arthur, Tex.	60	48	T	2,860-3,200	7,200A	None	B	11	5-2	360	402
Portland, Me.	121	49	N	3,000-3,324	5,700A	DEN‡	RBIP	8	0-4	288	316
Portsmouth, Va.	103	48	N	2,856-3,168†	5,400A†	None	All	6	7-2	284†	311†
Pueblo, Colo.	80	48	P	3,271-3,612	5,832A	DE	B	8	2-2	295	364
Quincy, Mass.	151	42	T	3,450-3,650	....A	D	All	6	4-1	565	640
Racine, Wis.	117	45	T	3,806-4,118	6,805B	D	BSP	10	4-2	472	521
Raleigh, N. C.	96	48	N	2,880-3,120	6,000A	D	B	9	5-1	204	502
Richmond, Calif.	145	40	P	4,032-4,416	8,448A	DEN	BSP	12	0-4	596	720
Roanoke, Va.	125	48	N	3,000-3,300	5,280A	None	B	7	9-2	418	472
Rockford, Ill.	91	48	N	3,937-3,937	....B	None	B	...	5-4	415	465
Saginaw, Mich.	140	40	N	3,820-4,000	7,090A	DEN	B	...	0-4	547	633
St. Joseph, Mo.	101	56	N	2,190-2,640	4,170B	None	BI	11	4-3	268	316
St. Petersburg, Fla.	111	48	P	2,795-3,406	6,604A	D	BRP	15	4-2	306	411
San Angelo, Tex.	55	48	N	2,580-3,024	3,000E	None	B	7	8-1	143	182
San Bernardino, Calif.	128	44	T	2,880-3,600†	5,724M†	DEN	B	11	15-2	298†	389†
San Jose, Calif.	128	40	T	3,798-4,560	9,672A	DEN	B	26	16-5	535	661
Santa Monica, Calif.	152	40	T	3,858-4,524	8,976A	D	B	19	12-6	673	795
Schenectady, N. Y.	160	40	N	3,067-3,730	6,892A	D	BS	4	0-10	441	623
Sioux City, Iowa	103	44	N	3,168-3,588	4,908S	None	B	9	3-3	332	414
Sioux Falls, S. D.	70	45	T	3,143-3,672	5,778C	D	BP	7	2-7	241	295
South Gate, Calif.	49	40	N	4,020-4,380	7,500C	D	BP	8	5-1	217	251
Springfield, Ill.	107	48	T	3,060-3,540	5,100M	D	B	9	5-4	338	390
Springfield, Mo.	83	48	N	2,568-2,568	4,344	DE	BISP	11	7-2	210†	248†
Springfield, Ohio	84	48	T	3,794-4,109	6,000A†	DE	B	8	6-1	329	379
Stamford, Conn.	174	40	N	3,300-4,020	6,631M	D	BP	14	5-1	645	777
Stockton, Calif.	120	40	T	3,564-4,452	8,220A	DEN	N	12†	6-7	490	555
Terre Haute, Ind.	91	48	T	3,540-3,540	5,220M	None	B	11	2-0	316	360
Topeka, Kan.	117	48	N	3,180-3,480	6,000M	None	B	15	7-3	385	478
Troy, N. Y.	185	40	T	....-....	....	None	All	6	9-1	....	....
Union City, N. J.	118	40	N	....-....	....	None	All	...	..-2	....	....
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	106	48	N	....-....	....	None	RBP	11	2-3	....	....
Waco, Tex.	98	48	N	3,000-3,000	5,160C	None	BS	5	11-2	295	334
Waterloo, Iowa	67	48	N	3,420-3,900	6,000M	DE	BIS	6	0-3	248	295
Wheeling, W. Va.	80	48	T	2,340-3,120†	5,120A†	DEN	RBSP	7	7-1	228†	259†
Wichita Falls, Tex.	74	48	N	3,060-3,060	5,966A	D	B	10	2-3	225	281
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	98	48	N	2,699-3,150	4,841M	DEN‡	All	6	1-5	....	....
Winston-Salem, N. C.	176	44	N	2,952-3,780	8,820A	None	BI	12	2-8	542	637

TABLE XVI—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Woonsocket, R. I.	83†	48†	. .	$. . . .-. . . .	$. . . .B	D	. . .	. . .	0-0†	$	$ . . . .
York, Pa.	82	48	N	3,000-3,500	4,300M	None	All	6†	3-3	264	290
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex.	62	48	N	2,760-3,000	5,388C	DEN	BI	3	2-2	170	240
Abington tp, Pa.	32	48	T	3,150-3,600†	6,600C†	DEN‡	P	11	0-0	111†	144†
Albany, Ga.	42	56	N	2,915-3,226	5,652C	DEN	BSP	4	4-0	124	157
Alexandria, La.	56	48	N	2,700-2,700†	5,100M†	None	BS	4†	2-0	162†	197†
Aliquippa, Pa.	30	48	P	3,735-3,900	4,800C	None	RB	3	1-0	119	141
Alliance, Ohio	29	40	N	3,360-3,480	4,080M	D	B	2	2-1	94	105
Alton, Ill.	38	48	N	3,300-3,540	4,500M	None	B	4	3-1	132	139
Amsterdam, N. Y. . . .	42	40	N	3,060-3,360	4,650C	DE	BSP	2	2-2	137	156
Anderson, Ind.	70	48	N	3,450-3,600	5,780B	D	B	10	3-1	240	282
Ann Arbor, Mich. . . .	62	44	N	3,430-3,879	6,300	DE	B	4	3-5	233	278
Anniston, Ala.	. . .	. .	. .	2,640-2,940	4,850C	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	138	182
Appleton, Wis.	39	49	N	3,144-3,554	5,130B	D	RB	4	5-3	. . . .	. . . .
Arlington t, Mass. . . .	81	40	T	3,116-3,881	6,000C	DEN‡	RBI	5	2-1	292	328
Ashland, Ky.	34	40	N	3,320-3,420	4,632M	None	B	4	1-. .	119	133
Athens, Ga.	35	48	N	2,340-2,820†	4,200. .†	None	B	4	1-5	. . . .	. . . .
Auburn, N. Y.	49	48	N	3,124-3,520	. . . .A	None	BS	2	2-1	169	186
Bakersfield, Calif. . . .	99	40	T	3,690-4,380	8,244A	EN	B	14	21-5	375	478
Bangor, Me.	65	. .	P	2,660-3,233	5,006A	DE	B	3	0-1	184	214
Barberton, Ohio	32	44	N	3,230-3,600	4,680M	D	BP	4	2-1	96	113
Battle Creek, Mich. . .	56	48	P	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	B	3	1-3	. . . .	. . . .
Belleville, Ill.	30	48	T	3,210-3,210	4,410B	D	B	6	4-0	129	144
Belleville, N. J.	58	44	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	R	0	2-2	. . . .	. . . .
Bellingham, Wash. . . .	44	40	T	3,480-3,660	4,440M	DE	BS	6	4-2	161	181
Belmont t, Mass.	47	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	C	DEN	RB	2	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Beloit, Wis.	46	42	P	3,600-3,900	5,520B	D	B	5	1-2	167	201
Bessemer, Ala.	30	48	N	3,126-3,343	4,883C	None	BIS	7	2-1	. . . .	124
Beverly, Mass.	68	40	N	3,441-3,441	4,500M	DEN	All	6	0-0	196	214
Beverly Hills, Calif. .	64	40	P	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	B	8	11-3	. . . .	. . . .
Billings, Mont.	40	49	N	3,720-3,840	5,100C	D	B	2	1-3	133	159
Biloxi, Miss.	39	56	N	2,400-2,400†	3,600M†	None	BS	3	1-0	82†	100†
Bloomfield, N. J.	93†	42†	. .	3,390-3,990	6,590C	D	. . .	7†	6-1†	385	418
Bloomington, Ill.	36	48	T	2,806-3,026†	4,099C†	None	B	4	3-2	114†	130†
Bloomington, Ind. . . .	37	48	N	3,276-3,276	4,350M	None	B	3	2-2	106	125
Boise City, Idaho	59	40	N	3,000-3,240	5,400M	D	B	7	2-3	181	214
Bremerton, Wash. . . .	55	40	N	3,760-3,880	5,010M	DEN‡	B	10	5-4	199	243
Bristol, Conn.	51	40	N	3,500-3,750	6,000B	DEN	BI	6	0-1	202	227
Brownsville, Tex. . . .	56	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	BS	7	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Burlington, Iowa.	33	48	N	3,284-3,600	4,500C	DEN	BIS	4	0-1	108	125
Burlington, Vt.	41	48	T	2,600-3,117	4,100M	DEN‡	All	3	2-0	115	133
Butte, Mont.	34	47	N	3,900-4,020	5,286M	D	B	3	0-4	150	168
Champaign, Ill.	39	48	N	3,420-3,600	4,260B	None	B	3	1-3	117	135
Charlottesville, Va. . .	39	48	N	2,760-3,240	4,980A	None	B	4	2-2	140	158
Chelsea, Mass.	85	40	P	3,585-3,585	6,076M	None	All	2	0-0	313	324
Cheyenne, Wyo.	50	48	N	2,700-3,600†	4,800M†	None	BS	7	4-2	94†	114†
Chicopee, Mass.	75	40	N	3,639-3,639	5,114M	None	RB	4	2-0	263	285
Clarksburg, W. Va. . .	30	48	N	3,190-3,220	4,380A	None	B	3	0-1	89	95
Clinton, Iowa	28	49	T	3,290-3,688	4,788M	None	B	3	0-2	109	119
Colo. Springs, Colo. . .	71	48	N	3,648-4,008	6,960A	DEN	B	7	2-3	262	305
Columbia, Mo.	33	48	N	2,490-2,952	5,280A	None	B	4	1-1	92	121
Compton, Calif.	51	40	P	3,918-4,296	. . . .A	D	N	7	2-8	205	229
Concord, N. H.	42	40	N	2,840-3,200	6,110A	DEN‡	B	4	0-1	127	149
Council Bluffs, Iowa . .	41	48	N	3,180-3,300†	4,956A†	D	B	6	3-3	. . . .	. . . .
Cumberland, Md.	53	48	N	2,838-3,228	4,422C	DEN‡	RBIP	3	0-0	152	178
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio .	24	44	T	3,960-4,380	5,280S	D	B	2	3-1	101	122

TABLE XVI—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Danville, Ill.	34	48	N	$3,366-3,366	$4,237	None	BP	3	0-2	$ 91	$ 107
Danville, Va.	69	48	N	....-....	....	DE	BI	7	3-1	....	....
Daytona Beach, Fla.	69	48	P	2,700-2,808	5,644C	D	All	8	6-2	160	218
Dubuque, Iowa	50	46	N	3,612-3,900	6,060A	N	B	4	1-2	172	197
East Cleveland, Ohio	53	44	T	3,700-4,410	7,000A	DE	N	10	0-1	228	246
East Hartford t, Conn.	57	40	T	3,672-3,882	5,750B	DEN‡	RBI	6	0-0	195	213
Easton, Pa.	47	48	N	3,153-3,521	5,173M	None	B	5	0-0	156	174
E. Providence t, R. I.	70	40	P	2,990-3,260†	4,790M†	DEN‡	B	11	6-1	157†	170†
Eau Claire, Wis.	55	42	N	3,168-3,900	6,600B	DEN	B	5	2-2	213	254
Elgin, Ill.	38	52	N	3,660-3,660	4,560B	None	B	5	0-4	136	157
Elkhart, Ind.	60	44	T	4,002-4,002	5,202M	D	BS	7	1-2	222	250
Elmira, N. Y.	87	44	N	3,488-3,680	5,180A	DEN‡	BSP	8	0-1	351	390
Elyria, Ohio	38	48	T	3,240-3,888	4,896M	DE	B	4	0-2	129	147
Enid, Okla.	39	48	N	2,640-2,820	3,960A	DE	...	8	1-2	105	126
Euclid, Ohio	70	40	T	....-....	....	None	B	10	3-0	....	....
Eugene, Ore.	49	44	P	3,360-3,900	6,000A	DEN	B	8	2-3	179	250
Everett, Mass.	119†	40†	..	....-....	5,000M†	DEN	...	6†	1-0†	....	....
Everett, Wash.	50	42	T	3,720-4,080	5,400S	D	B	11	2-2	196	229
Fairfield t, Conn.	38	40	N	3,069-3,654	....B	DE	B	6	0-0	....	147
Fairmont, W. Va.	29	48	N	2,700-3,000†	3,600C†	None	RB	2	1-0	80†	93†
Fargo, N. D.	50	44	P	2,916-3,384	5,592A	EN	BI	5	3-2	147	182
Fayetteville, N. C.	71	48	N	2,640-3,180	5,100C	D	BS	7	4-2	189	249
Ferndale, Michl	38	40†	T	4,337-3,545	5,182C	DEN	N	5	0-1	166	203
Fitchburg, Mass.	73	40	N	2,941-3,257†	5,200M	DEN‡	DISP	6	0-0	262	300
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	39	49	T	3,492-3,708	4,800B	DEN	B	4	2-1	134	151
Fort Dodge, Iowa	25	48	N	3,270-3,570	5,100C	None	B	2	1-1	86	104
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	78	48	N	2,080-3,510	6,240A	D	...	6	3-4	....	287
Fort Smith, Ark.	50	48	N	....-....	....	DE	BS	6	2-1	....	....
Framingham t, Mass.	35	40	N	3,063-3,363†	4,800C	None	RBI	...	0-1	121†	139†
Gainesville, Fla.	44	48	N	2,400-3,325	5,400A	D	B	3	3-1	115	143
Galesburg, Ill.	37	48	N	2,880-3,165	3,560M	None	B	2	3-2	108	125
Garfield, N. J.	41	40	T	....-....	....	None	B	4	2-0	....	....
Gloucester, Mass.	44	48	N	3,050-3,050†	3,450..†	None	RBIS	3	2-0	119†	132†
Grand Forks, N. D.	27	48	N	2,730-3,120	4,740A	DEN	B	2	1-1	75	93
Granite City, Ill.	22	48	N	3,720-3,720	4,260B	None	N	3	2-2	65	76
Great Falls, Mont.	38	48	N	3,360-3,900	4,500M	DEN‡	B	4	0-3	148	34
Greenville, Miss.	46	48	N	2,700-3,420	4,800C	DEN‡	BI	5	2-1	119	123
Greenwich t, Conn.	105	48	N	3,528-4,296	9,600C	DEN	B	9	0-2	424	516
Hackensack, N. J.	63	48	T	3,300-3,900	5,800A	DEN‡	RB	7	2-4	274	317
Hagerstown, Md.	53	48	N	3,120-3,420	4,520B	D	RBI	...	3-1	182	224
Hamden t, Conn.	55	40	T	2,800-3,300	5,000B	DEN	RBI	5	0-0	163	203
Hamilton tp, N. J.	54	40	N	3,275-3,875	5,875C	None	N	5	3-0	237	275
Hamtramck, Mich.	99	40	N	4,134-4,614	6,984S	None	B	20	5-0	455	481
Hattiesburg, Miss.	28	48	T	2,460-2,460	3,120M	None	BS	3	0-0	....	....
Haverford tp, Pa.	45	48	N	2,950-3,315†	6,700C†	None	B	6	1-0	139†	187†
Haverhill, Mass.	65	40†	N	....-....	....	None	All	3	0-0	....	....
Hazleton, Pa.	31	..	T	3,300-3,300	3,720C	DE	B	3	0-0	106	126
Hempstead, N. Y.	61	40	N	3,450-4,500	7,800C	DEN‡	BS	5	5-0	....	....
Highland Park, Mich.	132	40	T	4,352-4,711	8,500B	None	BI	19	6-2	527	573
High Point, N. C.	74	48	N	2,460-3,120†	5,760A	DE	B	9	3-5	171†	209†
Hot Springs, Ark.	40	48	N	....-....	....	None	B	3	1-2	....	....
Huntington Pk., Calif.	48	40	P	4,320-4,500	7,200C	D	B	7	9-2	205	225
Hutchinson, Kan.	32	48	T	2,780-3,168	5,028A	DEN‡	BS	5	2-2	107	135
Independence, Mo.	34	40	P	3,336-3,336	4,800..	None	B	4	3-1	132	161
Inglewood, Calif.	61	40	P	3,636-4,500	7,500C	D	RB	10	8-3	260	309
Iowa City, Iowa	22	48	T	3,120-3,480	4,560A	DEN‡	B	2	0-1	87	101
Ithaca, N. Y.	48	44	N	3,300-3,700	5,100..	DEN‡	B	3	2-2	136	151

TABLE XVI—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Jackson, Tenn.	37	48†	N	$2,700-2,880	$4,800M	None	B	4	2-2	$ 105	$ 120
Jamestown, N. Y.	67	48	N	3,622-3,902	5,240	D	BP	5	2-2	245	278
Jefferson City, Mo.	29	48	N	2,640-2,640	3,000E	None	RBI	2	2-0	51	64
Johnson City, Tenn.	37	48	N	2,640-3,000	4,200A	None	BS	2	2-1	78	100
Joplin, Mo.	38	48	N	2,388-2,700	3,432M	None	B	5	2-2	....	....
Kankakee, Ill.	27	48	N	3,100-3,300	4,200..	DEN	B	3	1-2	....	89
Kearny, N. J.	112	40	N	3,550-4,050	6,050C	DEN	B	8	3-1	462	499
Key West, Fla.	27	56	P	2,880-2,880	4,200A	DEN‡	RB	4	2-..	89	110
Kingston, N. Y.	42	48	N	3,130-3,490	5,000B	None	B	2	2-0	146	158
Kokomo, Ind.	57	48	N	3,160-3,340†	4,680M†	None	BP	6	1-1	168†	179†
Lackawanna, N. Y.	66	40	T	3,800-3,800	5,450..	D	BI	5	0-3	....	....
La Crosse, Wis.	68	42	T	3,308-3,824	5,680B	D	BI	7	3-2	258	290
Lafayette, Ind.	49	48	N	3,000-3,240	4,500M	None	B	6	0-2	156	179
Lafayette, La.	36	48	N	2,160-2,400†	....M†	None	B	4	4-0	....	....
La Grange, Ga.	37	48	N	2,640-2,880	6,000C	None	BSP	3	5-1	108	130
Lake Charles, La.	27	48	N	....-....	....	D	N	3	1-1	....	117†
Lakeland, Fla.	38	48	T	3,000-3,300	7,500..	D	B	5	4-0	115	133
Laurel, Miss.					(not reporting)						
Lawton, Okla.	37	52	T	....-....	....	None	B	3	1-0	....	....
Lebanon, Pa.	34†	48†	..	3,049-3,202	4,269M	D	...	4†	0-0†	107	115
Lewiston, Me.	55	48	N	2,600-2,900	4,680B	DEN	B	5	0-1	154	203
Lincoln Park, Mich.	42	40	N	4,134-4,385	5,508B	DE	B	7	1-1	....	179
Linden, N. J.	102	40	N	....-....	....	None	RB	3	0-0	....	....
Lockport, N. Y.	31	48	T	3,278-3,360	4,170B	D	B	4	2-2	114	129
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	111	48	T	....-....	....	DEN	RB	16	6-0	....	....
Lynchburg, Va.	68	48	N	2,977-3,241	6,086A	DEN	B	8	3-1	218	257
Lynwood, Calif.	27	40	T	3,747-4,077	6,100C	None	BP	4	6-1	109	137
Manchester t, Conn.	32	40	N	3,536-3,536	6,616A	DEN‡	BS	5	..-..	....	....
Manitowoc, Wis.	39	45	T	3,312-3,780	4,680B	D	BI	4	2-2	147	159
Mansfield, Ohio	47	48	N	....-....	....	None	RBIP	2	1-1	....	....
Maplewood tp, N. J.	47	44	T	3,500-4,500	6,500C	D	B	8	2-0	203	220
Marion, Ind.	40	44	N	2,970-3,060	4,000M	D	RBI	4	2-0	123	141
Marion, Ohio	31	40	N	3,360-3,600	4,710S	DEN	BIS	4	1-1	105	128
Mason City, Iowa	39	45	N	3,150-3,330	4,800M	DEN‡	B	5	0-4	119	143
Massillon, Ohio	27	40	N	....-....	....	DEN‡	B	2	2-1	....	....
Maywood, Ill.	25	48	T	3,454-3,696†	....A	DEN	N	3	2-1	98†	116†
Melrose, Mass.	44	43	T	2,750-3,425	5,550M	None	RBI	3	0-0	156	178
Meriden, Conn.	72	40	N	3,447-3,447	5,186B	DEN‡	All	4	0-2	277	294
Meridian, Miss.	68	48	N	2,295-2,700	4,440A†	D	BS	8	5-1	150†	200†
Miami Beach, Fla.	176	48	N	3,924-4,776	8,532A	D	RBP	14	14-9	716	834
Michigan City, Ind.	44	48	T	3,366-3,666	4,744M	None	B	2	1-2	150	171
Middletown, Conn.	40	40	N	3,057-3,690	5,110B	DE	RBI	2	1-0	125	140
Middletown, Ohio	50	48	T	3,393-3,935	6,192A	DE	B	5	6-1	194	235
Milford t, Conn.	50	40	N	3,155-3,478†	....B†	DE	B	6	0-0	....	....
Mishawaka, Ind.	45	45	N	3,840-3,960	5,010M	D	B	5	0-2	159	177
Moline, Ill.	32	56	N	3,240-3,633	4,505B	D	All	4	2-3	107	118
Monroe, La.	60	48	N	....-....	....	None	BS	4	3-2	....	....
Montclair, N. J.	91	42	T	....-....	....	None	RBS	2	6-1	....	....
Morgantown, W. Va.	14	60	N	2,757-3,360	4,260A	DE	BI	3	0-0	47	54
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	30†	48	N	2,940-3,960	6,120C	DEN‡	N	5	1-1	136	160
Muskegon, Mich.	69	44	T	3,600-4,000	7,000A	DE	B	19	5-3	258†	316†
Muskogee, Okla.	45	48	T	2,616-2,616	4,152A	None	B	6	2-1	118	142
Nashua, N. H.	49	40	N	3,072-3,380	6,144B	DEN‡	All	4	1-0	171	193
New Albany, Ind.	26	48	N	2,640-2,640	4,200M	None	BP	3	5-0	71	81
Newark, Ohio	35	48	T	3,180-3,240	3,960M	None	B	1	2-2	105	115
New Brunswick, N. J.	...	..	..	3,300-3,900	5,500C	...	...	...	..-..	283	304
Newburgh, N. Y.	52	48	N	3,100-3,600†	5,031A†	DEN‡	All	3	4-3	203†	226†

Table XVI—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
New Castle, Pa.	58	48	N	$3,336-3,480	$3,852M	None	BI	4	4-0	$ 187	$ 227
New Kensington, Pa.	32	48	T	3,740-3,740	4,620M	DE	All	3	0-0	117	134
New London, Conn.	58	40	N	3,620-3,860	5,500A	DEN	B	4	1-0	231	254
Newport, Ky.	54	40	N	2,810-3,306	4,356A	None	B	5	2-0	176	214
Newport, R. I.	79	50	. .	3,096-3,385	4,686M	DEN‡	RB	3	0-2	266	316
Newport News, Va.	65	48	N	3,084-3,564	6,200A	DEN‡	B	6	6-2	222	270
Norman, Okla.	18	48	N	2,460-2,760	3,960A	D	B	2	0-1	52	57
Norristown, Pa.	45	48	N	3,080-3,630	5,170C	DEN‡	B	3	1-0	144	178
Northampton, Mass.	37	40	N	3,224-3,640	4,797M	D	RBIS	3	0-0	117	130
North Bergen tp, N. J.	89	40	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	6	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
North Little Rock, Ark.	50	40	N	2,678-3,350	4,896. .	None	B	4	2-1	151	179
Norwalk, Conn.	78	40	T	3,278-3,736	6,200B	DEN‡	B	4	0-0	251	289
Norwood, Ohio	52	48	T	3,885-4,410	6,195M	None	B	5	1-1	173	186
Nutley, N. J.	36†	48	N	2,990-4,190	5,500M	None	B	3	3-0	147	171
Odessa, Tex.	56	60	N	3,702-3,960	7,200A	None	BS	6	2-3	225	315
Orange, N. J.	73	40	N	2,982-4,052	6,100S	None	RBI	6	2-3	305	331
Oshkosh, Wis.	60	42	T	3,647-3,836	5,170B	None	RBS	4	3-3	226	261
Ottumwa, Iowa	30	48	N	3,780-3,780	4,440S	None	B	3	1-2	144	150
Owensboro, Ky.	58	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	7	2-2	. . . .	. . . .
Paducah, Ky.	60	48	N	2,880-3,000	4,020A	None	BI	8	2-2	166	200
Palo Alto, Calif.	36	40	P	3,822-4,644	7,248A	DEN‡	B	5	5-2	148	174
Panama City, Fla.	34	60	N	2,620-3,120	5,160. .	DE‡	B	8	4-1	13	158
Parkersburg, W. Va.	33	48	N	2,700-3,000	3,516M	None	B	3	0-2	99	121
Parma, Ohio	29	40	T	3,277-4,104	5,400M	DE	N	4	3-0	105	128
Penn tp, Pa.	15	48	N	2,670-3,240†	3,600C†	DN	N	3	0-0	35†	50†
Pensacola, Fla.	76	48	N	2,820-3,312	6,000A	None	BS	10	4-2	253	306
Perth Amboy, N. J.	95	40	N	3,200-3,600†	5,350S†	None	All	6	2-1	349†	419†
Petersburg, Va.	44	48	N	2,700-3,000	4,800 A	D	B	6	3-1	135	154
Pine Bluff, Ark.	35	48	. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	BS	4	4-1	. . . .	. . . .
Plainfield, N. J.	76	40	T	3,200-4,200	6,300M	None	BS	3	2-0	300	331
Pocatello, Idaho	34	48	T	3,390-3,600	5,220A	D	B	5	3-2	137	169
Pomona, Calif.	54	44	N	3,336-3,936	5,916C	D	BIS	7	6-2	208	281
Port Huron, Mich.	49	48	N	3,690-3,906	5,396A	D	BP	6	1-1	184	214
Portsmouth, Ohio	48	40	N	2,760-3,060†	. . . .A†	DEN	B	5	3-1	150†	175†
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	71	48	N	3,772-4,109	6,000M	DEN‡	BIS	6	5-1	299	334
Provo, Utah	26†	48†	. .	2,940-3,600†	3,900M†	. . .	. . .	8†	2-1†	84†	115†
Quincy, Ill.	46	56	N	3,000-3,000	3,990M	None	B	4	2-1	115	133
Rapid City, S. D.	24	. .	N	3,090-3,300	4,500A	D	BIS	3	2-0	74	90
Redondo Beach, Calif.	28	45	N	3,456-4,260	6,540A	D	B	3	0-1	113	146
Redwood City, Calif.	41	40	N	3,372-4,212	6,588A	DE	B	5	4-2	. . . .	160
Reno, Nev.	84	48	N	3,480-3,780	6,600A	DEN	B	11	6-3	308	368
Revere, Mass.	74	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	2	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Richmond, Ind.	52	48	N	3,600-3,600	. . . .	None	BIS	7	0-3	120	140
Riverside, Calif.	84	40	N	3,108-4,104	7,176B	DEN	B	9	12-3	278	337
Rochester, Minn.	41	40	T	3,030-3,300†	4,800M†	DEN‡	B	4	1-1	130†	150†
Rock Island, Ill.	45	50	N	3,270-3,600	. . . .B	D	B	5	0-4	120	142
Rocky Mount, N. C.	50	48	N	2,955-3,200	5,142A	None	BS	5	3-2	125	196
Rome, Ga.	40	56	N	2,432-2,692	4,587C	None	B	3	1-1	123	154
Rome, N. Y.	42	46	N	3,150-3,650†	4,950S†	None	B	3	3-1	135†	178†
Roswell, N. M.	28	48	N	3,000-3,600	6,600A	D	B	5	4-1	. . . .	. . . .
Royal Oak, Mich.	56	44	T	3,750-4,365	5,815	DE	N	8	1-1	186	217
St. Cloud, Minn.	31	40	N	2,952-3,252	4,032B	None	B	2	0-1	96	100
Salem, Mass.	101	40	T	3,409-3,409	5,090M	D	All	3	0-0	294	310
Salem, Ore.	67	44	T	3,492-3,762	5,764A	DEN‡	BI	8	2-2	251	305
Salina, Kan.	28	48	N	2,700-3,180	4,620A	DEN	N	3	1-1	84	96
Sandusky, Ohio	32	48	T	3,240-3,540	4,500A	None	B	4	0-1	109	133
San Leandro, Calif.	31	40	T	3,660-4,500	7,140A	DEN‡	B	5	3-2	142	169

TABLE XVI—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
San Mateo, Calif.	54	40	T	$3,948-4,428	$7,596A	DEN	B	7	1-3	$ 217	$ 248
Santa Ana, Calif.	76	40	T	3,522-4,140	6,780A	None	BSP	8	11-1	259	296
Santa Barbara, Calif. .	70	40	T	3,420-3,420	6,000C	DN	B	7	10-3	251	295
Santa Fe, N. M.	32	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	BP	4	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Shaker Heights, Ohio. .	50	44	T	3,673-4,290†	6,388S†	None	N	11	1-1	205†	248†
Sharon, Pa.	. . .	. .	. .	3,600-3,840	5,040. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	129	148
Sheboygan, Wis.	55	46	N	3,645-3,756	5,574B	D	RBIS	4	0-4	204	221
Spartanburg, S. C. . . .	73	48	N	3,048-3,276	4,284A	D	B	5	3-3	228	260
Steubenville, Ohio. . . .	40	48	T	3,336-. . . .†	3,936M†	None	BI	2	2-3	136†	145†
Stratford t, Conn. . . .	43	40	N	3,110-3,740	5,450A	DEN‡	B	5	0-0	134	168
Superior, Wis.	59	45	N	3,390-3,660	5,340B	D	BS	6	1-1	208	237
Tallahassee, Fla. . . .	51	48	N	2,710-3,250†	5,450A†	None	B	4	3-2	142†	194†
Taunton, Mass.	55	48	N	2,502-2,674†	4,373. .	D	All	3	0-0	205	215
Teaneck tp, N. J.	48	40	N	3,100-4,050	6,120. .	D†	BS	7	0-1	204	238
Temple, Tex.	29	48	P	2,574-2,574†	4,950C†	DEN	BI	5	2-1	88†	107†
Torrington, Conn. . . .	55	40	N	3,212-3,272	4,543M	None	RBSP	. . .	0-0	156	196
Tucson, Ariz.	78	48	P	3,300-3,800	6,401A	DEN‡	B	8	7-4	297	369
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	56	48	N	2,868-3,156	5,040B	None	BS	6	4-2	169	223
Tyler, Tex.	40	48	N	2,910-3,552	5,640A	D	B	5	3-1	123	148
Union tp, N. J.	56	40	N	3,600-4,000	6,000C	None	RB	6	4-0	295	330
University City, Mo. .	41	48	N	3,285-3,600	5,160	DE	B	7	6-1	142	162
Vallejo, Calif.	78	40	T	3,624-3,972	6,780A	D	RB	7	4-2	265	305
Valley Stream, N. Y. .					(not reporting)						
Vancouver, Wash. . . .	52	42	T	3,120-3,480†	4,800A†	DEN	N	11	2-1	185†	226†
Vicksburg, Miss.	38	56	T	2,424-2,424	3,600C	DEN‡	B	3	2-0	81†	102†
Waltham, Mass.					(not reporting)						
Warren, Ohio	50	40	N	3,570-4,200	6,900. .	DE	B	4	0-2	199	223
Warwick, R. I.	48	57	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	B	. . .	3-0	. . . .	. . . .
Warwick, Va.	23	48	N	3,060-3,540	5,700A	DEN‡	N	4	0-0	53	69
Washington, Pa.	35	48	N	2,640-3,025†	3,655C†	DEN‡	RBI	2	0-0	75†	116†
Watertown t, Mass. .	71	40	N	2,975-3,350	5,400B	D	RBI	7	0-1	355	278
Watertown, N. Y.	46	48	N	3,178-3,799	5,436A	DEN	BI	2	2-2	146	173
Waukegan, Ill.	42	44	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	6	1-2	. . . .	. . . .
Wausau, Wis.	40	56	T	3,200-3,380	4,690B	DEN‡	BIS	5	1-2	140	156
Wauwatosa, Wis.	46	45	T	3,840-4,200†	6,120B†	DEN	B	3	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
West Allis, Wis.	64	45	T	4,350-4,595	7,607B	D	B	5	3-2	300	342
W. Hartford t, Conn. .	75	40	N	3,610-3,971	7,250A	DEN‡	RBI	9	0-0	389	445
West Haven t, Conn. . .	56	40	N	3,093-3,336	5,200B	DEN‡	RBI	5	0-0	189	236
West New York, N. J. .					(not reporting)			4	1-0		
West Orange, N. J. . .	59	40	N	3,205-4,030	6,150S	DE	BP	4	0-3	239	261
W. Palm Beach, Fla. .	72	48	T	2,943-3,240	6,000E	None	B	11	7-1	224	293
Weymouth t, Mass. . .	49†	40†	. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
White Plains, N. Y. . .	121	48	N	3,600-4,450	6,470S	DEN‡	All	11	10-4	520	543
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	29	48	N	2,904-3,480	4,560C	None	B	4	0-0	92	108
Williamsport, Pa. . . .	48	48	N	3,000-3,000	4,350C	D	B	3	0-6	134	273
Wilmington, N. C. . . .	84	48	N	2,820-2,940	4,860. .	D	RBS	8	5-1	255	293
Winona, Minn.	34	44	N	2,880-3,240	4,800B	None	B	3	0-1	91	112
Woodbridge tp, N. J. .	66	40	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	All	4	7-0	. . . .	. . . .
Wyandotte, Mich.	64	40	T	4,125-4,679	6,829B	DE	B	6	0-1	250	286
Yakima, Wash.	68	44	T	3,420-3,960	4,500M	D	B	13	0-3	241	295
Zanesville, Ohio.	34	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	BS	3	2-2	. . . .	. . . .
10,000 to 25,000											
Aberdeen, S. D.	22	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	B	2	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
Aberdeen, Wash.	27	40	N	3,960-4,080	4,800	D	B	4	1-1	105.4	121.3
Ada, Okla.	17	50	T	2,136-2,244	3,000	D	B	2	1-0	38.9	45.9
Adrian, Mich.	20	48	N	3,720-3,900	4,400	D	B	3	1-2	59.4	75.9
Albany, Calif.	19	40	T	3,900-4,200	5,700	DEN‡	N	4	. .-1	78.7	98.2

TABLE XVI—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Albany, Ore.	15	48	N	$3,732-3,732	$4,992	DEN‡	B	2	0-0	$ 49.5	$ 57.4
Albemarle, N. C.	16	48	N	2,220-2,940	4,344	DN	BS	3	0-1	49.9	58.5
Albert Lea, Minn.	17	48	T	2,988-3,252	4,368	D	B	2	. .-1	60.2	70.9
Albion, Mich.	10	54	N	3,350-3,600	4,100	D	B	. . .	0-0	34.2	41.0
Alice, Tex.	14	48	N	2,880-3,048	6,000	D	N	3	0-0	38.0	44.2
Allen Park, Mich.	24	40	T	4,187-4,187	6,470	DE	B	3	0-0	76.1	99.1
Alpena, Mich.	14	48	P	3,200-3,500	4,360	DEN‡	BP	2	0-0	44.7	57.5
Ames, Iowa	20	48	N	2,953-3,660	5,040	DEN	B	3	1-1	64.7	76.8
Amherst t, Mass.	8	40	N	2,540-3,260	3,920	DEN‡	RBSP	2	0-0	22.9	25.6
Anaconda, Mont.	9	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	N	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Anaheim, Calif.	22	48	N	3,483-3,960	6,600	D	N	3	1-1	87.8	106.6
Anderson, S. C.	45	48	N	2,831-2,904	4,022	None	BS	3	2-3	114.0	134.2
Andover t, Mass.	18	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	BSP	3	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Annapolis, Md.	34	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	All	4	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Antioch, Calif.	13	44	T	3,800-4,080	5,400	D	B	3	1-0	46.0	63.5
Arcadia, Calif.	33	40	P	3,972-3,972	6,780	D	BP	5	2-1	161.3	199.9
Ardmore, Okla.	25	48	N	2,520-2,520	3,300	None	BIS	3	0-0	31.5	35.5
Arkansas City, Kan.	16	54	N	3,014-3,120	4,032	None	B	2	. .-. .	49.6	64.0
Arnold, Pa.	12	48	T	3,432-3,432	3,672	DN	B	1	. .-1	24.4	28.1
Asbury Park, N. J.	50	40	N	2,934-3,950	5,000	D	RB	4	2-0	185.1	211.4
Ashland, Ohio	15	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	B	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Ashland, Wis.	13	46	N	2,802-3,066	3,678	D	RBIS	1	1-0	41.4	50.7
Ashtabula, Ohio	31	48	N	3,150-3,400	5,250	DE	B	3	0-1	108.9	128.0
Astoria, Ore.	21	40	P	3,708-3,888	5,400	D	B	3	0-1	78.4	98.7
Atchison, Kan.	16	56	N	2,850-2,850	3,900	None	N	3	0-1	42.8	52.2
Athens, Ohio	9	48	T	2,760-3,000	3,180	D	B	1	2-1	26.3	31.4
Athol t, Mass.	12	48	P	3,000-3,300	4,000	D	RBIS	2	0-0	44.7	50.1
Attleboro, Mass.	39	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	RBIS	5	2-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Auburn, Me.	24	50	T	2,500-2,700	3,500	D	BI	3	0-0	75.0	93.8
Aurora, Colo.	13	48	N	3,300-3,420	4,500	DEN‡	N	3	0-1	43.0	54.5
Austin, Minn.	29	40	N	3,348-3,900	5,100	DEN	B	2	1-1	104.6	116.2
Azusa, Calif.	17	48	N	3,120-3,120	3,551	D	N	3	2-0	34.1	37.9
Bartlesville, Okla.	24	48	T	2,460-2,880	3,986	D	. . .	2	0-1	50.1	65.6
Batavia, N. Y.	23	40	P	3,175-3,325	. . . .	DEN‡	B	2	1-1	80.0	88.8
Bath, Me.	12	48	N	2,621-2,895	3,769	D	BIS	. . .	. .-. .	33.6	40.2
Baytown, Tex.	21	48	N	3,240-3,660	5,100	D	B	3	1-1	68.6	73.4
Beacon, N. Y.	21	48	N	3,700-4,000	4,600	D	BS	. . .	. .-1	77.4	85.0
Beatrice, Neb.	15	48	N	2,940-2,940	3,420	DE	N	2	0-0	41.0	56.5
Beaver Dam, Wis.	12	45	N	3,120-3,480	4,680	DEN‡	B	2	. .-1	38.0	44.8
Beaver Falls, Pa.	23	48	T	3,864-3,864	4,656	D	RB	2	0-0	81.0	107.9
Beckley, W. Va.	18	53	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	B	3	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Bedford, Ind.	19	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	2	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Bell, Calif.	21	40	T	3,570-4,044	5,940	None	N	3	5-0	. . . .	101.3
Bellaire, Ohio	16†	48	T	2,820-2,820	3,240	None	B	2	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Bellaire, Tex.	10	48	N	3,540-3,540	4,100	DEN‡	N	4	1-0	23.4	42.5
Bellefontaine, Ohio	8	48	N	3,220-3,220	3,900	None	B	1	0-0	28.0	31.2
Bellevue, Pa.	16	48	T	2,600-3,300	4,980	DEN‡	RBP	2	0-0	45.5	59.6
Bemidji, Minn.	9	48	N	3,048-3,048	3,552	D	BIS	2	1-0	26.5	31.1
Bend, Ore.	13	48	T	3,740-4,203	5,023	DE	RB	2	2-1	50.1	68.6
Bensalem tp, Pa.	2	60	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DN‡	N	1	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Benton Harbor, Mich.	33	48	N	3,450-3,800	5,600	DE	B	3	0-1	116.8	145.0
Berea, Ohio	14	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	B	3	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Bergenfield, N. J.	23	40	P	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	BIS	4	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Berkley, Mich.	16	44	N	4,150-4,585	5,950	None	B	3	1-. .	57.6	67.4
Berwick, Pa.	9	54	N	2,850-3,000	3,420	DEN‡	B	2	. .-. .	24.2	36.2
Bexley, Ohio	17	40	N			DEN	N	4	0-0		
Big Spring, Tex.	21	60	N	3,672-3,672	4,584	DEN	BS	3	1-1	75.8	99.3

TABLE XVI—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Birmingham, Mich.	29	44	T	$4,127-4,602	$7,450	D	B	. . .	0-1	$ 124.1	$ 147.3
Bismarck, N. D.	24	48	P	2,460-3,060	5,240	DEN‡	BSP	3	1-2	72.3	89.6
Bloomsburg, Pa.	5	54	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	N	1	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Blue Island, Ill.	14	60	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	2	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Bluefield, W. Va.	24	48	T	3,240-3,420	4,200	D	BIS	3	0-0	82.8	101.4
Blytheville, Ark.	12	60	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Bogalusa, La.	18	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	2	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Boone, Iowa	14	48	N	3,180-3,420	4,020	D	BS	2	0-0	47.6	54.2
Borger, Tex.	21	60	N	2,820-3,180	3,720	D	B	2	0-0	49.7	63.1
Boulder, Colo.	25	48	T	3,096-3,384	5,124	DEN	BS	4	1-1	76.1	104.0
Bowling Green, Ky.	31	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	B	2	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Bozeman, Mont.	18	40	N	3,600-3,720	4,200	DEN‡	B	2	0-1	43.0	56.2
Braddock, Pa.	23	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Bradford, Pa.	24	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	RB	3	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Brainerd, Minn.	15	40	N	3,247-3,568	4,218	D	BIS	1	0-0	53.1	59.8
Brattleboro t, Vt.	11	54	N	2,990-3,250	4,030	D	B	2	0-0	32.9	39.7
Brawley, Calif.	20	48	N	3,600-4,020	5,280	D	B	3	3-1	69.7	85.1
Brentwood, Pa.	18	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	N	2	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Bridgeton, N. J.	21	48	N	2,500-3,100	4,000	D	BIS	2	1-0	68.2	78.6
Bristol, Pa.	15	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	1	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Bristol,t, R. I.	11	. .	N	3,000-3,200	4,200	DE‡	RBI	2	0-0	37.1	43.8
Bristol, Tenn.	20	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	2	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
Bristol, Va.	22	48	T	2,610-3,180	4,320	DEN‡	B	3	2-1	60.2	75.0
Brookfield, Ill.	14	48	N	2,850-4,092	4,800	D	N	3	0-0	55.7	66.1
Brownwood, Tex.	20	48	T	2,451-2,451	3,780	DE	B	3	0-2	62.3	79.6
Brunswick, Ga.	29	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	BS	4	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Bryan, Tex.	24	48	N	2,655-2,700	4,800	DEN	B	3	. .-1	57.4	73.0
Bucyrus, Ohio	15	48	N	3,000-3,180	4,200	DE	BP	2	. .-1	55.3	51.0
Burlingame, Calif.	31	40	N	4,020-4,260	6,240	D	B	7	1-1	120.9	139.4
Burlington, N. J.	21	40	N	3,000-3,600	. . . .	D	RB	2	0-1	80.0	90.0
Burlington, N. C.	45	48	N	2,580-3,168	5,950	None	B	3	2-1	124.6	191.0
Butler, Pa.	25†	48	P	3,273-3,393	. . . .	None	All	2	3-0	113.8	141.2
Caldwell, Idaho	16	48	N	3,081-3,326	4,158	DEN‡	BIS	2	. .-1	46.0	58.0
Calumet City, Ill.	13	48	N	3,600-3,600	4,500	DEN	N	2	1-0	50.4	61.0
Cambridge, Md.	17	55	N			DE	All	2	0-0		
Cambridge, Ohio	16	48	T	2,688-3,096	4,248	D	BI	2	. .-1	. . . .	. . . .
Camden, Ark.	9	72	N	3,000-3,000	4,020	None	B	2	1-0	27.1	37.4
Campbell, Ohio	16	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	BI	2	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Canton, Ill.	14	48	T			. . .	N	2	. .-1		
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	24	56	N	2,400-2,580	3,300	D	B	2	1-1	40.6	49.4
Carbondale, Ill.	7	60	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	N	1	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Carlisle, Pa.	13	48	N	1,620-2,220	2,681	DEN	BIP	2	. .-. .	39.4	52.6
Carlsbad, N. M.	16	72	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	B	4	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Carnegie, Pa.	11	45	N	3,224-3,651	4,400	D	B	1	1-1	46.2	. . . .
Carthage, Mo.	15	48	T	2,348-2,348	3,000	D	B	2	1-1	30.0	33.5
Casper, Wyo.	22	48	T	3,600-4,200	5,220	DEN‡	B	4	1-1	97.7	119.7
Cedar Falls, Iowa	15	48	N	2,940-3,240	4,500	DEN‡	BIS	2	0-0	45.0	52.5
Central Falls, R. I.	33	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	RBI	1	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Centralia, Ill.	14	48	N	3,500-3,500	3,900	None	. . .	2	0-0	47.3	55.5
Chambersburg, Pa.	18	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	BISP	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Chanute, Kan.	12	. .	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Charles City, Iowa	12	48	N	2,881-3,031	3,979	DE	BS	1	0-1	30.9	33.6
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	38	48	N	3,475-4,000	5,600	DEN‡	B	10	. .-. .	135.5	169.9
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	37	48	P	3,654-3,654	5,040	None	B	4	3-2	94.0	112.1
Chickasha, Okla.	18	48	T	2,295-2,340	2,760	D	B	. . .	0-0	41.9	48.6
Chico, Calif.	18	48	. .	3,252-3,852	6,600	DEN‡	BIP	3	1-2	70.5	86.6
Chillicothe, Ohio	15	48	P	2,800-3,200	. . . .	D	B	3	1-1	49.0	60.0

Table XVI—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Chippewa Falls, Wis. .	16	48	N	$. . . .-. . . .	$. . . .	D	BI	1	. .-1	$	$ . . . .
Chula Vista, Calif. . . .	26	44	T	3,468-3,116	5,796	D	BP	4	4-1	83.0	101.2
Claremont, N. H.	14	52	P	3,198-3,198	4,108	DEN‡	B	2	0-0	54.6	61.9
Clarksdale, Miss. . . .	23	72	N	2,640-2,940	5,100	None	B	3	0-1	65.2	89.0
Clayton, Mo.	34	48	T	3,330-3,660	5,175	None	B	4	4-2	128.4	141.8
Clearwater, Fla.	36	48	N	2,894-3,102	5,412	DE	B	5	2-0	97.5	122.3
Cleburne, Tex.	9	48	N	2,520-2,640	3,300	DE	B	2	1-1	32.8	42.2
Cleveland, Tenn.	15	72	N	3,000-3,000	3,600	None	B	2	1-1	32.0	47.3
Clinton t, Mass.	15	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	3,700	DEN‡	RBIS	1	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Clovis, N. M.	16	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	2	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Coatesville, Pa.	18	48	T	2,802-3,432	4,260	D	RBP	2	0-0	59.8	66.7
Coeur Dalene, Idaho . .	13	54	N	3,240-3,240	4,000	D	B	2	1-0	44.0	52.4
Coffeyville, Kan.	22	48	N	2,904-3,108	3,660	DEN‡	B	2	1-0	70.7	82.3
Cohoes, N. Y.	44	40	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	3	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
College Park, Ga. . . .	15	48	N	3,204-3,264	4,860	None	B	3	3-0	54.8	63.8
College Park, Md. . . .	1	35	. .	. . . .-. . . .	2,400	None	N	0	0-0	2.4	2.4
Collingswood, N. J. . .	19	48	T	2,500-3,600	4,300	D	BP	3	0-0	69.4	85.4
Collinsville, Ill.	6	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	RB	1	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Colton, Calif.	22	48	T	3,510-3,756	5,160	D	RBSP	4	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Concord, N. C.	30	56	N	2,586-2,778	4,035	None	B	4	0-1	84.1	95.6
Connellsville, Pa. . . .	20	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	RB	2	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Coral Gables, Fla. . . .	58	48	T	2,964-4,284	7,396	None	B	8	4-0	185.7	. . . .
Coraopolis, Pa.	14	48	N	3,276-3,516	4,476	DN	RBS	2	0-0	49.2	65.0
Corning, N. Y.	31	40	N	3,000-3,400	5,000	DEN‡	All	3	0-1	66.8	80.0
Corona, Calif.	16	48	N	3,270-3,876	5,340	D	B	3	2-1	57.8	73.7
Corsicana, Tex.	17	72	N	2,439-2,507	3,609	D	BSP	2	0-0	41.9	48.8
Cortland, N. Y.	25	46	N	3,000-3,300	4,450	D	B	2	1-0	86.0	97.1
Corvallis, Ore.	16	48	N	3,300-3,816	4,800	DEN‡	B	3	0-1	51.9	64.3
Cranford tp, N. J. . . .	32	40	T	3,720-4,200	6,300	DEN‡	B	2	1-1	117.9	137.7
Crawfordsville, Ind. . .	20	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	2	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Cudahy, Wis.	18	45	T	4,248-4,548	5,768	DEN	B	3	0-0	76.2	90.7
Culver City, Calif. . . .	61	40	P	3,432-4,176	6,144	D	B	2	2-6	149.6	173.3
Daly City, Calif.	22	40	N	3,641-4,045	5,393	DEN‡	N	4	2-. .	69.1	93.6
Danbury, Conn.	38	40	P	3,350-3,550	4,750	DEN‡	B	3	0-1	145.5	172.8
Danvers t, Mass.	16	40	N	3,120-3,312	4,312	D	RB	2	0-0	54.5	62.5
Darien t, Conn.	30	40	N	3,000-4,000	6,000	DEN‡	B	4	0-0	115.0	148.4
Decatur, Ala.	25	48	N	2,750-3,060	4,800	None	. . .	5	3-1	83.7	92.0
Decatur, Ga.	25	48	N	2,760-3,180	4,380	D	B	5	2-1	79.6	102.8
Defiance, Ohio	10	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	B	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
De Kalb, Ill.	13	48	N	3,372-3,372	3,991	None	B	1	1-1	38.9	45.7
Delaware, Ohio	11	48	N	2,850-3,000	3,840	D	B	1	0-1	31.1	37.0
Del Rio, Tex.				2,400-2,520	2,700					14.0	15.8
Denison, Tex.	16	48	N	2,400-2,928	3,888	. . .	B	3	1-1	41.6	50.0
Denton, Tex.	21	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	BP	3	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
Dixon, Ill.	14	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	B	2	. .-1	. . . .	. . . .
Donora, Pa.	17	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	RB	1	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Dothan, Ala.	36	48	N	2,564-2,810	4,615	None	B	3	3-2	103.7	137.0
Dover, N. H.	24	48	N	3,016-3,146	4,342	DEN‡	BIS	2	0-0	75.3	82.6
Dover, N. H.	16	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	. . .	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Downers Grove, Ill. . .	13	48	N	3,240-3,540	5,340	D	BS	2	0-0	50.7	55.7
Dublin, Ga.	11	72	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	BS	2	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Du Bois, Pa.	9	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	B	1	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Dumont, N. J.	29	40	N	3,050-3,750	4,700	DEN‡	B	2	0-0	70.7	78.4
Duncan, Okla.	19	48	T	3,000-3,000	4,260	. . .	B	. . 2	. .-1	55.5	65.0
Dunkirk, N. Y.	26	40	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	RB	2	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Dunmore, Pa.	14	48	P	2,970-2,970	3,300	D	RBI	1	0-0	41.9	45.3
Duquesne, Pa.	22	42	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	RB	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .

TABLE XVI—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Durant, Okla.	11	72	T	$. . . .-. . . .	$. . . .	None	B	1	0-0	$. . . .	$. . . .
Dyersburg, Tenn.	16	52	N	2,244-2,357	4,750	DEN	B	3	1-0	43.8	61.2
East Detroit, Mich.	30	40	T	3,700-4,300	6,000	D	N	8	0-0	102.0	119.0
Easthampton t, Mass.	15	40	N	3,110-3,357	4,384	DE	BI	. . .	0-0	50.7	57.8
East Haven t, Conn.	13	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	B	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
East Lansing, Mich.	15	48	T	3,420-3,990	5,640	DE	N	2	0-1	50.9	61.4
East Liverpool, Ohio	22	40	N	3,679-3,679	4,000	DEN‡	B	2	0-0	75.9	84.3
East Moline, Ill.	14	48	T	3,280-3,660	4,680	None	B	2	0-1	45.7	51.7
East Paterson, N. J.	18	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	N	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
East Point, Ga.	37	48	N	3,000-3,600	5,700	None	B	4	5-3	117.3	139.4
Ecorse, Mich.	39	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	6,357	D	N	4	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Edinburg, Tex.	11	66	N	2,190-2,400	4,200	None	B	2	0-0	24.8	34.9
El Cerrito, Calif.	25	40	P	3,720-4,260	5,520	DEN‡	N	5	0-1	107.5	122.9
El Dorado, Ark.	18	. .	N	2,760-2,760	4,200	None	B	3	1-0	62.2	71.5
El Dorado, Kan.	12	64	N	2,400-2,940	4,092	None	N	2	0-0	28.2	41.1
Elizabeth City, N. C.	20	50	N	2,772-2,988	3,956	DEN‡	B	3	2-0	49.8	63.8
Elizabethton, Tenn.	15	48	N	2,310-2,400	2,880	None	N	1	1-1	39.4	43.2
Ellwood City, Pa.	14	48	T	3,468-3,468	4,500	None	BI	2	. .-. .	50.0	63.5
Elmhurst, Ill.	27	48	N	3,300-3,600	4,800	None	BS	3	2-1	84.4	108.7
Elmwood,Park, Ill.	21	48	N	3,180-3,420	4,500	None	B	2	2-1	56.4	66.8
El Reno, Okla.	12	60	N	2,460-2,640	3,960	D	B	2	0-0	30.2	32.8
Elwood, Ind.	14†	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Emporia, Kan.	18	56	N	2,880-3,000	4,200	DEN‡	B	3	. .-1	57.1	73.3
Endicott, N. Y.	32	48	N	3,284-3,570	5,050	D	BIP	2	0-1	112.9	131.1
Enfield t, Conn.	15	48	N	3,640-3,640	. . . .	D	BI	2	0-0	69.3	84.7
Englewood, Colo.	15	44	N	3,120-3,420	4,500	DN	N	2	0-0	50.5	61.7
Englewood, N. J.	48	40	N	3,520-4,224	6,150	D	B	6	2-0	189.6	228.0
Escanaba, Mich.	19	40	N	3,048-3,312	4,824	DEN	BSP	3	0-1	55.5	76.5
Eureka, Calif.	40	48	P	3,780-4,080	5,220	DEN	N	5	1-2	112.7	139.1
Evergreen Park, Ill.	12	48	N	4,000-4,000	4,370	DEN	N	2	1-0	49.2	52.1
Ewing tp, N. J.	14	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	N	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Fairfield, Ala.	14	48	N	3,133-3,360	4,915	None	B	1	1-0	41.2	59.0
Fairhaven t, Mass.	10	54	N	2,613-2,612	3,395	D	B	2	0-0	38.5	43.0
Fairlawn, N. J.	32	40	T	3,000-3,700	5,300	D	B	4	0-1	10.8	12.8
Faribault, Minn.	14	48	T	2,880-3,000	3,720	DE	B	2	0-0	43.9	51.8
Farrell, Pa.	21	40	N	3,400-3,400	4,200	None	BI	3	0-0	61.8	74.0
Fayetteville, Ark.	17	48	N	2,640-2,640	3,360	D	B	2	2-1	37.0	52.9
Fergus Falls, Minn.	9	48	N	3,000-3,000	3,660	DEN‡	BS	1	0-0	28.4	32.3
Ferguson, Mo.	10	48	N	3,210-3,420	3,870	None	N	2	1-1	34.9	41.0
Findlay, Ohio	22	48	T	2,700-3,420	3,900	DEN	B	3	2-0	71.2	81.5
Floral Park, N. Y.	26	46	N	3,607-4,500	5,900	DEN‡	B	3	1-0	116.5	131.5
Florence, Ala.	25	48	N	2,112-2,640	3,900	None	B	3	1-1	64.0	86.4
Florence, S. C.	37	60	N	2,880-3,150	4,500	D	BS	6	2-1	105.0	132.8
Forest Park, Ill.	21	48†	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	N	3	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
Fort Collins, Colo.	16	54	N	3,150-3,240	3,900	D	BIS	3	0-1	47.7	57.8
Fort Madison, Iowa	13	48	N	2,760-2,880	3,600	D	N	1	1-0	34.2	39.8
Fort Myers, Fla.	23	48	N	1,300-1,560	4,420	DE	B	4	0-0	48.8	73.1
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11	48	N	3,400-3,550	4,025	DEN‡	N	2	0-0	43.1	50.8
Fostoria, Ohio	15	48	N	3,420-3,660	3,960	DEN‡	B	2	0-0	51.9	54.4
Frankfort, Ind.	21	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	B	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Frankfort, Ky.	16	66†	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	BS	2	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Franklin, Pa.	11	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	RB	1	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Frederick, Md.	33	48	N	2,800-3,200	5,000	DEN‡	All	2	2-. .	106.2	125.7
Freeport, Ill.	21	48	N	3,000-3,300	4,008	DEN‡	B	2	1-1	71.6	81.5
Freeport, N. Y.	41	40	N	3,425-4,400	6,500	DEN‡	BIS	6	2-0	167.0	198.2
Fremont, Neb.	16	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	B	2	1-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Fremont, Ohio	18	48	T	3,084-3,300	4,200	D	B	2	0-0	58.7	71.7

TABLE XVI—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Fullerton, Calif.	17	48	N	$3,762-4,008	$6,600	D	B	4	0-1	$ 57.5	$ 69.5
Fulton, Mo.	7	66	N	2,400-2,400	2,700	DE‡	B	1	0-0	19.8	26.3
Fulton, N. Y.	20	40	N	2,516-2,928	3,924	DEN‡	BI	2	1-. .	73.3	90.3
Gainesville, Ga.	19	56	N	2,195-3,002	3,600	None	B	2	0-0	68.8	70.8
Gardena, Calif.	20	40	T	3,960-4,200	5,880	None	B	3	0-0	78.4	88.3
Garden City, Kan. . . .	13	56	N	3,240-3,240	4,800	DEN	B	3	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Garden City, N. Y. . .	42	48	T	3,350-4,400	6,500	DEN‡	B	7	2-0	145.4	183.8
Gardner, Mass.	26	40	N	3,929-3,229	4,160	D	BI	3	0-0	71.2	110.2
Garfield Hgts., Ohio . .	21	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	N	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Garland, Tex.	13	48	T	3,150-3,360	5,200	DEN‡	N	3	0-1	39.6	58.7
Gastonia, N. C.	52	48	N	2,700-3,360	5,040	None	B	5	2-2	156.0	185.1
Geneva, N. Y.	27	48	. .	3,316-3,724	4,846	None	B	3	1-2	99.6	108.5
Glen Cove, N. Y.	25	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	BP	5	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Glens Falls, N. Y. . . .	30	48	P	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	B	2	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
Gloucester City, N. J. .	21	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	2	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Gloversville, N. Y. . .	26	48	N	2,995-3,325	4,425	DEN‡	BIS	3	2-2	92.7	115.1
Goldsboro, N. C.	30	48	N	2,425-2,871	4,200	D	B	. . .	2-1	76.4	101.0
Goshen, Ind.	14	48	N	3,413-3,593	4,556	DE	B	2	0-0	46.3	57.7
Grand Island, Neb. . . .	35†	48	N	2,640-3,000	4,800	D	B	2	2-0	108.2	130.4
Grand Junction, Colo. .	24	48	T	3,240-3,960	5,160	D	B	3	1-1	83.7	104.9
Grand Prairie, Tex. . .	20	48	N	3,000-3,180	4,200	D	B	3	0-0	52.6	70.3
Great Bend, Kan.	14	48	N	3,240-3,240	4,020	D	N	2	. .-1	38.7	47.1
Greeley, Colo.	26	54	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	BIS	5	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
Greenfield t, Mass. . . .	26	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	B	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Greensburg, Pa.	25	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	All	4	0-2	. . . .	. . . .
Greenville, N. C.	26	48	N	3,015-3,120	4,800	D	BIS	3	2-1	79.1	99.4
Greenville, Tex.	21	48	N	2,400-3,000	3,300	None	B	3	2-1	49.1	61.9
Greenwood, S. C.	32	48	N	2,700-3,000	5,100	DE	B	3	2-2	91.9	117.1
Griffin, Ga.	28	48	N	2,518-3,163	. . . .	None	B	2	2-2	86.3	110.3
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich. .	33	40	T	3,949-4,309	6,325	D	BP	6	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Gt. Pte. Woods, Mich. .	24	40	T	3,995-3,995	. . . .	D	N	4	0-0	79.6	95.8
Guthrie, Okla.	13	48	N	2,400-2,500	3,000	None	B	1	0-0	28.8	34.0
Haddon tp, N. J.	14	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	N	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Haddonfield, N. J. . . .	19	42	T	3,848-3,848	4,888	DEN	RBS	2	. .-. .	71.4	82.4
Hanford, Calif.	. . .	42	N	3,276-3,936	5,100	DEN‡	N	3	0-1	56.5	72.1
Hannibal, Mo.	27	48	N	2,700-2,700	3,420	D	BISP	2	2-1	62.2	72.2
Hanover, Pa.	10	54	N	2,500-2,800	3,200	DE	RB	2	. .-1	27.6	36.8
Hanover tp, Pa.	21	48	N	3,020-3,020	3,516	None	RBI	3	0-0	65.6	71.2
Harlingen, Tex.	20	48	N	2,760-2,928	5,220	DEN‡	B	4	0-1	68.2	90.2
Harrisburg, Ill.	6	48	N	2,490-2,490	2,820	None	B	1	0-0	15.3	17.9
Harrison tp, Pa.	8	48	T	3,300-3,672	3,900	D	N	1	1-. .	29.6	34.1
Harrisonburg, Va. . . .	20	48	N	2,574-2,808	4,500	DEN‡	BI	2	1-. .	51.7	67.1
Harvey, Ill.	19	48	P	3,636-3,756	4,680	None	B	2	0-1	62.3	106.7
Hastings, Neb.	23	48	N	2,960-3,000	4,380	DE	BS	2	0-0	69.8	82.9
Hawthorne, Calif. . . .	26	40	T	3,600-3,888	5,700	D	B	5	0-0	101.2	123.3
Hawthorne, N. J.	13	40	N	3,000-3,731	4,620	DN	N	2	1-0	51.3	60.9
Hayward, Calif.	29	40	T	3,774-4,500	6,100	DEN	B	3	0-1	100.7	123.3
Hazel Park, Mich. . . .	21	48	T	3,850-4,600	5,750	DE	N	3	1-1	83.6	109.5
Helena, Ark.	11	56	. .	2,240-2,240	3,744	D	BS	2	0-0	23.1	29.3
Helena, Mont.	20	48	N	3,738-3,798	4,458	DEN	B	3	0-1	71.0	87.3
Henderson, Ky.	28	48	N	2,222-2,822	3,960	None	RBS	4	2-1	92.9	114.7
Henderson, N. C.	20	54	N	2,700-2,880	3,600	None	B	. . .	0-0	53.1	62.9
Hialeah, Fla.	40	48	N	3,157-3,444	5,400	D	BI	2	2-0	117.1	150.3
Hibbing, Minn.	20	40	N	2,868-3,108	3,960	DEN	B	2	3-1	64.3	73.3
Hickory, N. C.	30	48	N	2,400-2,700	4,650	None	BS	1	2-1	59.6	83.8
Highland Park, Ill. . . .	19	48	T	3,264-4,056	6,000	DEN	N	3	0-1	60.5	74.0
Highland Park, Tex. . .	16	48	N	3,405-3,540	6,060	DEN‡	N	6	0-0	52.0	65.6

Table XVI—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Hillside tp, N. J.	40	40	N	$3,200-4,000	$5,200	None	N	4	1-1	$ 181.5	$ 201.2
Hobart, Ind.	8	54	N			None	B	2	0-1		
Holland, Mich.	18	44	N	3,246-3,655	4,259	DEN‡	B	4	2-1	58.8	73.0
Hollywood, Fla.	49	48	N	3,060-. . . .	5,820	DEN	B	7	1-3	146.4	190.5
Hopewell, Va.	16	48	N	3,000-3,132	4,122	DEN‡	B	3	0-0	50.4	57.4
Hoquiam, Wash.	16	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	3	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Hornell, N. Y.	21	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	B	2	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Hudson, N. Y.	21	40	N	2,800-3,300	3,900	D	All	2	0-0	67.0	75.3
Huntington, Ind.	21	40	N	3,120-3,120	3,840	D	BS	2	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Huntsville, Ala.	41	48	N	2,627-2,786	4,890	None	B	4	4-0	99.6	130.0
Huron, S. D.	17	44	N	. . . .-. . . .	4,020	D	B	3	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Hyattsville, Md.	15	48	N	3,200-3,600	3,800	D	N	3	0-0	26.8	31.8
Idaho Falls, Idaho	35	44	N	3,330-3,540	4,500	DE	B	3	1-1	125.3	284.0
Independence, Kan.	11	54	N	2,766-2,832	3,984	DEN‡	B	. . .	0-0	30.2	34.2
Indiana, Pa.	13	48	N	2,400-3,060	3,750	D	RBS	1	2-0	35.6	47.6
Inkster, Mich.	22	48	N	4,290-4,568	6,300	D	B	4	0-0	67.5	99.7
Ironton, Ohio	17	48	N	2,952-3,162	4,488	D	B	1	1-1	51.6	59.1
Ironwood, Mich.	17	40	N	2,724-2,964	4,200	None	BS	1	1-1	44.2	49.8
Jacksonville, Ill.	16	48	N	2,940-3,000	3,600	None	B	2	1-0	49.2	55.6
Jamestown, N. C.	11	48	N	2,700-3,000	4,080	DEN‡	B	2	. .-. .	26.7	34.9
Janesville, Wis.	32	43	T	3,672-3,876	5,484	DEN‡	B	3	1-2	119.7	137.7
Jeannette, Pa.	14	48	N	3,324-3,576	3,972	DEN	B	3	1-0	52.2	62.7
Jeffersonville, Ind.	13	48	T	2,850-3,000	3,500	None	B	. . .	0-0	38.5	46.3
Jennings, Mo.	12	54	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	N	2	3-0	. . . .	. . . .
Johnson City, N. Y.	21	48	N	2,874-3,300	4,750	E	B	3	1-0	72.2	78.9
Johnstown, N. Y.	13	48	N	2,964-3,120	4,170	DEN‡	B	2	0-1	39.5	45.1
Jonesboro, Ark.	18	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	. . .	2	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Junction City, Kan.	14	54	N	2,700-2,940	3,780	DE	. . .	3	0-1	41.2	55.1
Kearney, Neb.	13	48	N	2,820-2,961	3,730	D	B	2	0-0	28.3	36.4
Keene, N. H.	17	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	BISP	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Kenmore, N. Y.	26	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	B	5	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Kennewick, Wash.	14	48	N	3,600-3,960	4,800	DE	B	2	. .-1	55.3	65.3
Kent, Ohio	9	48	N	3,630-3,870	4,260	DEN‡	B	2	1-1	36.3	45.5
Keokuk, Iowa	20	48	P	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Kewanee, Ill.	17	48	P	3,300-3,300	3,360	None	BS	2	0-0	44.1	53.5
Kingsport, Tenn.	32	48	. .	2,700-3,465	. . . .	N	BS	2	2-0	109.7	129.1
Kingston, Pa.	25	48	. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	RB	2	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Kinston, N. C.	30	54	N	2,997-3,300	4,800	DE	BS	3	3-1	87.8	111.0
Kirksville, Mo.	14	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	N	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Kirkwood, Mo.	19	60	N	3,062-3,326	4,320	None	B	3	1-1	62.1	76.7
Klamath Falls, Ore.	27	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	B	3	2-2	. . . .	. . . .
Laconia, N. H.	19	47	N	3,087-3,216	4,572	. . .	B	1	0-0	80.1	91.1
La Grange, Ill.	22	48	N	3,513-4,560	6,600	None	B	3	2-2	66.7	79.5
Lakewood tp, N. J.	19	40	N	3,100-3,475	4,600	None	BR	2	0-0	68.0	78.0
Lake Worth, Fla.	26	48	N	3,000-3,300	7,500	DE	B	2	2-0	114.8	133.3
Lamesa, Tex.	12	60	N	2,892-2,988	4,440	None	B	2	0-0	35.6	44.5
Lancaster, Ohio	22	48	T	3,600-. . . .	4,500	None	B	3	3-1	73.0	81.1
Lansdowne, Pa.	16	48	T	3,100-3,800	. . . .	D	B	1	0-0	48.8	63.5
La Porte, Ind.	28	44	N	3,660-3,900	4,620	DEN‡	B	4	2-2	90.3	106.9
Laramie, Wyo.	15	48	N	2,940-3,840	4,440	D	BIS	2	1-1	46.6	55.6
Las Cruces, N. M.	17	48	N	2,281-3,601	6,000	DE	B	3	0-0	38.7	54.3
Las Vegas, Nev.	79	48	N	3,558-4,320	6,384	D	B	10	3-4	253.5	338.5
Latrobe, Pa.	13	48	N	2,904-3,300	3,900	None	B	1	0-0	42.2	52.2
Lawrence, Kan.	19	48	N	2,730-3,000	3,780	None	B	2	1-1	60.5	72.0
Leavenworth, Kan.	20	52	N	2,760-2,760	3,780	D	BS	3	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Lewiston, Idaho	21	48	N	3,180-3,420	4,920	DEN‡	BP	3	0-1	74.6	90.4
Lexington t, Mass.	29	54†	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .

TABLE XVI—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Lexington, N. C.	23	48	N	$....-....	$....	None	B	2	0-2	$....	$....
Lincoln, Ill.	10	48	N	....-....	....	DE	BSP	1	1-0	....	....
Livonia, Mich.	15	44	T	4,004-4,420	5,564	D	N	1	0-0	....	....
Lock Haven, Pa.	15	48	T	....-....	....	DE	B	1	0-2	....	....
Lodi, Calif.	21	48	T	3,630-4,296	6,360	D	N	...	..-1	89.3	103.5
Lodi, N. J.	34	40	N	....-....	....	D	RB	2	..-1	....	....
Logansport, Ind.	30	48	N	....-....	....	None	B	3	0-2	....	....
Long Beach, N. Y.	46	40	N	3,234-4,524	6,286	DEN‡	B	4	4-0	195.2	204.5
Long Branch, N. J.	47	42	N	....-....	....	DN‡	B	5	2-0	....	....
Longview, Tex.	32	48	N	3,060-3,180	4,800	D	B	3	3-1	81.7	100.3
Longview, Wash.	23	48	N	3,640-4,039	5,481	DEN	B	5	2-1	86.2	....
Lufkin, Tex.	15	72	N	....-....	....	None	B	3	2-0	....	....
Lynbrook, N. Y.	43	48	N	3,577-4,402	6,600	DEN‡	B	4	0-0	179.1	209.0
McAlester, Okla.	20	48	N	2,280-2,280	3,600	DE	BIS	3	1-0	54.3	64.4
McAllen, Tex.	14	48	P	3,030-3,300	4,910	D	B	4	1-0	49.7	65.4
McKinney, Tex.	15	48	N			None	B	2	0-0		
Macomb, Ill.	10	48	T	2,442-2,442	2,867	N	N	1	0-1	....	....
Madison, N. J.	17	48	N	3,399-4,472	5,442	DEN‡	BS	3	..-..	78.2	90.2
Mahanoy City, Pa.	6	60	N	....-2,917	3,464	None	B	1	0-0	18.4	22.1
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	30	45	N	3,450-4,125	5,950	DEN‡	BP	5	0-1	113.0	132.4
Manhattan, Kan.	21	52	N	2,460-3,000	4,080	D	N	2	1-1	63.3	79.8
Manhattan Bch., Calif.	40	40	P	4,290-4,500	6,300	D	N	3	2-1	94.8	127.2
Mankato, Minn.	27	56	N	3,225-3,483	5,400	None	B	4	0-1	....	....
Maple Heights, Ohio	14	48	T	3,700-4,300	5,200	DE	N	...	..-..	51.0	73.4
Maplewood, Mo.	19	48	N	3,452-3,452	4,173	None	N	2	1-1	....	....
Marblehead t, Mass.	23	41	N	3,510-3,510	....	D	RBSP	1	1-0	87.7	106.7
Marietta, Ga.	24	48	N	2,850-3,000	4,500	None	BSP	3	2-1	59.3	127.9
Marietta, Ohio	15	48	N	....-....	....	D	B	2	2-0	....	....
Marinette, Wis.	16	48	T	2,784-3,072	4,116	DEN‡	RB	2	0-0	47.8	58.0
Marion, Ill.	8	72	T	....-....	....	None	B	1	0-0	....	....
Marlborough, Mass.	20	40	N	3,000-3,000	4,000	D	B	1	0-0	55.3	70.3
Marquette, Mich.	18	44	N	3,000-3,240	4,500	DE	B	3	0-0	57.5	64.8
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	48	N	2,925-3,240	4,260	None	B	2	0-1	54.7	66.9
Marshfield, Wis.	18	56	N	3,000-3,160	4,680	DEN‡	BIS	3	..-..	57.2	59.9
Martins Ferry, Ohio	14	40	T	....-....	....	DEN‡	RBI	2	0-0	....	....
Martinsburg, W. Va.	16	48	N	2,540-2,540	3,084	DEN‡	B	1	1-0	38.7	43.3
Martinsville, Va.	26	48	N	2,640-2,880	4,320	None	B	4	0-0	77.3	88.8
Massena, N. Y.	15	48	N	3,250-3,588	4,368	DN	All	2	1-0	....	....
Mattoon, Ill.	18	48	N	3,333-4,260	4,260	None	B	3	1-1	54.6	65.2
Maywood, Calif.	21	44	T	3,506-4,101	5,954	D	N	2	4-0	81.2	94.1
Meadville, Pa.	22	48	N	....-....	....	DEN‡	RB	1	1-0	....	....
Medford, Ore.	24	48	N	3,600-3,984	5,460	DEN‡	B	4	2-2	85.5	139.7
Melrose Park, Ill.	17	48	T	3,600-3,600	5,240	None	B	2	0-1	68.1	77.7
Menlo Park, Calif.	19	44	N	3,720-4,380	6,540	DEN‡	N	3	2-0	63.5	81.4
Menominee, Mich.	9	48	P	2,805-2,940	3,480	D	RBP	2	0-0	32.3	36.8
Merced, Calif.	21	48	..	3,456-4,092	6,000	DEN‡	B	3	1-2	67.7	86.8
Mesa, Ariz.	21	48	N	3,072-3,720	5,100	DN	...	3	1-1	68.8	82.7
Mexico, Mo.	14	54	N	2,700-3,000	....	DEN‡	BIS	2	0-0	29.0	33.2
Miami, Okla.	16	48	N	....-....	....	DEN	B	2	0-0	....	....
Middleborough t, Mass.	11	48	N	....-....	....	D	BI	2	0-0	....	....
Middletown, N. Y.	28	48	N	3,050-3,500	4,800	DEN	B	3	3-..	....	....
Midland, Mich.	21	44	T	4,000-4,460	7,500	DE	B	2	0-0	89.7	104.3
Midwest City, Okla.	12	48	N	2,880-2,700	....	None	B	1	1-0	28.2	39.6
Milford t, Mass.	18	40	N	....-....	....	DE	B	1	0-0	....	....
Millcreek tp, Pa.	5	48	N	....-....	....	DEN‡	N	3	..-..	....	....
Millville, N. J.	16	48	T	2,704-3,224	3,952	D	B	1	1-0	50.6	59.6
Minot, N. D.	25	48	T	2,952-3,264	5,112	DEN‡	BI	3	2-2	80.3	100.6

Table XVI—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Mission, Tex.	8	60	N	$2,400-2,700	$4,500	D	N	2	0-0	$ 22.4	$ 26.4
Missoula, Mont.	27	42	N	3,840-3,840	5,100	DEN	BS	3	0-2	73.4	82.4
Mitchell, S. D.	14	48	N	2,520-2,772	3,264	DE	BS	2	0-0	32.2	37.5
Moberly, Mo.	11	70	N	2,400-2,447	3,600	D	BR	2	0-0	29.3	34.2
Modesto, Calif.	40	48	N	3,372-4,092	7,008	D	B	3	4-3	156.0	195.4
Monessen, Pa.	22	48	. .	. . . .-3,560	4,300	None	BS	2	0-1	72.0	80.0
Monmouth, Ill.	10	56	N	2,520-2,520	2,880	DEN‡	B	2	1-0	22.3	28.8
Monroe, Mich.	33	44	T	3,759-3,969	4,962	D	B	3	0-1	124.3	148.7
Monroe, N. C.	14	48	N	2,190-2,736	4,120	D	N	2	1-1	34.8	42.7
Monrovia, Calif.	31	45	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	N	7	3-1	. . . .	. . . .
Monterey, Calif.	30	48	N	3,450-4,032	6,108	DEN‡	B	6	1-2	110.0	133.2
Monterey Park, Calif.	25	40	N	3,108-3,732	5,172	D	N	4	3-1	84.8	103.1
Moorhead, Minn.	15	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	B	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Morristown, Tenn.	15	56	N	2,280-2,280	2,700	D	BP	1	0-0	32.6	43.9
Moscow, Idaho	12	44	N	3,336-3,456	4,620	DE	B	2	1-0	37.0	42.0
Moultrie, Ga.	18	48	T	2,633-2,665	. . . .	None	BIS	3	2-1	49.2	60.2
Moundsville, W. Va.	9	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	RB	1	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	10	48	N	3,000-3,288	4,120	D	N	2	0-0	32.5	41.5
Mount Rainier, Md.	8	48	T	2,900-2,900	3,300	D	N	2	0-0	24.0	26.0
Mount Vernon, Ill.	13	48	N	2,906-3,253	3,722	None	B	1	0-0	40.7	41.1
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	16	72	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Muscatine, Iowa	18	48	N	3,023-3,164	3,920	D	B	2	1-0	58.9	65.8
Muskegon Hts.,Mich.	23	48	N	3,800-4,000	5,900	DE	BI	4	3-2	84.3	129.7
Nacogdoches, Tex.	7	72	N	2,580-2,820	3,900	D	B	2	0-0	23.6	37.4
Nampa, Idaho	22	48	N	3,120-3,120	4,920	DEN‡	BIP	2	0-1	. . . .	80.2
Nanticoke, Pa.	14	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	All	1	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Napa, Calif.	24	40	T	3,663-3,960	6,330	DEN‡	BI	4	1-1	98.6	113.6
Natchez, Miss.	35	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	RBIP	3	. .-1	. . . .	. . . .
National City, Calif.	30	40	T	3,306-3,924	5,520	D	N	4	3-1	94.1	111.7
Naugatuck, Conn.	26	40	N	3,515-3,515	4,100	DEN‡	All	2	0-0	89.3	103.2
Needham t, Mass.	34	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	RBS	2	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Neenah, Wis.	19	49	N	3,330-3,756	5,520	DEN‡	BIP	1	0-. .	73.6	85.0
Neptune tp, N. J.	24	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	RB	3	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Newark, N. Y.	9	48	T	3,300-3,300	3,900	DEN‡	B	1	1-1	32.5	35.5
New Braunfels, Tex.	12	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	RBS	. . .	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Newburyport, Mass.	16	51	N	2,912-2,912	3,432	None	RBI	1	0-0	50.5	54.8
New Castle, Ind.	28	48	N	2,820-3,060	4,040	D	B	3	1-1	72.6	. . . .
New Iberia, La.	18	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	BP	3	3-0	. . . .	. . . .
New Philadelphia, Ohio	13	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	B	2	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Newton, Kan.	11	56	N	3,204-2,670	4,320	DE	. . .	3	. .-1	. . . .	. . . .
Niles, Ohio	19	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	B	2	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Norfolk, Neb.	15	56	N	2,340-2,580	3,180	D	BI	3	0-0	41.3	48.4
North Adams, Mass.	29	40	N	2,900-3,400	4,450	D	B	3	0-0	104.4	118.0
N.Attleborough t, Mass.	12	48	N	3,380-3,380	4,425	None	BP	2	1-0	49.4	57.1
North Braddock, Pa.	19	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	RBSP	. . .	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Northbridge t, Mass.	6	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	B	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
North Miami, Fla.	25	45	N	3,858-. . . .	6,500	D	B	3	2-1	79.8	105.3
N. Plainfield, N. J.	19	40	N	3,300-3,800	5,000	DEN‡	B	2	1-0	80.8	90.5
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	32	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	7	4-2	. . . .	. . . .
Norwich, Conn.	52	40	N	2,784-3,308	4,400	DEN‡	RBI	4	0-0	181	227
Norwood t, Mass.	28	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	B	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Ocala, Fla.	23	48	N	2,640-3,000	4,200	D	B	3	0-1	69.2	96.9
Oceanside, Calif.	26	48	N	3,216-3,834	5,400	DEN‡	B	5	3-1	96.2	118.5
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	48	N	2,550-2,950	4,150	D	RB	2	. .-. .	51.9	63.2
Oil City, Pa.	24	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	B	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Okmulgee, Okla.	16	52	N	2,415-2,415	. . . .	D	B	. . .	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Olean, N. Y.	31	40	N	3,120-3,300	4,160	DEN‡	B	3	1-0	97.3	106.0

TABLE XVI—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Olympia, Wash.	21	48	N	$3,540-3,540	$4,860	D	B	3	2-2	$ 79.4	$ 85.9
Oneida, N. Y.	17	48	T	3,000-3,295	4,133	None	B	1	2-1	57.1	69.7
Oneonta, N. Y.	16	48	N	3,260-3,500	4,200	D	B	2	0-0	52.5	58.0
Ontario, Calif.	33	44	P	3,080-3,780	6,050	DE	BIS	5	1-2	98.3	129.6
Opelika, Ala.	19	48	. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	BS	2	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
Orange, Calif.	14	48	P	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	BS	3	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Orange, Tex.	27	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	B	4	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	49	N	3,000-3,120	3,480	N	B	1	0-1	35.3	38.2
Ossining, N. Y.	24	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	RBIS	2	3-1	. . . .	. . . .
Oswego, N. Y.	23	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	RB	3	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Ottawa, Ill.	16	. .	T	3,600-3,600	4,176	D	B	2	0-1	42.4	50.2
Ottawa, Kan.	13	56	T	2,700-3,000	3,600	DEN‡	N	2	0-0	39.5	49.7
Overland, Mo.	12	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	B	3	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Owatonna, Minn.	10	51	N	2,940-3,240	3,660	DE	B	1	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Owosso, Mich.	22	48	N	3,230-3,366	3,840	DEN‡	RIP	3	2-1	68.1	82.7
Oxnard, Calif.	35	48	N	3,468-3,948	7,068	DEN	BP	6	0-1	124.8	165.9
Painesville, Ohio	18	44	T	3,816-4,104	5,148	D	B	2	1-1	73.1	84.9
Palestine, Tex.	15	48	T	2,250-2,460	3,180	None	. . .	2	0-0	31.3	41.3
Pampa, Tex.	19	48	N	3,060-3,300	4,200	D	B	3	1-1	62.5	85.9
Paris, Tex.	23	48	N	2,190-2,220	4,000	DE	B	3	1-0	55.4	65.9
Park Ridge, Ill.	20	48	T	3,300-4,500	5,760	DEN	N	3	2-1	86.4	98.8
Parsons, Kan.	16	48	T	2,861-2,898	3,600	D	B	2	1-1	44.2	52.2
Pasadena, Tex.	24	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	6	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Pasco, Wash.	15	48	N	3,600-4,080	4,920	DE	B	3	0-1	55.9	70.4
Peabody, Mass.	45	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	RBIP	3	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Peekskill, N. Y.	32	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	B	2	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Pekin, Ill.	13	54	N	3,756-3,756	. . . .	D	N	2	0-1	48.5	55.3
Pendleton, Oregon	16	48	P	3,240-3,840	5,160	DN	BS	2	0-0	52.8	85.2
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	18	60	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	N	N	4	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Peru, Ind.	21	40	T	3,420-3,420	4,440	D	B	3	0-1	64.6	68.8
Petaluma, Calif.	18	48	T	3,360-3,840	5,400	D	BI	3	1-1	65.1	72.4
Phenix City, Ala.	26	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	N	4	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Phoenixville, Pa.	13	60	N	3,636-3,636	4,407	DE‡	BP	2	0-0	18.4	56.1
Piedmont, Calif.	19	44	P	3,660-4,200	6,000	DEN‡	N	5	0-0	80.3	90.5
Piqua, Ohio	16	48	T	3,540-4,092	4,440	None	B	2	0-1	47.7	76.4
Pittsburg, Calif.	22	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	N	4	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Pittsburg, Kan.	22	48	N	2,484-2,808	4,164	DEN‡	BI	2	2-0	57.6	68.4
Pittston, Pa.	23	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	BIS	1	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	20	48	N	2,800-3,150	4,250	None	RB	2	1-1	70.7	78.8
Pleasantville, N. J.	19	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	B	3	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Plymouth t, Mass.	22	40	N	2,749-2,749	3,330	D	B	2	. .-. .	32.4	36.6
Plymouth, Pa.	12	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	B	1	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Ponca City, Okla.	26	48	N	2,940-3,180	5,700	DE	BS	3	1-1	78.3	102.7
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	10	. .	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	N	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Port Angeles, Wash.	15	45	N	3,600-3,960	4,860	DEN‡	B	3	0-1	62.6	73.0
Port Chester, N. Y.	44	48	N	3,653-4,457	6,867	DEN‡	B	3	2-2	185.6	211.9
Pottstown, Pa.	25	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	4,200	D	RB	3	0-1	82.2	112.9
Pottsville, Pa.	25	48	N	2,604-3,084	4,164	D	B	2	0-2	74.8	85.6
Prichard, Ala.	23	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	BS	. . .	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Princeton, N. J.	23	44	T	3,000-4,220	. . . .	DEN	BP	3	0-1	74.5	89.0
Pullman, Wash.	9	44	N	3,180-3,600	4,320	DEN‡	BS	2	1-1	32.8	38.4
Puyallup, Wash.	13	48	N	3,360-3,900	4,800	None	N	2	1-0	52.1	62.1
Radnor tp, Pa.	30	48	N	3,000-3,650	4,800	DEN	BS	6	1-1	113.3	116.6
Rahway, N. J.	44	40	N	3,300-4,000	5,500	D	RBS	6	0-1	198.6	227.6
Red Bank, N. J.	23	48	N	3,300-4,000	5,600	DEN‡	RBIS	4	0-0	104.8	128.6
Redding, Calif.	21	48	N	3,538-3,816	5,400	D	B	3	2-2	75.3	88.9
Redlands, Calif.	27	44	N	3,096-3,864	5,400	DE	B	5	2-1	92.5	114.3

TABLE XVI—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Red Wing, Minn.	11	48	N	$3,152-3,152	$ 3,893	D	B	2	0-1	$ 36.0	$ 45.3
Reidsville, N. C.	25	50	N	2,400-2,940	4,200	DEN‡	BS	3	1-1	65.9	82.3
Rensselaer, N. Y.	19	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	2	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Renton, Wash.	26	40	T	3,936-4,188	4,920	None	. . .	4	1-1	108.8	123.8
Richfield, Minn.	12	40	T	3,564-4,232	5,064	D	. . .	3	0-0	47.1	60.2
Richmond, Ky.	14	48	N	2,260-2,304	. . . .	None	B	2	0-1	28.5	46.1
Richmond Heights, Mo.	19	48	N	3,120-3,420	4,560	D	B	3	3-0	61.5	79.9
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	17	42	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	B	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Ridgewood, N. J.	35	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	B	3	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
River Forest, Ill.	21	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	N	3	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
River Rouge, Mich.	35	40	N	4,300-4,500	6,000	None	N	3	1-0	164.6	181.5
Robbinsdale, Minn.	11	40	N	3,720-3,720	4,500	DEN‡	B	2	0-0	34.0	43.6
Rochester, N. H.	14	48	P	3,030-3,030	4,264	D	B	2	0-0	49.1	57.6
Rock Hill, S. C.	39	48	N	2,790-3,300	5,700	None	B	4	3-1	139.2	166.1
Rock Springs, Wyo.	13	48	P	3,000-3,600	4,200	D	BSP	2	0-0	41.8	48.9
Rockville Ctre., N. Y.	50	48	T	3,600-4,400	6,500	DEN‡	B	6	3-0	. . . .	. . . .
Rocky River, Ohio	16	44	N	3,600-4,200	5,400	D	BSP	4	0-0	89.5	101.6
Roselle, N. J.	30	40	T	3,140-4,000	5,400	None	RB	3	0-0	107.7	129.3
Roselle Park, N. J.	17	40	N	3,300-4,000	. . . .	DEN	B	2	. .-. .	59.6	64.2
Roseville, Mich.	24	40	P	4,000-4,145	5,500	D	N	4	. .-. .	91.5	124.2
Ross tp, Pa.	15	48	T	3,380-4,152	4,800	D	N	2	0-0	39.6	46.3
Ruston, La.	10	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	N	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Rutherford, N. J.	23	48	N	3,175-4,000	5,700	DN	B	3	0-0	93.0	106.5
Rutland, Vt.	23	48	T	2,563-3,096	4,789	None	B	3	1-0	66.5	72.7
Rye, N. Y.	32	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	B	7	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Saco, Me.	8	54	N	2,600-3,000	4,000	DEN‡	All	1	0-0	28.0	. . . .
St. Augustine, Fla.	22	48	N	2,820-2,976	4,320	D	B	3	2-1	64.7	77.8
St. Charles, Mo.	44	48	N	2,880-2,940	3,300	D	N	2	0-0	39.6	44.4
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	28	40	. .	3,875-4,250	5,610	None	N	4	0-0	123.3	146.2
St. Joseph, Mich.	17	48	N	3,366-3,696	5,796	DEN	B	4	0-1	75.7	94.2
St. Louis Park, Minn.	13	40	T	3,880-4,192	5,308	D	N	4	0-0	50.6	66.4
Salem, Ohio	12	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	N	2	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Salinas, Calif.	40	44	N	3,558-4,092	6,384	DEN‡	B	8	0-2	104.8	126.8
Salisbury, Md.	27	48	N	2,730-3,510	4,524	D	RBI	3	1-0	81.8	91.7
Salisbury, N. C.	34	48	N	2,458-3,441	4,697	None	B	5	0-2	106.6	128.3
San Benito, Tex.	6	66	N	2,520-3,000	4,200	D	N	2	1-0	18.2	25.1
San Bruno, Calif.	19	40	P	3,780-4,020	5,400	DE	N	3	1-1	76.8	92.3
San Buena Ventura, Cal.	31	48	T	3,360-3,960	6,135	DN	N	5	2-3	115.2	148.7
San Carlos, Calif.	18	40	T	3,812-4,296	5,700	DEN‡	N	5	2-1	69.8	84.2
San Fernando, Calif.	28	40	T	3,762-4,320	6,300	D	B	. . .	0-1	106.8	135.6
Sanford, Fla.	18	48	N	2,640-2,904	4,366	DE	RB	4	0-1	45.2	55.1
Sanford t, Me.	13	60	P	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	B	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Sanford, N. C.	15	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	B	3	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
San Gabriel, Calif.	28	40	T	3,516-4,224	6,300	D	N	7	. .-1	98.8	117.6
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	23	40	N	3,312-4,032	5,028	None	B	4	2-2	86.0	101.9
San Marino, Calif.	29	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	N	8	5-0	. . . .	. . . .
San Pablo, Calif.	20	48	N	3,840-4,080	5,400	DEN‡	N	4	1-0	75.2	97.2
Santa Clara, Calif.	19	40	N	3,240-3,960	. . . .	D	B	3	3-1	75.6	93.4
Santa Cruz, Calif.	40	40	N	3,288-3,864	. . . .	None	BP	5	2-1	145.4	174.4
Santa Maria, Calif.	23	48	N	3,312-3,780	5,460	DEN‡	B	3	2-1	77.1	93.1
Santa Paula, Calif.	17	48	N	3,590-3,890	5,760	DEN	B	2	2-1	62.0	81.3
Santa Rosa, Calif.	25	48	N	3,186-4,092	7,140	DEN	BISP	4	0-2	100.3	113.4
Sapulpa, Okla.	11	48	N	2,460-2,520	3,120	DE	B	1	1-0	26.8	34.7
Sarasota, Fla.	24	48	T	2,868-3,180	5,376	DEN‡	BS	5	1-1	76.3	97.5
Saugus t, Mass.	20	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	RBI	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich.	18	48	P	3,240-3,840	5,000	D	B	2	0-0	61.6	74.2
Sayreville, N. J.	18	40	P	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	. . .	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .

TABLE XVI—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Scottsbluff, Neb.	17	48	P	$3,300-3,300	$4,950	DEN	B	2	0-1	$ 62.6	$ 78.6
Sedalia, Mo.	25	48	N	....-....	....	None	B	2	0-0	....	....
Selma, Ala.	35	48	N	....-....	....	None	B	5	1-1	....	....
Shaler tp, Pa.	11	48	N	....-....	....	D	N	3	0-0	....	....
Shamokin, Pa.	15	48	T	....-....	....	DEN‡	RBIP	2	0-0	....	....
Shawnee, Okla.	28	48	N	2,412-2,412	3,840	None	B	2	2-1	66.4	79.6
Sheffield, Ala.	18	46	N	2,400-2,640	4,200	None	B	3	1-0	42.6	55.9
Shelby, N. C.	22	52	N	2,968-2,968	4,165	None	N	2	1-1	57.5	69.5
Shelbyville, Ind.	19	48	N	3,000-3,240	4,240	D	N	2	1-1	52.3	66.9
Shelton, Conn.	11	48	N	....-....	....	EN	BIP	1	0-0	....	....
Sherman, Tex.	20	48	N	2,160-2,700	3,684	DE	B	2	0-2	49.1	61.9
Shorewood, Wis.	22	44	T	3,810-4,530	6,750	D	B	4	0-0	93.1	108.8
Sidney, Ohio	13	48	N	3,600-3,600	3,900	DEN	N	2	0-1	35.6	41.2
Sikeston, Mo.	5	84	N	....-....	....	DE‡	B	3	..-..	....	....
Skokie, Ill.	28	48	N	3,780-4,080	6,000	None	N	3	2-1	88.1	101.7
Somerville, N. J.	19	42	T	....-....	....	D	BIS	2	0-1	....	....
Southbridge t, Mass.	22	52	N	....-....	....	D	RBI	3	0-0	....	....
South Euclid, Ohio	15	44	T	3,570-4,110	5,400	DEN	N	4	2-0	79.6	96.7
South Kingstown, R. I.	8	66	N	2,600-2,860	3,770	None	B	2	0-0	27.4	37.5
South Milwaukee, Wis.	19	42	N	4,128-4,488	....	DEN‡	BI	4	0-0	....	....
South Norfolk, Va.	28	48	N	2,900-3,400	4,500	None	N	2	0-0	87.4	98.4
South Orange, N. J.	38	42	N	....-....	....	None	B	5	3-1	....	....
South Pasadena, Calif.	24	40	P	3,360-4,032	6,108	D	N	3	6-1	90.0	115.0
South Portland, Me.	26	48	T	2,701-2,864	4,160	DE	RB	3	0-2	74.3	92.0
South River, N. J.	19	40	N	3,100-3,600	4,500	D	B	3	..-..	71.5	81.4
South St. Paul, Minn.	19	48	T	3,780-3,900	5,461	DEN‡	B	3	0-1	68.1	80.5
So. San Francisco, Cal.	20	40	P	3,660-4,020	6,300	DEN	N	5	2-0	94.5	118.3
Springfield, Ore.	16	48	N	3,240-3,600	4,500	DEN‡	BISP	2	0-1	48.4	60.7
Springfield tp, Pa.	17	48	N	3,444-3,888	5,712	...	N	2	0-0	58.6	69.9
Springfield tp, Pa.	15	48	N	....-....	....	DE	N	4	0-0	....	....
State College, Pa.	11	40	N	2,500-3,000	4,100	D	RB	1	..-..	22.2	31.7
Statesville, N. C.	26	48	N	2,946-3,012	4,080	None	BS	3	2-1	75.0	92.6
Staunton, Va.	23	48	N	2,520-2,760	5,000	DEN‡	B	2	1-0	63.9	76.3
Sterling, Ill.	12	48	T	2,940-3,090	3,780	DEN‡	B	3	0-1	39.4	43.1
Stevens Point, Wis.	20	44	N	3,191-3,436	4,032	DE	B	1	0-1	62.7	84.0
Stoneham t, Mass.	21	47	N	....-....	....	...	RB	1	0-1	....	....
Stoughton t, Mass.	11	40	N	....-....	....	DEN‡	BIS	2	0-0	....	....
Stowe tp, Pa.	14	48	T	....-....	....	D	RB	1	1-0	....	....
Streator, Ill.	16	48	N	3,600-3,600	4,083	None	...	2	0-0	61.8	73.5
Struthers, Ohio	15	40	P	3,408-3,540	4,401	DE	N	2	0-0	50.6	53.3
Suffolk, Va.	28	48	N	2,880-3,150	4,368	D	B	4	0-1	78.9	91.9
Summit, N. J.	40	40	N	3,625-4,200	5,670	DEN	BIS	4	2-1	167.7	190.5
Sumter, S. C.	29	56	N	3,100-3,250	4,800	None	B	2	1-1	84.5	101.6
Sunbury, Pa.	13	48	N	2,820-2,820	3,120	None	...	1	0-0	42.9	53.1
Swampscott t, Mass.	24	40	T			D	RB	2	1-0		
Sweetwater, Tex.	16	48	T	2,589-2,589	3,720	D	...	2	0-0	40.5	51.5
Swissvale, Pa.	20	48	N	....-....	....	None	BIS	2	0-0	....	....
Talladega, Ala.	16	72	T	2,580-2,880	....	None	BS	2	1-0	33.9	45.3
Tamaqua, Pa.	8	48	N	....-....	3,900	....	N	2	0-0	26.0	26.6
Texas City, Tex.	22	48	N	3,300-3,300	5,400	DEN‡	B	5	0-0	77.0	128.5
Thomasville, N. C.	22	56	N	2,400-3,000	4,750	None	B	2	1-1	68.6	75.4
Tiffin, Ohio	22	48	N	....-....	....	DEN‡	B	2	1-1	....	....
Tonawanda, N. Y.	24	48	T	3,950-3,950	4,650	D	B	3	2-0	89.0	95.5
Torrance, Calif.	39	40	T	3,624-4,236	6,516	D	B	8	0-1	129.0	167.0
Traverse City, Mich.	16	44	N	2,910-3,300	4,380	D	N	3	0-1	53.5	62.5
Trinidad, Colo.	14	48	N	2,556-2,832	3,600	DEN	B	2	0-0	35.4	46.4
Troy, Ohio	11	48	N	3,648-4,320	4,632	N	B	3	..-..	40.2	47.0

TABLE XVI—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Tulare, Calif.	20	48	N	$3,476-3,780	$6,600	DEN‡	N	5	1-1	$ 62.6	$ 84.3
Tupelo, Miss.	19	56	N	2,280-2,280	4,200	None	B	3	0-1	46.5	48.2
Twin Falls, Idaho	21	48	N	2,952-3,276	4,800	DEN	N	4	0-1	64.4	81.7
Two Rivers, Wis. . . .	15	45	T	3,300-3,630	4,640	DE	B	3	0-1	52.6	60.2
Uniontown, Pa.	32	48	N	3,180-3,360	4,020	D	RBP	2	2-0	102.6	128.4
University Hts., Ohio .	18	44	T	3,375-4,200	6,000	None	N	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
University Park, Tex. .	21	48	N	3,360-3,756	6,204	DEN‡	P	6	0-0	61.8	88.3
Urbana, Ill.	16	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	2	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Valdosta, Ga.	27	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	BS	3	1-3	. . . .	. . . .
Valparaiso, Ind.	15	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	B	2	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Van Wert, Ohio	12	48	N	3,084-3,084	. . . .	DE	BSP	2	1-0	41.6	51.1
Vernon, Tex.	17	48	T	2,595-2,640	4,200	D	B	3	0-1	39.3	51.2
Verona, N. J.	21	44	T	2,500-3,300	5,500	DEN	N	3	2-0	92.6	117.6
Vincennes, Ind.	26	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	BP	3	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Virginia, Minn.	23	40	N	3,060-3,060	4,200	None	BS	2	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Visalia, Calif.	20	44	N	3,360-3,768	5,688	DEN‡	B	3	0-1	66.2	74.0
Wabash, Ind.	17	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DN	RB	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Wakefield t, Mass. . . .	29	. .	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	RB	2	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Walla Walla, Wash. . .	31	44	N	3,048-3,600	4,812	DEN‡	B	5	1-2	. . . .	. . . .
Wallingford, Conn. . . .	19	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	All	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Warren, Pa.	13	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	B	. . .	. .-1	. . . .	. . . .
Washington, Ind.	15	48	N	2,640-2,880	3,600	None	BIS	1	0-0	52.0	54.3
Washington Ct. Hse. O.	11	48	T	3,078-3,168	3,744	D	BSP	1	1-0	32.3	41.4
Watertown, S. D.	17	48	N	2,700-2,880	3,720	DEN‡	B	2	2-0	23.2	28.3
Watertown, Wis.	16	48	T	3,360-3,900	4,800	D	B	2	2-1	53.2	64.1
Waterville, Me.	18	48	N	2,400-2,630	3,432	D	BI	1	0-0	46.4	53.8
Waukesha, Wis.	33	48	N	3,804-4,152	5,700	DEN‡	RB	4	0-1	129.1	140.7
Waycross, Ga.	29	48	N	2,856-2,856	4,560	None	BIS	5	2-0	85.6	109.2
Waynesboro, Pa.	8	. .	N	2,800-2,920	3,640	DE	B	1	0-0	24.5	31.0
Waynesboro, Va.	18	48	T	2,430-2,700	4,000	DEN‡	BS	2	1-0	33.2	47.5
Webster t, Mass.	16	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	RBIS	2	0-0		
Webster Groves, Mo. .	24	60†	N	3,000-3,420	. . . .	None	B	6	2-1	. . . .	88.1
Weehawken tp, N. J. . .	50	40	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	R	4	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Weirton, W. Va.	23	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	RB	3	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Wenatchee, Wash. . . .	26	48	N	3,480-3,720	. . . .	D	B	2	1-1	66.0	104.4
Westbrook, Me.	10	48	N	2,938-2,938	. . . .	DEN‡	BI	2	0-0	27.8	38.7
West Chester, Pa. . . .	18	45	N	3,060-3,180	4,600	D	B	2	1-0	53.3	67.0
Westfield, Mass.	38	40	N	3,132-3,132	4,320	DE	B	4	1-0	131.4	146.2
Westfield, N. J.	40	40	N	3,400-4,200	6,200	DEN‡	BS	3	0-1	133.1	151.1
West Lafayette, Ind. . .	13	48	N	3,600-3,600	4,000	None	B	2	0-0	41.5	45.8
West Mifflin, Pa.	14	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	N	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
West Monroe, La. . . .	14	47	N	2,640-2,640	3,660	DE	B	1	1-0	37.5	54.8
Westport t, Conn. . . .	23	40	N	3,267-4,207	5,345	D	B	5	0-0	85.2	107.2
Springfield t, Mass. . .	38	40	P	3,376-3,542	5,033	D	RBI	5	2-0	127.6	139.3
W. University Pl., Tex.	11	48	N	3,480-3,480	5,160	D	N	2	0-0	34.3	50.7
West Warwick t, R. I. .	18	54	P	. . . .-. . . .		DEN	B	4	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Wethersfield t, Conn. .	11	48	N	3,465-3,675	5,330	DEN‡	N	4	0-0	36.6	47.5
Whitefish Bay, Wis. . .	25	44	N	4,082-4,385	5,605	DEN	B	4	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Whitehall tp, Pa.	8	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	N	1	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
White Settlement, Tex.	14	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	N	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Whittier, Calif.	34	40	T	3,486-4,164	6,300	DE	B	5	4-2	128.2	172.8
Willimantic, Conn. . . .	21	48	P	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	B	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Wilmette, Ill.	25	48	T	3,900-4,080	6,270	DEN	B	4	2-0	100.3	112.7
Wilson, N. C.	31	48	N	2,820-3,000	4,920	D	BIS	2	2-1	88.8	103.6
Winchester, Va.	20	48	N	2,460-3,000	4,200	DE	B	2	1-0	56.9	91.5
Windsor t, Conn.	11	48	N	3,042-3,432	4,500	DEN‡	N	2	0-0	34.8	43.8
Winfield, Kan.	12	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	3,600	DEN‡	B	2	. .-. .	44.6	55.1

TABLE XVI—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Pay for Court Appearances	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Foot Patrol	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2—3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1952 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Winnetka, Ill.	18	48	T	$3,960-4,260	$. . . .	DE	N	5	0-1	$ 76.3	$ 94.2
Winthrop †, Mass. . . .	25	. .	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	RB	1	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	19	48	N	3,527-3,729	4,695	DEN‡	B	2	0-1	72.0	77.9
Woburn, Mass.	25	48	N	3,428-3,428	4,478	D	B	2	. .-. .	88.9	96.5
Wood River, Ill.	7	48	N	3,180-3,480	3,840	D	B	1	0-0	24.0	. . . .
Wooster, Ohio	13	48	P	2,880-3,517	4,479	D	B	2	1-1	51.5	57.1
Xenia, Ohio	15	44	N	2,700-3,480	4,460	DEN	B	2	1-1	52.3	60.5
Yeadon, Pa.	15	48	N	3,400-3,400	4,385	None	N	3	0-0	37.2	44.1
Ypsilanti, Mich.	23	44	P	3,596-4,000	7,601	D	B	3	1-2	109.8	133.8

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Sources of Statistics: Police

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Traffic Administration

Developments in 1952

By Franklin M. Kreml

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VIGOROUS civic leadership in traffic safety began to emerge in 1952. During the year, especially in Chicago and New York City, outstanding business leaders, alarmed at the economic loss through traffic congestion and traffic accidents, created citizen groups for the purpose of promoting aggressive and constructive action in the traffic field.

This framework of action is not new, for Detroit has made good use of it for some years. But up to now safety has been the primary consideration of most such citizen groups. While it continues to grow in importance, safety now shares the spotlight of attention with traffic congestion and the effect of safe, convenient vehicular and pedestrian movements upon the economic life of American communities. Business leaders have become interested in developing this broader framework because slow, accident-ridden traffic increases the cost of doing business. Business interests have become alarmed because urban retail sales have been dropping and reappearing in decentralized fringe communities. Individual citizens are becoming more concerned because major outlays of money are now necessary to insure their vehicles.

Cars, trucks, and buses on the road now total 53.3 million, an increase of 1.3 million over a year ago. Paralleling this jump, last year saw a gain of 4 per cent in the total mileage of vehicle travel, bringing the 1952 total to well over half a trillion miles. In the face of this continuing spiral, and in spite of a new all-time low death rate of 7.3 per 100 million vehicle miles, the 1952 toll of traffic deaths totalled 38,000, the fourth highest in history. Nonfatal injuries numbered 1,350,000, and the total estimated economic losses were about $3,600,000,000. Thus, while the line is being held on deaths per miles of travel, great new efforts are called for to cut the growing totals of human and economic loss.

The United States Bureau of Public Roads announced that the average speed of vehicles on main rural highways hit a new high in 1951. A 23-state survey revealed an average of 49 miles per hour, compared with 47.6 in 1950. Almost half of the passenger car speeds recorded were in excess of 50 miles per hour.

More than 400 delegates from all the states and numerous civic and safety organizations attended the two-day Chicago meeting of the President's Highway Safety Conference in October, to seek ways to accelerate the nationwide action program. Participating in the sessions was a 13-man

Business Advisory Committee, appointed from among the nation's top industrial executives by the Secretary of Commerce in his capacity as general chairman of the Conference. The committee pledged the support of business and industry to a stepped-up program of highway safety, and recommended specifically that "single-purpose organizations be set up in every state and city by community leaders, including business men, adequately financed and dedicated to hard-hitting programs."

The President's Conference re-emphasized that a fundamental weakness hampering the preventive effort is the continuing lack of adequate accident information on which to build program activities. The need was cited for basic research on the causes of traffic accidents, for improved quality and volume of reporting, and for more public support of official efforts to strengthen accident record bureaus to produce useful factual data.

Among especially interesting developments in 1952 in the field of official coordination were special over-all studies of traffic safety problems by many states, including at least six directly authorized by the legislatures—a well planned highway safety seminar in Michigan; pioneering statewide teen-age traffic safety conferences in Colorado and Florida; and organization of the Northeastern Interstate Committee of State Safety Coordinators by officials representing 12 states.

On a national scale, the State and Local Officials' National Highway Safety Committee, composed of 11 national organizations, continued its efforts to increase the number and effectiveness of traffic safety coordinating agencies in states, counties, and cities; 42 states now have coordinating committees.

For the first time, a group of 60 scientists and engineers—among whom were representatives from the fields of anthropology, psychology, the medical sciences, and mathematics—met to develop a concerted attack on the highway safety problem. The conference gave intensive consideration to a nationwide research program on human factors in relation to physical factors of the vehicle and the highway as causes of traffic accidents. The report of this meeting, to be distributed by the National Academy of Sciences (the Committee on Highway Safety Research of the National Research Council), is expected to point the way for much-needed basic research in the highway safety field.

Two other pioneering developments in the research area in 1952 were the establishment of a New Jersey statewide clinic for a two-year study of driver behavior as related to accident occurrence, and the Auto Crash Injury Research initiated by the Indiana State Police. The New Jersey activity will comprehensively probe the psychological and physical factors in influencing the driving performance of accident repeaters and habitual violators. The Indiana project, affiliated with the work of the Crash Injury Research Department of the Cornell Medical College, is aimed at providing the automotive industry, safety officials, and the general public with heretofore unavailable facts on the relation of vehicle design characteristics to the severity of collisions.

A growing trend was noted throughout the country in promoting teenage interest and participation in highway safety activities. The 1952 Colorado Teen-Age Traffic Safety Conference, first of its kind, was followed by equally successful statewide meetings in California and Florida. Many other states indicated they intend to follow the example. In Washington, D.C., young drivers from 30 states competed in the first National Teen-Age Road-e-o. The new annual event is sponsored by the United States Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with business groups.

More than three and one-half times as many high school students received driver education during the 1951-52 school year as did five years ago. A progress report of the high school driver education program showed that 727,023 of 1,356,820 eligible students in 20,140 schools received instruction. However, as yet only some 35 per cent of the eligible students are receiving behind-the-wheel training along with classroom instruction.

The possibilities of mass improvement of drivers through television were demonstrated for the first time in an eight-week series of instructional programs in Wisconsin. State highway patrol officers and local school teachers comprised the teaching staff in the weekly telecasts.

A milestone in the field of school safety was the first National Conference on Safety Education in Elementary Schools, held last August at Indiana University. Purpose of the meeting was to develop sound guides for integrating appropriate safety subjects into all elementary school curricula.

Motor fleet supervisor training programs continued, with strong efforts being made to improve the assistance given to supervisors through the courses. Trucking companies are collaborating on a continuing basis with colleges to provide needed instructional services and to provide facts hitherto unknown about commercial vehicle drivers and highway accidents. A report distributed by the North Carolina State College cites answers to some basic questions on safe driving which vary significantly from answers heretofore accepted. Trucking interests now express a real need for in-service driver improvement programs conducted by colleges and universities.

As an extension of the national Motor Fleet Supervisor Training Program, in which some 30 colleges and universities throughout the country now participate, a standard course for commercial fleet drivers has been developed. In addition to Pennsylvania State College, where the course was pioneered, four other institutions conducted the new program in 1952.

Increasingly valuable cooperation in driver education programs was given by dealers in the automotive and allied industries, sponsored and encouraged by the Inter-Industry Highway Safety Committee. During the 1951-52 school year automobile dealers provided 6,000 cars, valued at 12 million dollars, for behind-the-wheel instruction in high school driver education courses. To help young drivers, dealers and cooperating groups aided in the distribution of "Man-to-Man" and "Dad-to-Daughter" Good Driver Agreements and Club Cards, providing a new kind of psychological impetus to the traffic safety effort.

The National Safety Council continued its active promotion of the broadest program of public information and education in the country, cooperating with government agencies responsible for traffic and traffic safety, schools and colleges, public support groups, and other civic organizations operating in this field. The Annual Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities continued to grow in scope and effectiveness, and registered the highest enrollment of participating communities of its history in 1952.

The Council now proposes to prepare manuals and training programs in cooperation with other organizations, leading to the improvement of traffic safety operations in small communities. A substantial program is also in the planning stage for stepping up the quantity and quality of work done by all community safety organizations. Where practical, local and state safety councils will be encouraged to organize for action directed toward the expedition of traffic movement and easing of the growing problems of congestion and parking.

In the field of motor vehicle administration significant progress was made by state driver license bureaus in improving their training of new license examiners and the in-service training of their career examiners during 1952. Chief impetus behind this progress is a personnel training program undertaken by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators. This program was launched in March, 1951, when a three-week course for chief driver license examiners was given under sponsorship of the association at the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University. A similar course was conducted there in 1952. Both courses were part of a training program covering a four-year period. Funds are provided by the Farmers Insurance Group Safety Foundation of Los Angeles to make this program possible.

In addition to the course for chief examiners the program includes regional courses for examiner instructors. The regional courses, begun in 1951, were continued successfully in 1952.

Reports from driver licensing bureaus indicated that they were actively improving their driver examination questions and driver testing techniques, giving special emphasis to administration of vision tests and road-sign recognition tests. These improvement activities were regarded as a reflection of the growing training program.

The only major advance in 1952 toward adoption of the Uniform Vehicle Code was in the area of financial responsibility. Louisiana, New Jersey, Mississippi, Rhode Island, and South Carolina enacted legislation in substantial conformity with the standard financial responsibility law. A considerable number of other bills, including periodic inspection measures in seven states, were introduced in the 16 legislatures in regular session during the year. All failed to pass with the exception of a few minor bills.

Colorado in 1952 became the first state to pass enabling legislation permitting its cities to adopt by reference the state model traffic ordinance. This procedure enables cities to modernize their traffic laws in accordance with recognized uniform standards, without the heavy expense entailed in publishing the new laws. To date, nearly 50 Colorado cities have adopted the model in this manner or are in process of doing so. State model ordinances have already been developed in about a dozen states.

Following a statewide traffic safety conference called by the governor early in 1952, a series of one-day traffic court conferences, including a demonstration of a model court, were held in 12 Colorado municipalities during 1952.

The Utah State Traffic Safety Council launched a series of conferences in 1952, involving the municipal judges, justices of the peace, law enforcement officers of the six urban counties of the Wasatch front. At year's end the conferences had reached an agreement on a scheme on uniform traffic penalties as guides to judicial discrimination in traffic cases. The objectives are to have cooperative uniformity among traffic officers in the area involved.

At the mid-year meeting of the house of delegates of the American Bar Association, held in February, 1952, authority was given to the traffic court program of the Association to make surveys and studies of traffic courts in municipalities and other systems current in the various states for the handling of traffic cases by state courts.

Acting cooperatively with the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University, the Bar Association made the first state survey of traffic courts in Arizona. A comprehensive 90-page report of this study has been submitted to the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court of Arizona and other officials with official responsibilities in this area.

Traffic court studies were also made in Hartford, Connecticut; Atlanta, Georgia; and Los Angeles, California. Several other cities are now bidding for services of this character, and, subject only to limitations of staff and finances, an increasing number of such studies will be made in 1953.

Standards for traffic court improvement remain substantially the same. However, the President's Highway Safety Conference held in October gave particular attention to determining the maximum case load that one traffic judge can be reasonably expected to handle, in the light of the American sense of justice. The traffic court committee of the President's Conference favored the principle of a uniform driver's license with finger prints. The committee resolved that a study be initiated to lay the basis for securing better reciprocal action among states for revocation of driving privileges for failure to respect processes issued by any traffic court in any state, until such time as a charge of violating the traffic laws has been disposed of.

This same committee applauded the action taken by the Conference of Chief Justices of State Supreme Courts in the preceding month. The Chief Justices had: "Resolved that each chief justice undertake the responsibility in his state for joining with the governor, legislative leaders, the attorney general, the president of the state bar association, and outstanding laymen, in studying the administration of justice in the traffic courts in his state, comparing it with the program set up in the sixteen resolutions adopted by the Conference of Chief Justices in 1951 in order to discover any shortcomings. And resolved further that this group organized by the chief parties consider ways and means of overcoming any such defects by developing an action program in its state."

It has been apparent that the efforts of the past decade to secure higher performance in the traffic courts is finally bearing fruit. This conclusion is based on the number of communities which have taken steps and are undertaking further steps to create separate traffic courts, and improved administration thereof.

Federal road funds available to the states on a matching basis were raised to $575,000,000 annually in the 1952 Federal Aid Highway Act covering the fiscal years ending June 30, 1954 and 1955. The increase was $75,000,000 more than the annual amount for the previous biennium. Included in the authorization was $150,000 a year in support of the Action

Program for highway safety. Of the total annual sum provided in the new legislation, $247,500,000 was earmarked for the Federal Aid Primary System; $165,000,000 for the secondary system; and $137,500,000 for primary road extensions in urban areas. For the first time, funds were authorized specifically for improvement of the 38,000-mile national system of interstate roads, with $25,000,000 annually designated for this purpose.

Reflecting the heightened demand for overcoming the inadequacies of the national road system, the General Motors Corporation during the latter part of the year announced a major essay contest on the topic, "How to Plan and Pay for the Safe and Adequate Highways We Need." Open to all comers, the contest will lead to the awarding of $194,000 in national, regional, and state prizes.

Training operations for raising the general qualitative level of traffic safety efforts through professionalized training of official personnel continued to increase in quantity and quality in 1952. Major training institutions doing substantial work in this field are the Center for Safety Education at New York University, the Institute of Public Safety at Pennsylvania State College, the Institute of Transportation and Traffic Engineering at the University of California, the Bureau of Highway Traffic at Yale University, the Institute of Public Safety at Purdue University, and the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University.

During 1952 the Automotive Safety Foundation made a grant to Michigan State College to conduct an evaluative study of the potential capacities of land grant colleges for serving the traffic training needs of their respective states. A report of this study is now in preparation.

In order more adequately to meet the increasing need for in-service training of traffic officials at all levels and in all areas related to traffic safety, the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University matriculated its first class for a full academic-year course in Police Traffic Administration since 1941-42. Along with this comprehensive course, the Traffic Institute now offers to officials in all major areas related to traffic safety a series of short intensive courses, organized, and integrated to cover the most immediate needs for training in the field.

Seeking to bring the strongest possible influence to bear upon the administration of traffic operations, the Traffic Institute now acts cooperatively with the American Bar Association, the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, and in close coordination with the field services of the International Association of Chiefs of Police Traffic Division, to bring training and consultative assistance to states and communities at all levels. In 1952 the Institute made its first major coordinated study with the above organizations, simultaneously covering the police, the courts, the laws, motor vehicle administration, and engineering, for the state of Arizona. It is believed that such coordinated study and direct assistance will prove to be effective in meeting the traffic safety problem at the administrative level.

A vast amount of the work that is being done by the majority of national organizations in all areas of traffic safety, particularly in the area of training, would be impossible were it not for the continuing and increasing support of this activity by the Automotive Safety Foundation, the National Association of Automotive Mutual Insurance Companies, the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, the Kemper Safety Foundation of the Lumbermens Mutualty Casualty Company, the Farmers Insurance Group, the Allstate Insurance Company, and other great business supporters of the traffic safety effort.

The three loading insurance associations are now conferring with a view to setting up an industry-wide program aimed at the problem of traffic accidents. These three groups are the National Association of Automotive Mutual Insurance Companies, the National Association of Independent Insurers, and the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies.

During the year, National Safety Council Awards covering accomplishments in 1951 were given to: Colorado, grand award for states; Shaker Heights, Ohio, grand award for cities; Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., Minneapolis, Seattle, Providence, Rochester, South Bend, Berkeley, Kalamazoo, Shaker Heights, and Stillwater, for outstanding safety work among cities of their respective population groups.

Grand awards in the National Pedestrian Protection Contest of the American Automobile Association went to Massachusetts, and to Philadelphia and Jackson, Mississippi.

Ten states received National Driver Education Awards for offering driver education courses in at least 50 per cent of their secondary schools during the 1951-52 school year. The awards, sponsored by the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, went to Arizona, California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin, North Dakota, and New Jersey.

Four states and 10 cities were given awards for outstanding performances in traffic law enforcement by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Winning states were: East, Delaware; Midwest, Oklahoma; West, Colorado; Big States, California. Winning cities were: 1,000,000 and over, Los Angeles; 750,000-1,000,000, San Francisco; 500,000-750,000, Toronto, Canada; 350,000-500,000, Dallas; 200,000-350,000, Oklahoma City; 100,000-200,000, Pasadena; 50,000-100,000, Jackson, Michigan; 25,000-50,000, Bloomington, Indiana; 10,000-25,000, Richland, Washington, and Winnetka, Illinois (tied).

Over 700 cities participated in the traffic court contest sponsored by the American Bar Association. The state winner was California. Cities given awards were: 350,000-500,000, San Antonio; 100,000-200,000, Youngstown, Ohio; 50,000-100,000, Greensboro, North Carolina. No awards were given in population groups not mentioned here.

Municipal Parking Lots

FORTY-SIX per cent of the cities with populations over 10,000 operate one or more off-street parking lots—519 cities out of 1,146 that reported to the 1953 Year Book. These 519 cities operate a total of 1,465 lots. Fifty-eight per cent of the cities and 53 per cent of the parking lots are in the 10,000-to-25,000 population group. Table XVII lists the 519 cities with parking lots and shows for each city the amount of their investment, number of city-owned lots, number of parking spaces available, and their practice with regard to parking meters, charges, hours, attendants, and financing.

Parking Space Available. Seventy cities—26 fewer than in 1951—established parking lots for the first time in 1952, and 164 other cities put additional lots in service during the year, for a total of 331 new lots. The median number of city-owned parking spaces among the 437 cities that reported is 243 with a median of 400 for cities of 50,000 to 100,000.

The 240 cities over 10,000 that reported total number of parking spaces available, both publicly and privately operated, have a median of 633 spaces—56 spaces per 1,000 vehicle registrations. Among eight cities over 250,000 the median is 94 spaces per 1,000 registered autos. Small and medium size cities—those between 10,000 and 50,000—show a median of 49 spaces per 1,000 vehicles registered. Los Angeles reported the highest single rate of vehicle parking with 332 spaces per 1,000 registered cars. Table 1 shows in summary the number of cities with parking lots, the number of new lots opened in 1952, the median number of spaces in city-operated and privately-operated lots available for parking, and the median rate of parking spaces per 1,000 city vehicle registrations.

Methods of Financing. Slightly more than two-fifths of the cities with city-owned parking lots—222 of the 519 cities—reported to the Year Book their methods of financing. In 136 of these cities—61 per cent—parking lots are financed through general taxes, and in 11 cities through general obligation bonds. Four cities use revenue bonds, four use special assessments, and 23 use more than one method, such as general taxation plus revenue bonds or parking meter receipts.

Cities that used special assessment financing in 1952 were Alhambra and Pomona, California; Fort Collins, Colorado; and Grand Forks, North Dakota. Hempstead, New York, used both special assessments and general taxation to finance its parking lots while Rockville Centre, New York, and Asbury Park, New Jersey, used general obligation bonds and special assessments.

Sixteen cities lease parking lot land from private owners: Fresno and Petaluma, California; Norwich, Connecticut; Moscow, Idaho; Harvey, Illinois; Fort Madison and Marshalltown, Iowa; Clayton and Webster Groves, Missouri; Roselle Park, New Jersey; Concord, North Carolina; Pendleton, Oregon; Meadville, Monessen, and State College, Pennsylvania; and Laramie, Wyoming.

Organization Control. Parking authorities to finance and administer municipal parking lots are the exception rather than the rule. Of 429 reporting cities, 45 per cent consider parking lot operations a function of the police department and 31 per cent place responsibility in the public works department. Thus in three-fourths of the cities parking lots in 1952 were administered by the two departments most directly concerned with streets and traffic. Only 3 per cent of the cities report having parking authorities. In the remaining 88 cities, parking lot responsibility is divided among such officials as finance officers, city engineers, park superintendents, and city managers.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION HAVING PARKING LOTS IN 1952 AND MEDIAN NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	No. of Cities		No. of Cities Establishing Lots in 1952		Median No. of Publicly & Privately Owned Parking Spaces Available		
		With Parking Lots in 1952	With Parking Meters on One or More Lots	For the First Time in 1952	Additional Lots in 1952	City-Owned	Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles Registered
Cities over 250,000	9	9	3	0	4	250	15,500	94
100,000 to 250,000	61	22	12	5	2	265	3,600	66
50,000 to 100,000	117	60	42	7	27	400	1,575	72
25,000 to 50,000	262	128	74	15	42	255	675	49
10,000 to 25,000	697	300	88	43	89	194	419	49
All cities over 10,000	1,146	519	219	70	164	243	633	56

Parking Charges. Of the 519 cities that operated parking lots in 1952, 270 allow free parking, and 249 have charges of which 219 have parking meters on one or more lots. Sixty-seven cities employ attendants for some lots, and most of these charge for parking. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000 account for most of the free parking lots, with 188 cities reporting free parking and 88 cities reporting parking meters.

Parking Lot Hours. About 86 per cent of the 508 cities that reported their parking lot hours are open around the clock, 6 per cent are open from 13 to 20 hours a day, and the remaining 8 per cent are open 12 hours or less. Two-thirds of all reporting cities put no restriction on parking time up to the limit their lots are open.

Parking lots are open longer in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, on the average, than in those over 25,000, and cars may be parked longer. The lots in 89 per cent of the cities of 10,000 to 25,000 are open 24 hours a day, and 78 per cent have no time limit on parking. In the larger cities 81 per cent of the lots are open 24 hours a day, but only 50 per cent have no time limit on parking.

Parking Lots in Cities of 5,000 to 10,000. Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population group were asked to report on city-operated parking lots. A total of 258 cities in this group reported operating parking lots; 247 of these 258 cities reported a total of 41,214 parking spaces. The number of spaces in the 247 cities ranges from nine to 1,000 with a median of 100.

Table XVII

PARKING LOT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952

This table includes 519 cities over 10,000 population that reported operating one or more off-street parking lots in 1952. The total number of off-street parking spaces was reported to the National Safety Council early in 1953 as part of the Annual Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities. Balance of the data were obtained from city police chiefs. The first two columns show total number of lots owned by cities and the number of new lots started during 1952. The third column shows the city department or official primarily responsible for operating parking lots: A—city manager; E—city engineer; F—chief finance officer or other fiscal official; P—police; PR—parks or parks and recreation superintendent; PW—public works director; TE—traffic engineer; X—other city official or authority. The column "Total Investment" shows the total value of city-owned parking lots, including land and structures, but listings followed by a single dagger (†) do not include cost of land. The next column shows method of financing according to the following code: G—obligation bonds; P—parking meter receipts; R—revenue bonds; S—special assessments; T—general taxation. The next three columns show first, the total number of off-street parking spaces in business areas available for public use in both publicly- and privately-owned lots and garages; next to the total number of spaces per 1,000 motor vehicle registrations; and third, the number of city-owned spaces. Under "Parking Meters, Charges," "Yes" shows cities with metered parking lots; "N" before the dash shows that lots are not metered; after the dash "C" indicates non-metered lots where a charge is made and "F" non-metered lots with free parking. "Hours Open, Time Limit" shows number of hours in the day that the parking lots are open and the maximum number of hours a car may be parked without penalty; "N" indicates no time limit. The last column shows by "Y" for yes and "N" for no, whether one or more city-owned lots are surfaced, night-lighted, or staffed with one or more attendants during at least a part of the parking period.

City	No. City-Owned Lots	No. Lots Established 1952	Operating Dept.	Total Investment	Method of Financing	No. Off-Street Parking Spaces			Parking Meters, Charges	Hours Open, Time Limit	Paved, Lighting, Attendants
						Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles	No. City-Owned			
Over 250,000											
Akron, Ohio	1	0	PW	$ 75.0	...	...	...	200	N-C	16-24	N-Y-Y
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	1	TE	675.0	P	16,662	109	500	N-C	9-N	Y-N-Y
Jersey City, N. J.	8	0	PA	...	...	...	...	250	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Los Angeles, Calif.	11	4	PR	170.0†	T	315,000	332	3,400	N-C	24-N	Y-Y-Y
Milwaukee, Wis.	1	0	TE	13.0†	...	18,252	91	35	Yes	24-3	Y-N-Y
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	0	X	...	...	15,500	94	...	N-C	12-N	Y-N-Y
Rochester, N. Y.	8	0	TE	...	...	12,723	99	481	Yes	24-10	Y-Y-N
St. Paul, Minn.	3	1	PW	12.4	T	10,857	90	1,080	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Toledo, Ohio	2	1	P	45.0	...*	23,400	180	78	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
100,000 to 250,000											
Austin, Tex.	1	0	X	...	...	...	...	265	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Bridgeport, Conn.	2	0	PA	...	P	3,600	70	300*	Yes	24-5	Y-Y-N
Cambridge, Mass.	4	0	P	...	...	...	...	160	Yes	10-3	Y-N-Y*
Dayton, Ohio	1	0	F	17.5	...	...	...	63	Yes	24-2	Y-N-N
Flint, Mich.	2	0	P	210.0	...	4,995	66	137	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	0	PW	...	...	2,965	49	230	N-C	11-11	Y-Y-Y
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3	3	TE	138.0	RP	8,500	93	180	Yes	24-2	Y-Y-N

TABLE XVII—PARKING LOT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	No. City-Owned Lots	No. Lots Established 1952	Operating Dept.	Total Investment	Method of Financing	No. Off-Street Parking Spaces			Parking Meters, Charges	Hours Open, Time Limit	Paved, Lighting, Attendants
						Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles	No. City-Owned			
100,000 to 250,000—continued											
Kansas City, Kan.	9	0	P	$907.8	...	. . .	. . .	1,000	N-F	24-2	Y-Y-N
Nashville, Tenn.	2	0	...	. . .	...	4,600	57	. . .	Yes	12-N	Y-Y-N
New Bedford, Mass.	1	0	P	. . .	...	910	31	100	N-C	24-2	Y-Y-Y
Paterson, N. J.	1	1	PA	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	. . .	N-C	11-11	Y-Y-Y*
Peoria, Ill.	1	0	PW	. . .	...	3,510	73	600	N-C	24-N	Y-Y-Y
Phoenix, Arix.	3	2	P	. . .	T	9,803	102	188	Yes	12-..	Y-Y-N
Providence, R. I.	1	1	TE	65.0	T	. . .	. . .	314	Yes*	24-3	Y-Y-Y
Richmond, Va.	1	0	TE	375.0	...	. . .	. . .	315	Yes*	16-N	Y-Y-Y
Sacramento, Calif.	2	2	TE	1,600.0	R	8,645	100	601	N-C*	24-N	Y-Y-Y*
Shreveport, La.	4	1	X	. . .	P	4,900	90	1,000	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Springfield, Mass.	1	1	...	12.0	P	4,920	99	92	Yes	20-2	Y-Y-N
Syracuse, N. Y.	1	0	...	10.0	...	. . .	. . .	211	Yes*	24-10	Y-Y-N
Trenton, N. J.	1	0	X	58.0	...	3,246	55	425	N-C	24-N	Y-Y-Y
Waterbury, Conn.	1	0	PW	90.0	...	1,600	51	350	N-C	24-N	Y-Y-Y
Yonkers, N. Y.	1	0	P	. . .	...	1,567	38	400	Yes*	24-1	Y-Y-N
50,000 to 100,000											
Albuquerque, N. M.	1	0	X	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	500	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Alexandria, Va.	5	1	TE	50.0	P	853	28	167	Yes	24-N	Y-N-N
Alhambra, Calif.	12	1	PW	374.5	S	1,420	60	687	Yes	9-9	Y-Y-N
Asheville, N. C.	6	1	P	. . .	P	. . .	. . .	850	N-C	24-N	N-N-Y
Bay City, Mich.	2	0	P	52.2	...	. . .	. . .	530	Yes*	24-N	Y-Y-N
Bethlehem, Pa.	4	4	P	8.7	P	. . .	. . .	135	Yes	9-1	Y-Y-N
Binghamton, N. Y.	3	0	PW	10.9	...	. . .	. . .	260	Yes	24-3	Y-Y-Y
Burbank, Calif.	3	1	X	283.8	P	. . .	. . .	348	Yes	10-N	Y-N-N
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	3	2	P	. . .	P	1,259	42	400	Yes*	24-3	Y-Y-N
Charleston, W. Va.	2	0	F	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	225	N-C*	24-..	Y-Y-Y
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	2	1	PW	. . .	T	2,300	128	150	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Clifton, N. J.	2	0	PW	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	150	N-F	24-2	Y-N-N
Columbus, Ga.	1	0	PW	20.0	...	1,060	37	488	Yes*	10-10	Y-Y-Y
Davenport, Iowa	3	0	P	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	1,200	Yes*	9-10	Y-Y-Y*
Dearborn, Mich.	4	1	X	618.0	R	. . .	. . .	1,303	Yes	13-5	Y-Y-N
Decatur, Ill.	1	1	P	80.0	P	. . .	. . .	105	Yes	19-N	N-Y-N
East Chicago, Ind.	1	0	PW	. . .	...	1,605	124	75	N-F	11-4	N-N-N
Evanston, Ill.	16	9	PW	. . .	RP	2,547	113	735	Yes	24-3	Y-Y-N
Fresno, Calif.	1*	1	...	250.0	P	3,568	47	. . .	N-..	. . .	..-..-..
Glendale, Calif.	6	2	E	140.0	P	6,000	127	570	Yes	24-2	Y-N-N
Greensboro, N. C.	5	1	F	215.6	P	. . .	. . .	310	Yes*	24-5	Y-Y-N
Hamilton, Ohio	7	2	P	25.0	GP	600	23	203	Yes*	24-N	Y-N-N
Hampton, Va.	5	0	P	35.6	...	. . .	. . .	1,010	N-F	24-2	Y-Y-N
Irvington, N. J.	3	1	P	25.0	G	. . .	. . .	100	Yes	12-N	Y-N-N
Jackson, Mich.	5	4	E	. . .	P	. . .	. . .	300	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Joliet, Ill.	9	2	F	. . .	P	. . .	. . .	600	Yes	24-2	Y-Y-N
Kalamazoo, Mich.	5	1	...	357.9	P	3,850	98	726	Yes	17-..	Y-Y-Y
Kenosha, Wis.	2	0	F	100.0	...	1,024	46	350	Yes*	24-N	Y-Y-N*
Lakewood, Ohio	2	1	P	. . .	P	3,500	152	600	Yes	24-N	Y-N-N
Lansing, Mich.	8	1	...	463.5	P	. . .	. . .	563	Yes	24-12	Y-Y-N
Lawrence, Mass.	1	0	...	. . .	...	1,155	61	450	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Lima, Ohio	1	0	P	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	101	Yes	24-2	Y-Y-N
Lowell, Mass.	2	1	PW	. . .	T	. . .	. . .	1,000	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
McKeesport, Pa.	5	..	PA	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	750	. . .	. . .	..-..-..
Madison, Wis.	7	1	PA	217.5	RP	2,700	74	1,040	Yes*	24-N	Y-Y-Y
Malden, Mass.	3	1	PA	. . .	P	1,226	83	564	Yes	24-2	Y-Y-N
Manchester, N. H.	3	0	PW	115.0	...	2,288	106	450	Yes	24-3	Y-Y-N
Medford, Mass.	2	0	PW	. . .	...	1,112	71	300	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N

TABLE XVII—PARKING LOT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	No. City-Owned Lots	No. Lots Established 1952	Operating Dept.	Total Investment	Method of Financing	No. Off-Street Parking Spaces			Parking Meters, Charges	Hours Open, Time Limit	Paved, Lighting, Attendants
						Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles	No. City-Owned			
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	4	1	P	. . .	P	. . .	55	250	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
New Britain, Conn.	4	2	PA	. . .	G	1,725	76	800	Yes	13-10	Y-Y-Y
New Rochelle, N. Y.	2	0	P	. . .	...	1,300	74	180	Yes	10-3	Y-N-N
Newton, Mass.	6	2	PW	$325.3	G	558	76	547	N-F	17-2	Y-Y-N
Odgen, Utah	2	1	...	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	310	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Pittsfield, Mass.	1	1	P	8.0	P	1,300	79	26	Yes	16-5	Y-Y-N
Pontiac, Mich.	1	0	P	98.0	...	. . .	. . .	120	N-F	24-48	Y-N-N
Quincy, Mass.	1	0	P	. . .	...	1,000	72	533	Yes	24-2	Y-Y-N
Racine, Wis.	4	1	PW	48.9	P	1,594	58	820	N-F	24-2	Y-Y-N
Rockford, Ill.	1	0	...	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	59	Yes	12-3	Y-Y-N
Saginaw, Mich.	2	0	PW	35.0	...	2,583	61	100	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Schenectady, N. Y.	4	0	E	262.8	...	. . .	. . .	387	Yes	9-1	Y-Y-N
Sioux City, Iowa	1	1	P	. . .	P	1,800	61	700	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-Y
Sioux Falls, S. D.	5	0	P	134.8	...	1,575	71	543	Yes	24-N	Y-N-N
Springfield, Mo.	1	1	X	. . .	P	. . .	. . .	75	Yes	24-12	Y-Y-N
Stamford, Conn.	4	1	P	. . .	P	3,600	171	235	Yes	24-3	N-Y-Y
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	1	1	P	150.0	P	. . .	. . .	131	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Waterloo, Iowa	7	4	X	350.0	P	. . .	. . .	360	Yes	24-4	N-Y-N
Wheeling, W. Va.	1	0	F	50.0	...	. . .	. . .	375	N-C	24-N	Y-Y-Y
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1	0	TE	2.9	...	743	24	48	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Winston-Salem, N. C.	2	0	P	. . .	...	5,150	140	205	Yes	24-1	Y-Y-N
York, Pa.	2	0	...	75.0	...	. . .	. . .	200	Yes	24-14	Y-Y-N
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex.	1	1	X	9.0	T	76	3	75	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Amsterdam, N. Y.	2	0	P	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	160	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Ann Arbor, Mich.	6	1	E	. . .	GP	4,000	200	700	Yes*	10-8	Y-Y-Y
Appleton, Wis.	4	1	P	. . .	P	740	46	. . .	N-F	20-3	N-Y-N
Arlington t, Mass.	1	0	P	75.0	...	. . .	. . .	220	Yes	14-3	N-Y-N
Bangor, Me.	4	1	P	. . .	T	. . .	. . .	500	N-F	24-N	Y-N-N
Barberton, Ohio	1	1	P	. . .*	...	365	30	80	N-F	24-3	Y-N-N
Battle Creek, Mich.	8	2	X	848.1	RP	. . .	. . .	1,098	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-Y
Belleville, Ill.	2	0	X	75.0	...	. . .	. . .	125	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Beloit, Wis.	3	0	P	. . .	...	626	47	550	N-F	24-3	Y-Y-N
Beverly, Mass.	3	1	P	. . .	P	222	26	300	N-F	24-2	Y-N-N
Beverly Hills, Calif.	6	2	PW	150.0	T	2,500	134	250	N-F	24-2	Y-N-N
Billings, Mont.	3	0	X	15.9	...	287	14	167	Yes	24-10	Y-Y-N
Burlington, Iowa	3	1	P	30.0	P	857	64	800	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Burlington, Vt.	1	1	P	. . .	P	. . .	. . .	25	Yes	14-5	Y-Y-N
Champaign, Ill.	1	0	P	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	40	Yes	10-4	N-Y-N
Charlottesville, Va.	2	1	P	100.0	...	2,202	210	175	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Clinton, Iowa	2	1	P	45.0	P	875	78	450	N-F	.. -N	..-Y-N
Concord, N. H.	2	2	P	6.3	P	. . .	. . .	87	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Council Bluffs, Iowa	3	0	P	31.5	...	350	21	. . .	Yes	24-2	Y-N-N
Danville, Ill.	5	0	PW	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	. . .	Yes	24-10	N-Y-N
Dubuque, Iowa	2	0	P	. . .	...	473	22	111	Yes	24-5	Y-Y-N
East Cleveland, Ohio	1	0	P	16.7†	...	700	45	76	Yes	24-24	Y-Y-N
Eau Claire, Wis.	2	0	P	150.0	...	658	45	750	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-Y
Elkhart, Ind.	4	2	P	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	250	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Fairfield t, Conn.	2	0	PW	. . .	...	365	43	100	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Fairmont, W. Va.	1	0	X	166.7	...	. . .	. . .	450	N-C	13-N	Y-Y-Y
Fargo, N. D.	2	0	P	135.0	...	750	54	225	N-C	24-N	N-Y-Y
Ferndale, Mich.	6	0	P	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	800	N-F	24-2	Y-Y-N
Fitchburg, Mass.	3	0	P	. . .	...	1,550	129	400	N-F	24-3	Y-N-Y
Fond du Lac, Wis.	5	0	X	113.0	...	1,478	121	910	N-F	24-48	Y-Y-N

TABLE XVII—PARKING LOT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	No. City-Owned Lots	No. Lots Established 1952	Operating Dept.	Total Investment	Method of Financing	No. Off-Street Parking Spaces			Parking Meters, Charges	Hours Open, Time Limit	Paved, Lighting, Attendants
						Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles	No. City-Owned			
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Fort Dodge	2	0	P	$ 80.0	...	350	29	400	Yes	24-N	N-Y-Y
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	2	0	F	75.0	...	. . .	. . .	193	Yes	12-2	Y-Y-Y
Framingham t, Mass.	3	1	P	3.0	...	750	87	700	N-F*	24-N	Y-Y-N
Gloucester, Mass. . .	3	2	X	13.0	T	620	100	1,000	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-Y
Grand Forks, N. D. .	3	1	P	56.0	S	540	68	300	N-C	24-N	N-Y-Y
Greenwich, Conn. . .	6	0	X	101.0	...	. . .	. . .	984	N-F	24-2	Y-N-N
Hackensack, N. J. . .	2	0	P	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	1,500	N-..	24-N	Y-Y-N
Hagerstown, Md. . . .	1	0	P	. . .	...	670	34	160	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Hamtramck, Mich. .	1	0	P	. . .	...	5,400	360	120	N-F	24-2	Y-N-N
Haverhill, Mass. . . .	4	0	X	. . .	...	6,000	530	500	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Hempstead, N. Y. . .	10	1	PW	. . .	TS	. . .	. . .	. . .	Yes	24-3	Y-Y-Y
Highland Park, Mich.	1	0	P	325.0	RP	2,500	156	292	Yes	24-2	Y-Y-N
High Point, N. C. . . .	1	0	P	14.0	...	2,150	114	56	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Huntington Park, Cal.	8	4	P	243.7	PT	. . .	. . .	382	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Independence, Mo. . .	1	1	X	. . .	...	. . .		57	Yes	10-10	Y-Y-N
Inglewood, Calif. . . .	3	0	F	67.8	...	. . .	. . .	157	Yes	24-5	Y-Y-N
Iowa City, Iowa	5	2	P	229.5	P	475	46	256	N-F	24-24	N-Y-N
Ithaca, N. Y.	4	0	P	172.6	...	. . .	. . .	238	Yes	9-..	Y-Y-N
Jackson, Tenn.	2	0	P	268.9	...	440	35	250	Yes	24-10	Y-Y-N
Jamestown, N. Y. . .	1	0	P	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	64	Yes	24-2	Y-Y-N
Kankakee, Ill.	3	..	P	515.0	...	268	14	239	Yes	24-3	Y-Y-N
Kingston, N. Y. . . .	6	0	...	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	1,200	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-Y
La Crosse, Wis. . . .	10	1	PW	182.2	P	. . .	. . .	400	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Lafayette, Ind.	2	0	PW	15.0	...	. . .	. . .	100	N-F	24-N	N-Y-Y
Lincoln Park, Mich. .	1	1	P	20.0	P	. . .	. . .	150	N-..	16-16	Y-Y-N
Linden, N. J.	1	0	P	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	. . .	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Lockport, N. Y. . . .	1	0	PW	4.0	...	. . .	. . .	90	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	2	1	P	119.0	P	. . .	. . .	187	Yes	24-..	Y-Y-N
Manchester t, Conn. .	1	0	P	14.0	...	. . .	. . .	. . .	Yes	24-1	Y-Y-N
Manitowoc, Wis. . . .	3	0	PW	40.0	...	1,600	136	. . .	Yes	24-24	Y-..-N
Maplewood tp, N. J. .	5	0	P	30.0	...	291	32	860	N-F	11-11	Y-Y-N
Marion, Ind.	1	0	P	3.0	...	. . .	. . .	40	Yes	24-2	N-Y-N
Mason City, Iowa . . .	5	2	P	181.5	P	549	46	300	N-F	24-24	Y-Y-N
Melrose, Mass.	5	0	PW	130.0	...	852	100	350	N-F	20-2	Y-Y-N
Meriden, Conn.	3	0	P	9.6	...	133	99	133	N-C	24-5	Y-Y-N
Miami Beach, Fla. . .	17	13	P	2,671.3	GRP	5,260	281	2,966	Yes	24-3	Y-Y-N
Middletown, Ohio . . .	1	1	...	. . .	R	440	28	96	Yes	24-3	Y-Y-N
Milford t, Conn. . . .	2	0	PW	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	. . .	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Moline, Ill.	3	1	P	181.7	P	385	23	210	Yes	24-3	Y-Y-N
Montclair, N. J. . . .	10	0	PW	552.0	...	1,700	142	916	Yes	24-21	Y-Y-N
Muskegon, Mich. . . .	1	0	PW	200.0	...	1,610	52	200	N-F	24-N	N-N-Y
Nashua, N. H.	1	0	PW	. . .	...	242	28	63	N-F	24-N	Y-N-N
Newark, Ohio	1	1	PW	1.0	P	. . .	. . .	80	N-C	24-N	Y-N-Y
Newburgh, N. Y. . . .	4	0	P	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	300	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
New Kensington, Pa.	2	1	PA	. . .	G	161	16	600	N-C	24-N	Y-Y-Y
Newport News, Va. .	4	0	...	150.2	...	373	23	94	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
North Bergen tp, N. J.	2	1	PW	13.5	T	. . .	. . .	115	N-F	24-N	Y-N-N
Norwalk, Conn.	3	0	P	90.0	...	. . .	. . .	70	N-F	24-2	Y-Y-N
Norwood, Ohio	2	1	PW	65.0	G	. . .	. . .	67	Yes	24-24	Y-N-N
Orange, N. J.	4	1	P	105.0	G	. . .	. . .	. . .	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Oshkosh, Wis.	1	0	PW	15.0	...	450	29	300	N-F	24-12	N-Y-N
Ottumwa, Iowa	3	0	P	595.0	...	1,241	92	716	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-Y
Palo Alto, Calif. . . .	2	0	P	210.8	...	. . .	. . .	149	Yes	24-2	Y-Y-N
Perth Amboy, N. J. .	1	0	PR	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	700	N-C	24-N	Y-Y-Y
Petersburg, Va. . . .	5	2	E	. . .	T	566	47	300	Yes	24-..	Y-Y-N

TABLE XVII—PARKING LOT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	No. City-Owned Lots	No. Lots Established 1952	Operating Dept.	Total Investment	Method of Financing	No. Off-Street Parking Spaces			Parking Meters, Charges	Hours Open, Time Limit	Paved, Lighting, Attendants
						Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles	No. City-Owned			
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Plainfield, N. J.	3	2	...	$400.0	G	1,253	74	459	Yes	16-N	Y-Y-N
Pomona, Calif.	4	3	...	184.9	S	...	...	224	Yes	24-2	Y-Y-N
Port Huron, Mich.	6	2	E	163.1	P	1,764	98	804	Yes	24-4	Y-Y-N
Portsmouth, Ohio	2	1	P	...	T	...	...	100	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Rapid City, S. D.	1	0	P	...	...	...	...	35	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Redwood City, Calif.	4	1	P	105.0	P	...	...	285	Yes*	24-..	Y-N-N
Reno, Nev.	3	1	A	90.0	P	70	3	126	Yes	24-N	Y-N-N
Richmond, Ind.	1	1	PW	10.0	P	...	...	33	Yes	9-N	Y-Y-N
Riverside, Calif.	8	3	P	609.0	P	...	...	471	Yes	24-2	Y-Y-N
Rochester, Minn.	3	1	PW	300.0	P	1,610	119	800	Yes	10-N	Y-Y-Y
Rock Island, Ill.	2	2	...	...	P	...	...	50	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Rocky Mount, N. C.	2	1	P	...	P	210	28	165	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Rome, N. Y.	1	1	P	...	G	645	51	...	Yes	10-N	Y-N-N
Royal Oak, Mich.	5	0	X	325.0	...	1,150	42	750	Yes	24-..	Y-Y-N
St. Cloud, Minn.	3	0	X	...	...	518	49	...	N-F	24-N	..-..-..
Salem, Mass.	3	0	X	...	...	...	...	400	N-F	24-3	Y-Y-N
Salem, Ore.	3	1	...	...	T	...	...	200	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Sandusky, Ohio	3	0	E	...	...	238	19	250	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Santa Ana, Calif.	1	0	PW	...	...	...	...	38	Yes	9-8	Y-Y-N
Shaker Heights, Ohio	1	0	P	28.0	...	...	...	...	N-F	24-..	Y-Y-N
Sheboygan, Wis.	1	1	PW	70.0	P	1,614	101	70	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Taunton, Mass.	2	0	PW	15.0	...	900	80	500	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Teaneck tp, N. J.	5	0	PW	...	...	...	...	575	N-F	24-3	Y-Y-N
Temple, Tex.	1	0	P	23.8†	...	670	65	278	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Tyler, Tex.	1	0	P	25.0	...	650	35	136	Yes	24-10	Y-Y-N
Union tp, N. J.	7	1	PR	...	PT	...	...	1,200	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
University City, Mo.	1	0	F	...	...	...	...	250	N-F	12-N	Y-Y-N
Vallejo, Calif.	4	1	...	...	...	800	30	700	Yes	24-2	Y-Y-N
Warren, Ohio	1	0	PR	...	...	...	...	200	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Warwick, R. I.	1	0	PW	...	...	...	...	80	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Watertown t, Mass.	3	1	PW	20.0	T	350	33	350	N-F	16-2	Y-Y-N
Watertown, N. Y.	1	0	P	10.0	...	...	...	265	Yes	24-2	Y-Y-N
Wausau, Wis.	4	4	PA	300.0	RP	1,000	77	650	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
W. Hartford t, Conn.	1	0	...	...	...	980	70	185	N-F	24-2	Y-N-N
West Haven t, Conn.	1	0	PW	...	...	500	49	65	N-F	24-1	N-Y-Y
West Orange, N. J.	2	2	PR	...	T	...	...	100	N-F	24-6	Y-N-N
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	5	0	A	...	...	1,242	54	755	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
White Plains, N. Y.	14	3	PA	...	P	8,198	440	1,200	Yes	16-3	Y-Y-N
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	3	3	PA	...	...	...	...	200	N-C	15-24	Y-Y-Y
Winona, Minn.	2	1	PW	25.0	P	264	29	150	Yes	24-..	N-N-N
Wyandotte, Mich.	2	1	P	300.0	RP	635	33	451	Yes	24-4	Y-Y-N
10,000 to 25,000											
Aberdeen, S. D.	3	1	P	...	P	339	40	200	Yes	24-24	Y-Y-Y
Adrian, Mich.	4	1	P	67.6	P	...	...	215	Yes	24-2	Y-Y-N
Albany, Ore.	1	0	P	50.0	...	15	2	50	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Albert Lea, Minn.	3	1	P	...	P	154	19	160	N-F	24-3	N-Y-N
Allen Park, Mich.	2	1	PW	...	T	...	...	500	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Alpena, Mich.	2	0	PW	...	...	50	8	300	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Ames, Iowa	6	2	...	...	P	600	66	...	N-F	24-24	Y-Y-N
Anaheim, Calif.	6	0	E	87.8	...	...	...	331	N-F	24-2	Y-Y-N
Andover t, Mass.	1	1	P	10.0	P	269	63	50	N-F	11-N	Y-N-N
Annapolis, Md.	2	1	X	300.0	GP	...	...	250	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Arkansas City, Kan.	1	1	PW	...	...	...	...	...	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Asbury Park, N. J.	6	0	A	450.0	GS	...	...	730	N-C	24-N	Y-Y-Y

TABLE XVII—PARKING LOT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	No. City-Owned Lots	No. Lots Established 1952	Operating Dept.	Total Investment	Method of Financing	No. Off-Street Parking Spaces			Parking Meters, Charges	Hours Open, Time Limit	Paved, Lighting, Attendants
						Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles	No. City-Owned			
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Ashland, Ohio	2	0	PW	. . .	...	590	73	. . .	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Atchison, Kan.	2	0	P	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	300	No-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Attleboro, Mass.	3	0	PW	$ 25.0	...	2,000	312	650	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Austin, Minn.	3	1	P	40.0	P	786	69	135	Yes	24-2	Y-Y-Y
Batavia, N. Y.	2	1	...	. . .	P	. . .	. . .	550	N-..	24-..	Y-Y-N
Beaver Dam, Wis.	6	1	P	150.0	P	535	94	492	Yes	24-N	Y-N-N
Bemidji, Minn.	2	1	P	6.0	T	60	13	75	N-F	24-..	Y-Y-N
Bend, Ore.	2	0	P	. . .	...	124	19	67	Yes	24-24	N-Y-N
Benton Harbor, Mich.	6	1	PW	. . .	PT	1,000	61	1,000	N-F*	24-N	Y-Y-N
Berea, Ohio	3	1	P	. . .	...	515	74	265	Yes	24-3	Y-Y-N
Bergenfield, N. J.	6	0	...	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	300	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Bloomsburg, Pa.	1	0	P	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	60	Yes	24-9	Y-Y-N
Boone, Iowa	3	1	...	25.0	P	390	62	250	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Boulder, Colo.	3	0	...	. . .	...	250	23	250	N-..	24-..	N-N-N
Bozeman, Mont.	8	0	...	20.6	...	. . .	. . .	398	N-F	24-48	N-Y-N
Brainerd, Minn.	1	0	X	2.5	...	400	54	40	N-F	24-24	N-N-N
Brattleboro t, Vt.	2	1	P	. . .	P	. . .	. . .	200	N-F	24-24-	N-N-N
Brawley, Calif.	2	2	P	13.0	P	75	12	71	Yes	24-N	Y-N-N
Bristol, Pa.	1	0	P	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	500	N-F	24-N	..-Y-N
Bryan, Tex.	3	0	...	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	75	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Burlingame, Calif.	7	3	PW	60.0	P	. . .	. . .	861	N-F	24-2	Y-Y-N
Burlington, N. J.	2	0	P	100.0	...	. . .	. . .	200	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Burlington, N. C.	3	1	P	10.0	P	622	48	. . .	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Caldwell, Idaho	3	0	P	. . .	...	400	50	. . .	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Campbell, Ohio	1	0	...	3.0	...	15	6	150	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Carnegie, Pa.	2	0	P	2.0	...	. . .	. . .	500	N-F	24-N	N-Y-Y
Carthage, Mo.	2	1	PW	25.0	P	. . .	. . .	280	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Cedar Falls, Iowa	4	2	PW	80.0	P	280	42	280	N-F	24-24	N-Y-N
Central Falls, R. I.	2	0	PW	. . .	...	150	24	150	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-Y
Chambersburg, Pa.	4	1	P	31.0	P	. . .	. . .	200	N-F	20-20	Y-Y-N
Charles City, Iowa	2	0	P	21.0	...	100	19	90	N-F	24-24	N-Y-N
Chico, Calif.	1	0	P	6.0	...	. . .	. . .	58	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Chula Vista, Calif.	3	3	P	105.0	P	. . .	. . .	126	Yes	24-10	Y-N-N
Clayton, Mo.	1	1	PW	. . .	T	. . .	. . .	300	N-..	12-N	Y-Y-Y
Clearwater, Fla.	4	1	P	60.0	T	. . .	. . .	457	N-F	24-N	Y-N-N
Coal tp, Pa.	2	0	P	13.5	...	. . .	. . .	250	Yes	24-24	Y-Y-Y
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	1	0	PW	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	800	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Coffeyville, Kan.	1	1	PW	27.0	P	200	25	200	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Cohoes, N. Y.	1	1	P	. . .	P	. . .	. . .	80	N-F	24-N	Y-N-N
Collingswood, N. J.	1	0	PW	. . .	...	215	31	. . .	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Concord, N. C.	2	0	P	. . .	...	150	15	125	N-F	11-N	N-Y-N
Coral Gables, Fla.	5	0	P	. . .*	...	600	50	260	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Corning, N. Y.	1	1	P	. . .	P	. . .	. . .	10	Yes	9-N	Y-Y-N
Cortland, N. Y.	2	0	PW	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	150	N-F	24-N	Y-N-N
Corvallis, Ore.	3	0	P	. . .	...	375	48	300	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Cranford tp, N. J.	3	0	PW	. . .	...	402	59	325	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Crawfordsville, Ind.	2	1	P	60.0	P	. . .	. . .	80	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Culver City, Calif.	1	0	...	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	150	Yes	24-10	Y-N-N
Danbury, Conn.	4	1	X	15.0	P	1,750	145	700	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-Y
Danvers t, Mass.	1	1	PW	10.0	T	55	12	35	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Defiance, Ohio	1	0	...	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	60	No-..	24-N	Y-Y-N
Dixon, Ill.	2	0	X	100.0	...	. . .	. . .	192	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Dover, N. J.	1	1	...	. . .	T	. . .	. . .	. . .	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Downers Grove, Ill.	1	1	PW	. . .	P	. . .	. . .	. . .	N-..	.. -..	N-..-N
East Haven t, Conn.	1	0	...	. . .	...	180	31	. . .	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N

TABLE XVII—PARKING LOT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	No. City-Owned Lots	No. Lots Established 1952	Operating Dept.	Total Investment	Method of Financing	No. Off-Street Parking Spaces			Parking Meters, Charges	Hours Open, Time Limit	Paved, Lighting, Attendants
						Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles	No. City-Owned			
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
East Lansing, Mich.	1	0	A	$ 73.0	...	335	48	64	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Elizabethton, Tenn.	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	100	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Elmhurst, Ill.	3	2	X	90.0	G	735	63	250	Yes	24-10	Y-Y-N
Emporia, Kan.	3	1	P	135.0	P	480	60	224	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Englewood, N. J.	5	1	E	...	G	...	...	600	N-F	24-N	Y-..-N
Escanaba, Mich.	2	0	PW	16.6	...	155	28	120	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Eureka, Calif.	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	200	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Fairbault, Minn.	1	1	PW	12.0	P	140	22	115	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Fergus Falls, Minn.	2	1	...	1.8	T	...	...	170	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Findlay, Ohio	4	2	P	150.0	P	...	...	400	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Floral Park, N. Y.	4	0	PW	77.0	...	...	...	460	N-F*	24-4	Y-Y-N
Florence, S. C.	1	1	...	...	...	573	59	350	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Fort Collins, Colo.	1	1	A	...	S	315	29	175	No-..	24-..	Y-Y-N
Fort Madison, Iowa	1	0	PW	...	...	...	...	150	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Fort Myers, Fla.	2	1	PW	...	T	...	...	200	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Fostoria, Ohio	1	0	P	2.6	...	...	...	18	Yes	24-N	Y-N-N
Frederick, Md.	1	1	P	...	P	...	...	141	Yes	10-10	Y-Y-N
Freeport, Ill.	1	1	X	35.0	P	450	45	52	Yes	24-9	Y-Y-N
Freeport, N. Y.	15	0	PW	...	...	1,683	177	2,000	N-F*	24-18	Y-Y-Y
Fullerton, Calif.	4	1	P	65.2	P	...	...	185	N-F	12-2	Y-N-N
Fulton, N. Y.	2	0	PW	...	...	...	...	...	N-F	12-N	N-N-N
Gainesville, Ga.	1	0	P	...	...	...	...	100	N-F	24-48	N-N-N
Garden City, Kan.	1	0	X	1.0	...	265	42	30	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Garden City, N. Y.	18	2	PW	...	GT	...	...	2,200	N-F*	24-N	Y-Y-N
Gardner, Mass.	2	0	P	30.0	...	425	75	140	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Garland, Tex.	1	1	PW	...	...	...	...	50	N-F	24-N	Y-N-N
Geneva, N. Y.	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	N-F	24-..	Y-Y-N
Glen Cove, N. Y.	4	0	PW	...	...	...	...	1,000	No-..	24-24	Y-N-N
Glens Falls, N. Y.	1	0	PW	...	...	...	...	150	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Gloucester City, N. J.	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	100	N-F	24-N	N-N-..
Gloversville, N. Y.	1	1	P	100.0	P	...	...	254	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Goshen, Ind.	5	0	PW	56.7	P	192	25	192	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Grand Island, Neb.	3	0	P	...	...	...	...	...	No-..	24-N	N-Y-Y
Greeley, Colo.	2	1	...	...	...	700	55	200	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Greenfield t, Mass.	4	1	PW	150.0	...	587	89	500	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Greenwood, Miss.	1	0	P	90.0	P	...	...	84	Yes	24-5	Y-Y-N
Griffin, Ga.	1	0	P	...	...	...	...	75	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Haddonfield, N. J.	3	3	...	71.0	...	...	...	223	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Hannibal, Mo.	1	0	PW	1.0	...	365	68	40	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Harrisonburg, Va.	1	0	P	...	...	425	75	250	Yes	10-10	Y-Y-N
Harvey, Ill.	1	0	P	3.9†	...	...	...	60	Yes	10-N	N-Y-N
Hayward, Calif.	1	1	P	...	P	...	...	76	Yes	24-2	Y-N-N
Helena, Mont.	1	0	P	...	...	150	18	400	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Highland Park, Ill.	4	0	P	...	...	...	...	185	Yes	20-20	Y-Y-N
Holland, Mich.	4	1	P	50.0	P	610	47	400	N-F	24-24	Y-Y-N
Hollywood, Fla.	7	5	P	121.1	T	1,174	98	753	Yes	24-10	Y-N-N
Huron, S. D.	2	0	P	...	...	...	...	30	N-F	24-24	N-N-N
Idaho Falls, Idaho	1	0	P	50.0	...	...	...	75	Yes	24-10	N-Y-N
Inkster, Mich.	1	1	PW	...	P	...	...	149	Yes	10-2	Y-Y-N
Jacksonville, Ill.	1	1	PW	32.0	R	...	...	40	Yes	24-N	N-Y-N
Jamestown, N. D.	2	0	...	5.0	...	...	...	130	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Janesville, Wis.	3	..	PW	116.0	...	535	46	300	Yes	24-2	Y-Y-N
Jeanette, Pa.	3	0	P	...	...	...	...	400	N-F	24-N	N-Y-Y
Johnstown, N. Y.	4	1	PW	...	...	20	5	300	N-..	20-20	Y-Y-N
Jonesboro, Ark.	2	..	X	...	...	450	72	500	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N

TABLE XVII—PARKING LOT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	No. City-Owned Lots	No. Lots Established 1952	Operating Dept.	Total Investment	Method of Financing	No. Off-Street Parking Spaces			Parking Meters, Charges	Hours Open, Time Limit	Paved, Lighting, Attendants
						Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles	No. City-Owned			
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Junction City, Kan.	2	1	...	$ 2.5	P	...	...	95	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Keene, N. H.	2	1	PW	...	P	...	...	200	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Keokuk, Iowa	3	0	P	15.0	...	250	42	110	N-F	24-N	Y-N-N
Kewanee, Ill.	1	0	P	12.0	...	...	...	60	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Kingsport, Tenn.	4	1	PW	...	T	927	62	600	N-F	24-N	Y-N-N
Kirksville, Mo.	1	0	P	4.0	...	...	...	25	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Kirkwood, Mo.	2	0	...	10.0	...	...	...	60	N-F	24-N	Y-N-N
Klamath Falls, Ore.	2	2	E	23.0	P	737	48	51	N-F	24-24	N-N-N
Laconia, N. H.	4	0	...	60.0	...	...	...	...	Yes*	24-2	Y-Y-N
La Grange, Ill.	6	2	P	100.0	P	407	47	496	Yes	24-2	Y-Y-N
Lakewood tp, N. J.	3	0	X	...	...	...	...	1,500	No-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Lake Worth, Fla.	4	1	P	36.3	...	924	126	559	Yes	10-N	Y-N-N
Laramie, Wyo.	2	0	P	0.5†	...	...	...	...	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Leavenworth, Kan.	2	1	P	20.0	...	...	...	165	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Lewiston, Idaho	2	0	...	5.0	...	...	...	200	N-F	24-24	Y-Y-N
Lexington t, Mass.	1	0	PW	...	...	...	...	150	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Lexington, N. C.	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	100	N-F	24-N	Y-N-N
Lodi, Calif.	3	0	P	...	...	...	...	300	N-F	24-2	Y-Y-N
Logansport, Ind.	4	1	...	...	P	...	...	...	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Long Beach, N. Y.	1	0	P	...	...	...	...	400	N-F	24-N	N-Y-Y
Long Branch, N. J.	4	3	X	...	...	...	...	700	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Lynbrook, N. Y.	13	0	P	...	...	...	...	1,249	N-F*	24-..	Y-Y-N
McKinney, Tex.	2	0	P	25.0	...	...	...	200	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Madison, N. J.	3	0	...	58.3	...	...	...	537	N-F	19-19	Y-Y-N
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	5	1	A	...	T	...	...	200	N-F	24-N	Y-N-N
Marietta, Ohio	2	2	P	...	PT	...	...	100	Yes	24-N	Y-N-N
Marinette, Wis.	3	1	PW	20.0	P	650	142	500	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Marlborough, Mass.	2	0	PW	...	...	330	77	400	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Marquette, Mich.	4	0	P	...	P	417	70	151	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Marshalltown, Iowa	1	0	...	...	...	70	8	50	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Marshfield, Wis.	3	1	...	...	P	509	94	...	No-..	24-24	Y-Y-N
Martinsville, Va.	3	1	P	30.7	T	...	...	244	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Massena, N. Y.	2	0	P	...	...	575	115	300	N-F	24-2	Y-Y-Y
Mattoon, Ill.	1	0	PW	...	P	...	...	60	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Meadville, Pa.	1	1	PA	...	P	...	...	30	Yes	8-2	N-Y-N
Menlo Park, Calif.	2	1	A	...	T	...	...	1,750	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Menominee, Mich.	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	200	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Merced, Calif.	3	2	PW	105.0	P	...	...	156	N-F	24-2	Y-N-N
Mexico, Mo.	1	0	PW	...	...	...	...	150	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Miami, Okla.	4	2	PW	2.0	T	160	26	200	No	24-N	N-Y-N
Middleborough t, Mass.	3	1	PW	15.0	T	600	131	700	No-..	24-N	Y-Y-N
Middletown, N. Y.	1	1	...	16.0	T	...	...	85	Yes	24-4	Y-Y-N
Midland, Mich.	7	0	X	63.0	...	650	63	585	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Milford t, Mass.	3	1	PW	...	P	450	94	150	No-F	24-N	Y-N-N
Millville, N. J.	3	0	PW	...	...	...	...	500	No-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Modesto, Calif.	3	2	PW	...	P	...	...	...	Yes	24-N	Y-N-N
Monessen, Pa.	2	0	P	18.0†	...	800	20	100	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Monmouth, Ill.	2	0	PW	...	...	...	...	125	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Monroe, Mich.	5	2	...	111.2	T	...	...	643	N-F	24-24	Y-Y-N
Montebello, Calif.	1	0	P	...	...	402	33	125	Yes	24-8	Y-N-N
Monterey, Calif.	5	4	P	100.0	P	1,000	132	400	N-F	24-2	Y-N-N
Moorhead, Minn.	2	0	PW	...	...	120	19	100	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Moscow, Idaho	1	0	PW	...	...	65	14	200	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Mount Clemens, Mich.	5	1	PW	30.0	P	1,400	100	1,000	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	2	0	P	35.0	...	150	24	75	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N

TABLE XVII—PARKING LOT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	No. City-Owned Lots	No. Lots Established 1952	Operating Dept.	Total Investment	Method of Financing	No. Off-Street Parking Spaces			Parking Meters, Charges	Hours Open, Time Limit	Paved, Lighting, Attendants
						Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles	No. City-Owned			
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	1	0	P	...	...	...	...	75	N-F	24-N	..-N-Y
Muscatine, Iowa	1	0	...	...	...	740	85	560	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Muskegon Hts., Mich.	1	0	...	$ 30.0	...	137	22	...	N-F	24-2	Y-Y-N
Nacogdoches, Texas	2	0	...	10.0	...	...	...	150	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-Y
Napa, Calif.	1	0	...	42.5	...	...	...	206	N-F	24-N	Y-N-N
Neenah, Wis.	5	0	PW	...	...	250	40	302	N-F	24-N	Y-N-N
Neptune tp, N. J.	2	0	PW	1.2	...	...	...	250	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Newburyport, Mass.	1	0	PW	...	...	1,289	296	85	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
New Castle, Ind.	1	0	P	3.4	...	...	...	123	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
New Iberia, La.	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	50	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Norfolk, Neb.	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	150	N-F	24-24	N-Y-N
North Adams, Mass.	1	0	P	75.0	...	228	33	135	Yes	24-N	N-Y-N
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	2	1	PR	46.0	P	..	...	200	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Northbridge t, Mass.	1	1	PW	...	T	...	...	50	N-F	14-N	N-Y-N
North Miami, Fla.	1	1	P	8.0	P	750	375	84	Yes	24-N	Y-N-N
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	1	1	PW	2.0	T	...	...	150	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Norwich, Conn.	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	450	N-C	16-N	Y-Y-Y
Ocala, Fla.	2	1	P	...	P	200	24	100	Yes	24-N	Y-N-N
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	2	1	PW	35.0	P	...	...	450	Yes	24-N	Y-N-N
Oil City, Pa.	3	1	P	60.0	T	1,020	123	343	Yes	16-..	Y-Y-N
Okmulgee, Okla.	3	3	PW	...	...	...	...	100	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Olean, N. Y.	2	1	PW	...	P	...	...	600	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Oneonta, N. Y.	1	0	X	...	...	...	...	112	Yes	10-10	Y-N-N
Ontario, Calif.	3	1	P	100.0	P	...	...	180	Yes	24-3	Y-N-N
Orange, Calif.	3	1	...	43.0	P	...	...	130	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Ossining, N. Y.	5	1	P	...	T	...	...	135	N-F	24-N	Y-N-N
Oswego, N. Y.	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	175	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Ottawa, Ill.	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	250	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Ottawa, Kan.	1	0	P	...	...	...	...	300	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Owatonna, Minn.	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	250	N-F	24-24	Y-Y-N
Owosso, Mich.	6	0	P	100.2	...	610	72	575	N-F	24-24	Y-Y-N
Oxnard, Calif.	3	0	F	35.9	...	...	...	150	N-F	18-18	Y-N-N
Painesville, Ohio	2	1	P	14.0	P	...	...	96	Yes	24-2	Y-Y-N
Park Ridge, Ill.	3	0	P	25.0	...	400	49	299	Yes	24-4	Y-N-N
Pendleton, Ore.	1	1	PW	...	P	...	...	30	N-C	24-N	N-Y-N
Peru, Ind.	3	0	P	...	...	216	29	300	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Petaluma, Calif.	1	1	...	...	P	...	...	50	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Phillipsburg, N. J.	2	0	A	...	...	...	...	210	Yes	24-24	Y-Y-N
Piqua, Ohio	4	0	PW	...	...	400	50	200	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Pittsburg, Kan.	2	1	PW	130.0	P	301	33	...	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Pleasantville, N. J.	1	0	PW	...	...	...	...	80	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Port Angeles, Wash.	3	0	PW	3.5	...	...	...	250	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Port Chester, N. Y.	3	0	F	30.0	...	...	...	588	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Pottstown, Pa.	1	0	P	25.0	...	380	31	52	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Princeton, N. J.	4	1	PW	125.0	RT	...	...	325	Yes	8-..	Y-Y-N
Pullman, Wash.	1	0	P	...	...	...	...	35	N-F	24-16	N-Y-N
Rahway, N. J.	5	1	PW	...	T	...	...	263	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Red Bank, N. J.	4	0	X	250.0	...	...	...	1,000	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Redlands, Calif.	2	2	P	...	P	...	...	44	Yes	24-10	Y-N-N
Reidsville, N. C.	1	1	A	8.0	P	...	...	80	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
Ridgewood, N. J.	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	174	N-F	18-18	Y-Y-N
Rochester, N. H.	2	0	P	...	...	...	...	250	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Rock Hill, S. C.	2	1	P	74.0	P	268	25	178	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Rock Springs, Wyo.	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	20	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Rockville Ctre., N. Y.	12	1	PW	1,187.5	GS	1,625	171	2,000	N-..*	24-3	Y-Y-N

TABLE XVII—PARKING LOT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	No. City-Owned Lots	No. Lots Established 1952	Operating Dept.	Total Investment	Method of Financing	No. Off-Street Parking Spaces			Parking Meters, Charges	Hours Open, Time Limit	Paved, Lighting, Attendants
						Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles	No. City-Owned			
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Roselle, N. J.	3	0	P	...	...	...	...	125	N-F	24-N	N-Y-N
Roselle Park, N. J.	3	0	P	...	...	...	...	190	N-F	24-1	Y-Y-N
Rutland, Vt.	1	0	P	$ 60.0	...	...	...	80	Yes	24-..	Y-Y-N
Rye, N. Y.	6	1	E	412.1	G	...	...	680	N-F	16-3	Y-Y-N
St. Joseph, Mich.	1	0	P	27.8	...	217	38	64	Yes	24-N	Y-N-N
Salinas, Calif.	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	N-F	24-2	Y-Y-N
Salisbury, Md.	1	1	P	5.5†	P	74	8	73	Yes	14-N	Y-Y-Y
San Buenaventura, Cal.	5	1	...	...	P	2,274	159	250	N-F	24-2	Y-N-N
San Fernando, Calif.	3	2	F	...	P	...	...	...	Yes	24-2	Y-N-N
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	2	0	PW	57.7	...	...	...	159	Yes	24-N	..-N-N
Santa Paula, Calif.	2	1	PW	...	T	...	...	...	N-F	24-..	Y-Y-N
Santa Rosa, Calif.	3	0	P	60.0	...	...	...	300	Yes	8-8	Y-Y-N
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich.	4	2	PW	29.0	P	544	90	163	Yes	24-N	Y-N-N
Sayreville, N. J.	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	60	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Sedalia, Mo.	1	1	X	9.0	P	...	...	36	Yes	10-10	Y-N-N
Shelbyville, Ind.	1	1	PW	8.0	T	...	...	30	No	24-N	N-N-N
Shelton, Conn.	2	0	X	20.0	...	...	...	100	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Somerville, N. J.	5	2	...	50.0	P	...	...	700	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Southbridge t, Mass.	3	0	PW	37.0	...	300	57	150	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
South Euclid, Ohio	1	0	PW	...	...	...	...	75	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
South Kingstown, R. I.	1	0	P	...	...	...	...	100	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
South Orange, N. J.	1	0	P	...	...	...	...	...	N-..	24-N	Y-Y-N
South St. Paul, Minn.	1	0	E	...	...	600	78	50	N-F	24-N	N-N-N
S. San Francisco, Cal.	4	0	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..-..-..
Springfield tp, Pa.	1	0	PW	...	...	...	...	75	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
State College, Pa.	1	1	A	...	...	...	...	45	N-C	24-N	Y-N-N
Staunton, Va.	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	72	N-F	24-3	Y-N-N
Sterling, Ill.	2	1	P	...	P	...	...	55	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Stevens Point, Wis.	3	0	P	20.0	...	923	143	300	N-F	24-24	Y-Y-N
Stoneham t, Mass.	1	0	...	...	...	60	14	...	...	..-..	..-Y-N
Suffolk, Va.	1	1	PW	60.0	6P	725	123	175	Yes	24-5	Y-Y-N
Summit, N. J.	3	0	P	130.0	...	...	...	379	Yes	21-12	Y-Y-N
Sumter, S. C.	2	1	F	...	P	355	34	217	Yes	10-N	Y-Y-N
Tiffin, Ohio	1	1	X	3.8	P	53	6	53	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Tonawanda, N. Y.	2	0	P	55.0	...	...	...	300	N-F	24-N	Y-N-N
Traverse City, Mich.	3	1	P	99.5	P	270	32	275	Yes	24-4	Y-Y-N
Trinidad, Colo.	1	1	PW	...	...	...	...	...	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Tulare, Calif.	3	3	P	12.0	P	...	...	100	N-F	8-2	Y-N-N
Uniontown, Pa.	2	0	...	...	...	2,225	180	350	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-Y
Van Wert, Ohio	1	1	E	...	PT	67	12	44	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Verona, N. J.	1	0	PW	...	...	...	...	68	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Vincennes, Ind.	1	0	PW	...	...	225	24	250	N-F	24-N	Y-N-Y
Virginia, Minn.	1	0	...	1.7	...	190	37	150	N-F	24-24	N-Y-Y
Visalia, Calif.	9	0	PW	75.0	...	...	...	520	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Wabash, Ind.	4	1	...	...	PT	...	...	...	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Wallingford, Conn.	4	0	...	...	...	335	57	150	N-F	24-24	N-N-N
Warren, Pa.	1	0	P	...	...	480	70	30	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Watertown, S. D.	1	1	P	5.8	P	340	54	24	Yes	24-N	N-Y-N
Watertown, Wis.	2	1	...	22.0	P	84	13	100	N-F	24-5	N-Y-N
Waukesha, Wis.	5	1	PW	200.0	P	...	...	582	N-F	24-3	Y-Y-N
Waynesboro, Pa.	2	0	X	...	...	...	...	400	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Waynesboro, Va.	3	2	PW	...	T	...	...	220	N-F	24-2	Y-Y-N
Webster t, Mass.	1	1	P	15.0	P	243	65	175	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-Y
Webster Groves, Mo.	4	0	P	0.5†	...	...	...	125	N-F	24-N	Y-N-N
Weehawken tp, N. J.	1	0	X	...	...	...	...	75	N-F	24-N	N-N-N

TABLE XVII—PARKING LOT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	No. City-Owned Lots	No. Lots Established 1952	Operating Dept.	Total Investment	Method of Financing	No. Off-Street Parking Spaces			Parking Meters, Charges	Hours Open, Time Limit	Paved, Lighting, Attendants
						Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles	No. City-Owned			
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
West Chester, Pa. . .	3	2	P	$115.0	T	. . .	. . .	139	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N
Westfield, N. J.	5	2	X	. . .	T	. . .	. . .	620	Yes	24-4	Y-Y-N
Westport t, Conn. . .	2	0	P	25.0	...	1,845	319	500	No	24-2	Y-Y-N
West Warwick t, R. I.	6	0	P	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	500	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Whitefish Bay, Wis. .	1	0	PW	6.5	...	369	76	60	N-F	17-N	Y-Y-N
Whittier, Calif.	6	1	P	203.0	P	. . .	. . .	342	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-Y
Winchester, Va. . . .	1	0	PW	10.0	...	. . .	. . .	100	N-F	24-N	Y-Y-N
Windsor t, Conn. . . .	4	1	...	. . .	...	130	38	50	N-F	24-N	Y-N-N
Winnetka, Ill.	7	0	PW	265.0	...	590	109	482	N-F	24-8	Y-Y-N
Winthrop t, Mass. . .	1	0	PW	. . .	...	. . .	. . .	50	N-F	24-2	Y-N-N
Wooster, Ohio	4	1	PW	. . .	P	. . .	. . .	340	N-F	24-24	N-N-N
Xenia, Ohio	4	0	P	33.0	...	. . .	232	. . .	Yes	10-2	Y-Y-N
Ypsilanti, Mich. . . .	2	0	P	105.8	...	260	22	200	Yes	24-N	Y-Y-N

BARBERTON, OHIO: Lot financed in part by Chamber of Commerce and in part by city; total investment, including rent and improvements, is $250 per year.

BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN: No charges except on one lot which has 30 meters.

BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT: City has garage-bus terminal, financed by general obligation bonds, with 500 parking spaces.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS: Attendants on one lot only.

CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA: Two lots are on city property, three are leased from private owners for 25 years at 35 per cent of gross revenues, with taxes waived.

DAVENPORT, IOWA: Charles apply 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.; lots unattended at night when parking is free.

FLORAL PARK, NEW YORK: Field for commuter parking at annual fee of $3.00.

FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS: Land leased for parking lot at $1 a year.

FREEPORT, NEW YORK: Commuter parking field, $1 per year.

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA: City leases one lot from a private owner.

GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK: Commuter parking field, $1 per year.

HAMILTON, OHIO: 127 spaces metered, 76 rented.

KENOSHA, WISCONSIN: One lot metered, other lot free; metered lot only is paved.

LACONIA, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Two lots free and two metered.

LYNBROOK, NEW YORK: Resident permit of $1 per year entitles holder to park all day; nonresidents limited to two hours on five parking fields; no restrictions on other lots.

MADISON, WISCONSIN: Parking lots in downtown area charge daily fee; parking spaces outside central area rented by the month.

REDWOOD CITY, CALIFORNIA: One lot metered at 5 cents per hour, one lot at 5 cents for two hours or 25 cents for 10 hours, and three lots free.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, NEW YORK: Residents pay $1 per year for special tag good all day in certain areas; nonresidents limited to three hours free parking

TOLEDO, OHIO: Lots financed by city income tax.

Sources of Information: Traffic

Sources of Statistics: Traffic

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Parks and Recreation

Developments in 1952

By George D. Butler

National Recreation Association, New York

THE national defense program had a marked influence upon the field of recreation in 1952. Prevailing public sentiment was unfavorable to increased expenditures for facilities and services, including recreation. Needed expansion of recreation properties and programs was therefore postponed in many cities and recreation construction was sharply curtailed except in critical defense areas. Nevertheless, normal programs were generally maintained and in some cases expanded, and increased attention was given the needs of the armed forces. Recreation more than held its own in 1952.

Defense-Related Services. Recreation and park agencies assumed greater responsibility for meeting the off-post recreation needs of servicemen and women and their families and of in-migrants in communities where new defense industries were being constructed. The Office of Community Services of the Air Forces and the Community Services Branch of the Army, in cooperation with the National Recreation Association, developed programs designed to assure fullest use by military personnel and their families of recreation facilities and resources in communities near military installations.

A survey conducted by the Association in 1952 indicated that during the preceding 12 months thirty million uses of public, local, state, and national recreation resources were made by service personnel and their dependents. Significantly more than half of these attendances were at programs under leadership. In 98 per cent of the reporting cities recreation departments were represented on a community-wide committee that mobilized all resources to meet defense needs.

Construction of large industrial plants related to national defense created serious recreation shortages in many communities where facilities were already inadequate. Encouraging progress was made, however, in meeting recreation needs through local effort.

Legislation. Little state park and recreation legislation affecting municipalities was enacted. Missouri passed a law enabling first-class counties to create a park commission and levy up to 3 mills without a referendum, but failed to approve recreation enabling legislation. Louisiana amended its park commission law by creating a Louisiana Parks and Recreation Commission with authority to render technical recreation advisory service to localities. A bill to establish a state recreation service in Iowa failed to pass, as did one to establish a similar service and create a recreation and park commission in Colorado. The New Jersey legislature appropriated $2,750,000 for the purchase of Island Beach, $2,000,000 for a 100,000-acre tract in pine barrens, and $10,000 for a wild life area; it also authorized leasing 400 acres at Sandy Hook for recreation.

Measures to assure provision of recreation areas in new subdivisions were enacted in several localities. A Mountain View, California, ordinance requires a deposit of $20 per lot, for the local recreation department; Hayward, California, requires a builder wishing annexation to contribute $165 per acre to a recreation fund. A California subdivision law authorizing a county to require subdividers to dedicate land for park purposes was challenged and a Pennsylvania law authorizing provision of recreation area in advance of subdivision was declared unconstitutional.

Organization. Year-round recreation departments were established in more than 50 municipalities, generally under an administrative or advisory board. Several other cities appointed a recreation board for departments that formerly functioned without one. The trend toward closer relationships between recreation and park authorities continued, with a consolidation of the two functions in several cities, among them Burbank, California; La Crosse, Wisconsin; Fargo and Bismarck, North Dakota; Biloxi, Mississippi; Chester, Pennsylvania; Clifton, New Jersey; Jeffersonville, Indiana; Zanesville, Ohio; and Corpus Christi and San Antonio, Texas. Consolidation of park and recreation services is under consideration in several other localities.

Niagara Falls, New York, separated recreation from the parks and gave it new status as a city department; La Crosse combined it under the park board; Nashua, New Hampshire, combined park and playground boards under a park and recreation commission, and Two Rivers, Wisconsin, abolished its recreation commission.

Personnel. Leadership continued the number one problem of many cities, due largely to the unusual turnover, especially in executive positions, in several regions. A brochure, "Recreation—A New Profession in a Changing World," was issued to help an extensive recruiting program. More cities defined their recreation positions and gave special attention to the selection of workers. A study showed that salaries for all types of recreation positions increased—in some cases more than living costs. However, failure of recreation leadership salaries to keep pace with those in related professions made it difficult to attract and retain qualified workers.

Openings for recreation executives occurred in Philadelphia and Oakland, but most such openings were in small cities. Ninety per cent of top executive positions filled were in cities under 50,000; 70 per cent in cities under 25,000 and 43 per cent in cities under 10,000. The salary range for executives placed in 1952 was $3,000 to $10,000.

In-service training programs were expanded, with an increasing number of institutes, workshops, and conferences. Professional recreation curriculums at colleges and universities were improved and the number of scholarships, fellowships, and internships increased. The National Recreation Association undertook, for the Southern Regional Education Board, a study of leadership and training needs in 14 southern states. The Southern Governors' Conference is interested in establishing professional schools for recreation leadership training on a regional basis. A National Advisory Committee on Personnel was appointed by the Association. Its five subcommittees are working on problems of recruitment, undergraduate education, graduate education, in-service training, and placement.

Planning. Preparation of detailed plans as well as long-range programs was widespread, especially in anticipation of the lifting of federal restrictions on recreation construction. Many local studies preceded planning of specific areas, buildings or facilities; others related to finances, departmental organization, program, relationships, administration. Community recreation surveys were made in LaPorte and Fort Wayne, Indiana; Chambersburg and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Tucson and Pima County, Arizona; Tonawanda, New York; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Port Huron and Warren Township, Michigan; and Austin, Texas, among others. Some were self studies; others were conducted by a state agency, private consultant, or the National Recreation Association. Municipal and school authorities in several cities developed cooperative plans for acquiring and improving properties intended for both school and community recreation use.

Three significant studies were initiated by the Association for the National Park Service. One, a field study of community recreation in Alaska, involved visits to nine towns and cities and consultation with military authorities. The others involved studies of extra-urban recreation interests of people in selected localities in New England-New York and the Arkansas-White-Red River Region. Their purpose was to help determine the number, types, and location of recreation areas and facilities that should be provided outside cities for the people of these regions.

Program. Few significant trends were noted in programs. The rapid expansion of highly organized sports for boys under 12, especially "little league" baseball, biddie basketball and tackle football, was viewed with concern by many recreation authorities. Teen-age activities were widely featured but were increasingly integrated in the total community recreation program. Activities for older adults, often organized on a club basis, expanded; facilities and programs for older people were reported in one-third of California cities with recreation departments. Square dancing retained its popularity in most areas; day camping increased, family picnicking and fishing were more widespread.

Although games and sports predominated in most programs, every type of leisure-time interest was met with such varied features as rifle clubs, junior symphonies, dog obedience classes, toy workshops, baton twirling classes, charm schools, Hallowe'en window painting contests, show wagons, and drama clubs. Special centers for arts and crafts were established in several cities. The interests of handicapped groups and service personnel received special attention.

Areas and Facilities. Government restrictions on the use of materials prevented normal expansion of facilities and buildings, but many new features were constructed. Louisville, Kentucky, added 15 playgrounds; several cities built swimming pools; Dothan, Alabama, constructed two outdoor pools and recreation buildings, one each for Negroes. Fort Worth, Texas, and Birmingham, Alabama, developed golf courses for Negroes.

Many ball diamonds were built, some of them for "little leagues"; children's zoos were established; swamps were reclaimed for playfields and parks and abandoned schools, homes and other buildings were remodeled for recreation. Several cities continued major improvement programs with bond fund previously authorized.

Significant gifts of money and property were made for parks and recreation. New York was given $250,000 for a boathouse and $100,000 for a carousel in Central Park; Grand Prairie, Texas, a 12-acre park for Negroes; Fremont, Michigan, a 70-acre area and $5,000 for its development; Redwood City, California, a 38-acre park; Morton Grove, Illinois, a 20-acre tract and $5,000 for maintenance; Huntington Beach, California, property worth $ 35,000, and Sapulpa, Oklahoma, land for a park for Negroes. The city of Kirksville, Missouri, made the state a $700,000 gift in the form of a 2,600-acre tract including a 500-acre lake.

Finance. Park and recreation departments, on the whole, maintained their financial position in 1952. Appropriations for recreation were increased in many cities, but primarily to meet higher personnel and materials costs rather than to expand recreation services. A few cities reported decreased budgets. Cities with substantial budget increases included Hillside, New Jersey, $14,000 to $42,000; Jersey City, New Jersey, $133,000 to $198,000; Houston, Texas, $661,000 to $920,000; Fresno, California, $206,000 to $ 274,000; and Oxnard, California, $27,500 to $37,500. Fees and charges at golf courses, swimming pools, and other facilities and for specialized services, primarily for adults, were frequently increased as a means of supplementing income.

Bond issues were not popular in 1952; consequently fewer park and recreation issues than normal were reported. Bond issues for swimming facilities predominated as in Rock Island, Illinois, $350,000; Allentown, Pennsylvania, $545,000 (2 pools); Lynwood, California, $400,000 (indoor-outdoor pool); Klamath Falls, Oregon, $150,000; Humboldt, Iowa, $90,000; Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, $75,000; Morgan City, Louisiana, $150,000; Texas City, Texas, $300,000; Minot, North Dakota, $80,000; Boise, Idaho, $200,000; Burlington, Iowa, $100,000.

Bond issues for other purposes included Tulsa, Oklahoma, $1,000,000; Houston, Texas, $500,000; Biloxi, Mississippi, $90,000; Lancaster, Pennsylvania, $80,000; Bloomfield, New Jersey, $80,000; Columbia, South Carolina, $ 100,000; Kinston, North Carolina, $150,000 and Cincinnati, Ohio, $500,000 for recreation and $325,000 for parks. Significant bond issues that failed included $1,500,000 for parks in Seattle, Washington; $2,500,000 in King County, Washington; $250,000 in Jackson County, Missouri; and $600,000 for a youth center in Dearborn, Michigan.

Referendums authorizing special tax levies for recreation or parks were held in several cities, but others were postponed until 1953. Cities in which recreation levies were approved included Evanston, Illinois; Massilon and Niles, Ohio; Bonner Springs, Colby, Eureka and Topeka, Kansas; Cozad, Nebraska; and Tacoma, Washington. Duval County, Florida, voted 1 mill to provide recreation outside Jacksonville and Essex County, New Jersey, increased its park tax from three-fourths of 1 mill to 1 mill. Several proposed levies for parks and recreation were defeated.

The Oregon Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the method used in Eugene of collecting $25,000 per year for municipal recreation from a city commercial amusement tax. Newport Beach, California, authorized a $1 per month fee placed on the city's water meters for ten months, 40 per cent of the receipts to be used to purchase a 14-acre park, the rest for other park purposes.

Activities by States. The Michigan Inter-Agency Council for Recreation received a state appropriation of $11,498 for the year ending June 1953, after operating two years on foundation funds. This is the first state inter-agency recreation committee to receive its own appropriation. New Jersey voters authorized a $285,000,000 bond issue for the Garden State Parkway and Rhode Island voters approved a $500,000 issue for two state beaches.

Alabama's Department of Education continued to offer recreation leadership training to rural teachers through county schools. The Virginia State Board of Education, North Carolina Recreation Commission, and Texas State Youth Development Council provided recreation leadership training courses. A series of community recreation forums was begun by the Missouri Resources and Development Commission. Many states continued to assist local communities with their recreation planning.

Maryland developed a statewide park and recreation area plan. The Governor of Pennsylvania appointed a state recreation council and the Governor of Kansas a state commission on scenic, historical and recreational points of interest.

Professional Organizations. The National Recreation Association (315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10) provided field service on request to nearly 1,000 communities, assisted state government agencies with their recreation problems, conducted training institutes in some 150 cities which were attended by more than 16,000 paid and volunteer workers. More than 7,000 communities were helped through correspondence and consultation at headquarters. The Thirty-Fourth National Recreation Congress, held at Seattle, attended by recreation leaders from the entire country, gave special consideration to defense recreation services. An International Recreation Service was established. The American Recreation Society (1420 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.), with sections relating to hospital, industrial, state and armed forces recreation, fostered the interest of the recreation profession in cooperation with affiliated state and district societies. The American Institute of Park Executives (30 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 2) held its annual conference in Montreal at which park and recreation problems were discussed and again conducted several in-service training institutes.

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Schools and Education

Developments in 1952

By Harlan L. Hagman

Dean, College of Education, Drake University

THE problems of finance, teacher shortages, and necessary building construction continued to plague public school systems through 1952 as they had in previous years. Schools and school personnel were concerned also with controversies over teacher loyalty oaths, censorship of textbooks, educational television, reorganization of school districts, and released-time programs in religious education.

School Finance. The issue of federal aid to education through revenues derived from the exploitation of so-called tidelands oil was strongly in the public mind in 1952. The property tax continued to provide the major part of school support although there was a trend toward increased state financial aid. State support has been increasing both in amount and in proportion to total expenditures for education. The states now provide somewhat more than 43 per cent of the total revenue for public schools. About 55 per cent of school support across the nation is raised locally while the federal government provides 1.9 per cent.

Teacher Shortage. Plaguing most school systems throughout 1952 was a scarcity of qualified teachers in the elementary grades and in some areas of secondary school teaching. The annual National Teacher Supply and Demand Study sponsored by the National Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards showed that the 1952 supply of new teachers for the elementary grades was 32,443 against a calculated need of about 60,000 replacements for teachers leaving the profession. The Commission suggested that an additional 10,000 teachers were needed to relieve present overcrowding and that 20,000 new teachers would be required annually to meet increased enrollments from 1952 until at least 1957. It was estimated that 160,000 qualified teachers were needed in 1952 to augment the number in service and to make needed replacements. But in the face of the increasing need, the Commission recognized that the 1952 supply of new teachers represented a decrease of 3.96 per cent from the number of new teachers in 1951.

The supply of prospective teachers for secondary schools continued to be more than adequate in view of presently smaller-than-normal high school enrollments although the number of new teachers in 1953 represented a decrease of 14.14 per cent from that of the year preceding. The decreasing number of secondary school teachers in preparation viewed against the forthcoming sharp increase in high school enrollments occasioned some alarm although the 1952 supply of 62,692 new teachers against a demand of about 50,000 seemed to offer a comfortable margin for the immediate future and some prospect of turning some part of the oversupply of high school teachers into the service of the elementary schools.

The ordinarily favored position of city school systems having professional salary schedules changed in some cases into one of disadvantage through rigidity and slow adjustment while neighboring school systems without salary schedules attracted teachers by higher entrance salaries. The American Association of School Administrators took note of the failure generally of administrators' salaries to rise proportionately as teachers' salaries had risen and published a brief pamphlet addressed to boards of education on the question of how much to pay the superintendent of schools.

Building Construction. The increasing enrollments of elementary schools, 20,742,000 in 1947 to 24,468,000 in 1951 with expected increases of 1,200,000 during each of the next six years, according to the National Teacher Supply and Demand Study, kept attention of school administrators upon the serious problem of housing children in school. Faced by an annual birth rate from 1948 to 1950 which was 50 per cent greater than before 1940, and by a new high rate in 1951, school systems in 1952 needed also to recognize another fact—that more and more children stayed in school more and more years. Forty years ago about 63 per cent of children in the country finished the eighth grade. Now approximately 88 per cent complete the eighth grade.

Although the high school enrollment in the United States actually declined from 6,256,000 in 1947 to 6,168,000 in 1951, the increased holding power of the schools and the moving up of the large elementary classes presage a sharp change in the high school population about 1955 and call now for long-range building construction plans anticipating needs at the high school as well as at the elementary level. Calculations of administrators were and are now affected by the general population movements toward urban and suburban areas and away from rural and small town communities.

A national survey conducted by the United States Office of Education and reported in 1952 indicated a need in the 1952-53 school year of 325,280 additional classrooms to house 9,329,000 pupils. The cost was estimated to be $10,700,000,000 of which, under present financing regulations controlling indebtedness of local school districts and the aid to be given from outside the districts, $5,800,000,000 could be provided without new provision by the federal government or by the states.

The report "School Facilities Survey" suggested that thousands of local school districts are unable to finance needed school construction to meet pressing needs of 1952 and the years immediately ahead and that modifications of existing provisions governing construction by school districts should be developed. Four suggestions were that more realistic property assessments be brought about, that changes be made to liberalize restrictions on bonded debt, that special tax levies be made to finance in part or whole needed construction, and that the tax base be widened by merging districts into larger fiscal units.

Encouraging to school administrators in 1952 was the development of more moderate and low-cost building plans. The trend of recent years toward functional design with an absence of expensive ornamentation but with beauty achieved through mass and arrangement resulted in 1952 in a number of award-winning school building plans offering flexibility, adaptability, safety, functionality, and attractiveness at a cost lower than in previous years, if comparisons are made on a square-feet-of-usable-floor-space basis. Building designs of special merit in the competition conducted by the School Executive Magazine reflected the effort of architects and school administrators to secure good buildings at reasonable cost.

The federal government assisted through Public Law 815 and Public Law 874 providing aid to school systems affected by the defense effort. The 82nd Congress provided $195,000,000 for school construction and $40,000,000 for operation of schools in defense areas. Various proposals for the assistance of schools other than those covered by P.L. 815 and P.L. 874 failed to pass the Congress.

Reorganization. In all parts of the country reorganization of school districts, which to most persons appeared to be mainly a consolidation of small districts into larger units, proceeded under the stimulation of various laws passed by legislatures during the past several years. Illinois, Michigan, South Carolina, Wyoming, Minnesota, Virginia, Mississippi, and Missouri were among the states occupied with reorganization of school districts or legal provisions permitting or encouraging reorganization. Strong opposition to reorganization proposals continued to be evidenced as in former years with Oregon's statewide plan of reorganizing school districts defeated in the November general election when the matter came to a vote of the citizens.

During the year there was some indication that with growing acceptance of the principle of larger districts in rural areas attention in reorganization was being given to the individual school system and its improvement in organization and program. This phase of public school reorganization was reflected at the state level by continued advocacy of a state board of education with an appointed superintendent of public instruction or commissioner of education. Nebraska modified its state school structure in 1952 to provide for an appointed rather than elected chief state school officer.

Television. In 1952 interest in various proposals to build noncommercial educational television stations and networks grew as educators and laymen became convinced that the opportunity for educational television would be lost if presently available channels were to be allocated to commercial television. The Federal Communications Commission made provision for 242 potential television stations for educational purposes only but set June 2, 1953, as the date for opening the reserved channels to application by commercial stations.

As the year ended many states, including California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wisconsin, had citizen and educator groups planning and advocating statewide networks of educational television stations. Some of the larger cities of the country, including Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Miami, Cincinnati, Detroit, Denver, Peoria, Rockford, Portland, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Providence, Atlanta, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, were studying proposals to erect and operate local educational stations.

Disputed by some educators and laymen was the contention of advocates of educational television that commercial stations with stipulated time allowances for educational televising would not provide adequate service. The initial cost of construction and the cost of operation were cited as arguments against noncommercial television stations. Proponents of educational television contended that experience with commercial radio showed that noncommercial educational programming did not prosper under provisions made for it by commercial stations. Anxiety of advocates of educational television grew out of concern that unless early decision were made to develop the television potential in education the available channels would be lost permanently.

Teacher Loyalty. Court tests of loyalty oaths failed to establish a nationwide pattern. The California State Supreme Court outlawed the special oath required of University of California faculty on the ground that the state had a general oath for all state employees and that a special oath directed to teachers was unconstitutional. In a Supreme Court finding the loyalty oath law of Oklahoma was also struck down.

The United States Supreme Court upheld New York's Feinberg law on March 3. Under the law, school employees could be discharged for membership in any organization declared subversive by the New York State Board of Regents. The state commissioner of education ruled that local boards of education should make their own lists of prescribed organizations and this seemed to lead to the establishing of as many separate lists of organizations declared subversive as there are separate boards of education.

At the end of the year neither loyalty oath provisions nor anti-subversive laws directed at suspect teachers seemed likely to serve the purpose of discovering and eliminating undesirable persons from the teaching profession. On the other hand, concern was expressed by some educators, newspaper commentators, and other citizens that innocent persons would be harmed and that important educational freedoms would be endangered.

Continuing in 1952 were attempts on the part of individuals or groups to censor textbooks to eliminate from school use those books which advocated or were thought to advocate philosophies contrary to American democratic principles. Social science textbooks were thought in some communities to be suspect and efforts were made to get local boards of education to remove suspect textbooks from the schools.

Teacher Qualification. One annual study in 1952 showed that progress toward more nearly adequately prepared teachers was being made. In contrast to a 37-state survey in 1951 showing that 48.8 per cent of the elementary teachers held college degrees, the 1952 survey covering 34 states showed that 54.6 per cent held college degrees. In one state less than 9 per cent of elementary teachers held college degrees while in another state 98 per cent held degrees. The state certifying authority in most states moved toward eventual establishment of college graduation for entrance into teaching through announced programs of retirement of lower level certificates and the gradual increasing of minimum preparation. Certificate renewal in many states was by 1952 tied to compulsory upgrading programs leading for most teachers to college degrees although after some years of part-time college attendance.

Religious Instruction. Controversy over the secularism of public schools continued to rage in 1952. By a six-to-three decision the United States Supreme Court upheld a New York program of released time on the grounds that the program differed from the McCollum-Illinois case in that religious training was given away from school property, without public school supervision, and without any subversion of public funds in support of the program. The decision left the status of other released-time programs in considerable doubt.

Professional Organization. The American Association of School Administrators (AASA), 1201 16 Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., in 1952 continued co-sponsorship of the expanded Cooperative Program in Educational Administration (financed by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation), conducted a training program for superintendents of schools at eight selected schools of education; held three regional "drive-in" conferences for community school administrators; held three regional conventions in St. Louis, Los Angeles, and Boston, attended by 17,000 persons; made available in a 35 mm filmstrip the photographic record of the School Building Architectural Exhibits at the 1952 conventions; and published its 30th yearbook, The American School Superintendency.

Sources of Information: Education

Sources of Statistics: Education

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Public Libraries

Developments in 1952

By S. Janice Kee

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DURING 1952 many libraries celebrated 25, 50, and even 250 years of service to their communities. One of the most significant trends is toward general acceptance of the changed philosophy of public library service. In 1952 the public library was recognized as an out-going public tax-supported informational and educational service agency to individuals and groups, with a somewhat shifted interest from the individual to the group. Where public libraries are adequately supported and well developed, they provide the average man with a variety of materials he needs to prepare him for his responsibilities as an individual and a citizen; they organize discussion groups, conduct film showings, arrange lecture series, exhibits, and other activities to stimulate interest in topics which require thought and action. The library service is fitted to the needs of the people, and librarians work in close cooperation with all educational programs in the area by providing staff talent, material resources and suitable space in the library building for group meetings.

Adult Education. The challenge presented by the need of a better informed citizenry was met in part through the cooperation of public libraries with a comparatively new national organization, the Fund for Adult Education, established by the Ford Foundation. The American Library Association, with funds contributed by the FAE, continued in its second year of sponsorship of local demonstration discussion programs on our American Heritage and its application to the great problems of today. A grant of $200,000 from the Fund for Adult Education was accepted by ALA for 1952-53 to carry on the program on a county, regional, and statewide basis in the ten states of Alabama, California, Colorado, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

This money is used for administration, training community discussion leaders, study materials, and for grants to the participants to provide additional library staff personnel. Audio-visual materials, particularly films, are used in the discussion programs. Librarians continue to be interested in the acquisition of audio-visual materials as a part of the regular collection of a public library. A conclusion of a work conference of representatives from Illinois and Indiana in 1952 was in effect that all librarians must acquire a basic knowledge of audio-visual materials and equipment as well as specialized knowledge of print.

A grant of $34,700 also has been given to ALA for a survey of adult education activities in public libraries and state library extension agencies.

The survey, now in progress, is concerned with adult education services provided by libraries in communities over 2,500 population. The purpose of the survey is to obtain specific and detailed facts not known about these services. The aim is to provide a reliable picture of the extent or amount and the nature of these activities.

It is hoped that published findings will stimulate many libraries to inaugurate adult education services and strengthen existing adult education activities in all public libraries, as well as provide a knowledge of techniques and practices which will benefit the whole field of adult education. It is hoped the facts will be of value not only to librarians and library board members, but also to government officials and citizens.

Television and Reading. The timely subject of the effects of television on reading has been explored with two brief surveys—one in the Detroit area and another covering 38 cities in which television is available. There has been a noticeable decrease in book circulation immediately after television first comes into an area. However, the study in the Detroit area, which was in progress two years, showed that television affected the amount of reading considerably less in 1951 than in 1950. Thus as the novelty of television wears off, its adverse effects on the amount of reading becomes less.

In 1951, 17 per cent (as compared to 6 per cent in 1950) of the people reported they were reading more and 60 per cent (54 per cent in 1950) were reading the same amount since the acquisition of television. The decline is largely in recreational type reading. It is the consensus of libraries that television in many ways stimulates reading—people want to know more about what they hear and see. Many will partially attribute an increase in nonfiction circulation to the widening of interests of people through television. Other factors that might enter into the decline in circulation of library books in some libraries are the war, weather, full employment, changing and shifting of population, no-parking regulations, and accessibility of pocket books.

Censorship and Intellectual Freedom. Censorship and attempts at censorship continued to be a serious library problem. The most publicized case was the attempt by the Boston Post to oust all materials concerned with communism from the Boston Public Library. Prominent citizens and other newspapers rallied to the defense of freedom of information, and the library's trustees voted to retain the materials attacked.

Another problem concerned suggestions that libraries label their materials as "good" or "bad" or "dangerous." But following out the principles laid down in the Library Bill of Rights and the Statement on Labelling, each of them expressing policies of the American Library Association, many libraries promoted a deeper popular understanding of intellectual freedom and of the public's right to know.

In June librarians joined in a Conference on Intellectual Freedom in New York City to discuss these problems and to learn of their relationship to similar problems in book publishing, in printing the news, and in broadcasting. Here the citizen's right to know and his right to make up his own mind were reaffirmed as a public responsibility and as the concern of all those charged with the handling of ideas and of useful information.

Library Income. A study of the changing income of 312 large public libraries showed an increase of 84 per cent between 1944 and 1950. The director of the Nashville Public Library made a survey of 25 large libraries in 1952 and found that the income of these libraries increased 31 per cent as much between 1950 and 1952 as it did between 1944 and 1950. The general conclusion of his survey was that most library appropriations are twice what they were in 1945. Many, particularly in the south and west, are three times what they were seven or eight years ago. This does not mean the library patron is receiving three times as much service. For example, a study of the rising cost of three categories of books in the past ten years shows the average retail price of a better quality novel has risen from $2.58 to $3.26, a biography from $ 3.30 to $4.66, and a history book from $3.89 to $5.45.

Scattered reports from several states indicate increased support for more and better services from the public libraries. In St. Louis the voters authorized an additional two-fifths mill tax rate, bringing the total to one mill, for public library services. In Omaha the city council voted a special levy of one mill for public library support. Johnson County, Kansas, voted a tax to establish a county library, and six counties in Arkansas were able to secure the passage of the one-mill tax for the support of libraries.

Personnel—Salaries, Policies and Procedures. A survey of salaries actually being paid in libraries was made by the A.L.A. Board on Personnel Administration in March, 1952. The survey conducted by mail questionnaire covered all types and sizes of libraries in the 48 states and the District of Columbia. The detailed findings covering more than 25,000 professional and nonprofessional positions in 1,024 libraries are reported in a pamphlet, "Salaries of Library Personnel, 1952," which was issued by the Association in January, 1953. The results of this survey were used as supporting evidence by the Board in recommending "Minimum Library Salary Standards for 1952" which were adopted by the A.L.A. Council in July, 1952. A personnel manual, issued by the A.L.A. Board in 1952 is intended to serve as a guide to the individual library in developing its own manual of personnel policies and procedures.

Buildings. During 1952 the construction of new public library buildings increased to such an extent that it would seem as if we were witnessing a boom era. In metropolitan Detroit alone 17 public library buildings have been planned or erected in the past four years. Besides Detroit, new branch libraries have gone up in Los Angeles, Denver, Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, Brooklyn, Oklahoma City, and the District of Columbia.

Main library buildings have been constructed in Phoenix, Arizona; Tacoma, Washington; Juneau, Alaska; Cudahy, Wisconsin; Manhasset, New York; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Harrisonburg and Roanoke, Virginia; Miami, Florida; Monterey, California; Grosse Pointe, Michigan; and Gallup, New Mexico. Large central library buildings in major cities are as yet outside the boom, although many have plans for major enlargements. Those under construction at the close of 1952 were Cincinnati, San Diego and Stockton (California), Topeka (Kansas), and Oklahoma City.

Library architecture has changed during the past 25 or 30 years. No longer is the library a civic monument with impressive masses of steps leading up to it; instead it is a friendly place, often built directly on the street with wide picture windows for the passer-by to see quickly the resources within. Its basic characteristics are simplicity of form, openness of interiors, and a functional layout. Flexibility of interior design, with the possibility of being able to change the plan without tearing down inside walls, has become important. In addition, many public library branches are erected without columns and interior bearing walls, thus making possible an easy change-over for commercial purposes when it becomes necessary to sell the building.

Thirty-five and 50 years ago Andrew Carnegie gave substantial sums for the construction of public library buildings. No longer is this true; nor have other foundations taken the place of this benefactor. Today communities obtain money for new libraries from one of three ways: bond issues, subscription campaigns, and financial gifts from interested commerical organizations. Thus the new Monterey Public Library was erected from money derived from a bond issue campaign in 1950; the Juneau, Alaska, and Harrisonburg, Virginia, libraries from the response of its citizens through public subscription; and the Grosse Pointe and Cudahy libraries from substantial financial gifts of interested commercial firms within the community.

During 1952 a bond issue for the erection of a new building was passed in Charlotte, North Carolina, where $1,600,000 was appropriated for a new main library and nine branch libraries in the city and county. With a six-to-one vote in Baltimore passing the referendum in the library loan, the Enoch Pratt Free Library will be able to bring its branch libraries up to the level of building and equipment achieved by libraries in other comparable cities.

Surveys. Many states and regions are conducting surveys in an attempt to improve library service. Among these are Michigan, Missouri, and Texas where the state library Association, in cooperation with the state library extension agency, is sponsoring the studies. In each case an expert from out of state has been employed to conduct the study. Public library surveys in individual cities were completed in 1952 for Dallas, Madison and Oak Park (Illinois), and Omaha. All were made by library specialists. In Omaha the evaluation was made by the director of the Omaha City Library and his professional staff. This unusual, but effective self-evaluation type of survey is known to have been conducted once before in Akron, Ohio.

Legislation. In every state there is legal expression of the state's responsibility for public library service. Each of the 48 states has the authority in varying degrees to give advice in the improvement of local libraries, to loan books, and to develop and coordinate library service throughout the state. Several states have been slow to apply the law in developing effective programs of action. Nevertheless, considerable progress in library planning and development within the past several years is unquestionably evident.

According to 1952 survey 41 states have prepared plans for improving and extending library service within their borders. All of the states, except Arizona, offer some direct library services, and 20 states appropriate money which is allocated to local libraries to improve, increase, establish, and equalize public library service.

In 1952 the legislatures of Mississippi and Virginia increased the appropriations for the work of the state library agencies. Massachusetts amended its library laws to enable neighboring libraries to enter into contractual agreements for the improvement of library service. Kentucky passed a law providing $110,000 for the biennium grants-in-aid for "providing, aiding and equalizing public library service in Kentucky, particularly in rural areas."

Professional Organization. The American Library Association (50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11) had a total of 19,459 members in 1952. The headquarters staff of 85, supplemented by over 700 members of volunteer boards and committees, carry on its work. Its Washington office in 1952 worked for the passage legislation which would promote further development of public library service in rural areas. American librarians participated in international library meetings during the year, particularly those connected with UNESCO and the International Federation of Library Associations. Through its public libraries division the Association participated in the nationwide nonpartisan Register and Vote Campaign sponsored by the American Heritage Foundation. The 71st annual ALA conference was held in New York City June 29 to July 4.

Sources of Information: Libraries

Sources of Statistics: Libraries

U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency. Once in four years this Office collects and publishes annual statistics on all types of public libraries, including county and regional libraries. The last such publication contains statistics for 1944-45. The next general collection was made in 1950 for the fiscal year which ended during the period July 1, 1949 to July 30, 1950. The Office also collects and publishes annually much more selected statistical information from libraries in cities with 100,000 population or over.

State Library Agencies. Many state library agencies compile annual statistics for the public libraries of the state.

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Municipal Law and Courts

City Legal Problems in 1952

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THIS article is intended to call to the attention of city officials the leading cases and developments in the field of municipal law during the past year. Among the most important subjects receiving the major attention of the courts were: (1) segregation of white and Negro persons in public schools and public recreational facilities; (2) anti-strike statutes aimed at persons employed in rendering public services; (3) prevailing-rate-of-wages for city employees; (4) religious freedom; and (5) zoning regulations requiring minimum lot size and floor area in dwellings. This review will therefore concern itself with a brief review of the cases on these phases of municipal law.

Segregation—Municipal Facilities. During the past year the state courts, federal district courts, federal circuit courts of appeal, and the Supreme Court of the United States have had before them many cases involving the segregation of races in public schools, municipally owned golf courses, municipal parks, municipal swimming pools, municipal auditoriums, and other facilities.

The cases receiving the most attention during the past year were those involving the segregation of white and Negro students in the public schools of Kansas,[1] South Carolina,[2] Virginia,[3] Delaware[4] and the District of Columbia.[5] The Supreme Court of the United States consolidated these five cases and they were heard over a period of several days the first part of December, 1952. In the Kansas, South Carolina, and Virginia cases the argument was made that segregation of white and Negro children at grade school level was a violation of the 14th Amendment. In the District of Columbia case segregation of white and Negro children in junior high schools was attacked on the grounds that it was a violation of the Fifth Amendment, the Federal Civil Rights Act, and the United Nations Charter.

The Delaware case followed somewhat the same lines as the Kansas, South Carolina, and Virginia cases and included the additional question of whether proof that the Delaware school district authorities have drawn and begun putting into effect plans for improvement of separate schools for Negroes was a bar to entry of a decree directing immediate admission of the complaining Negro children to the better white schools.

[1] Brown v. Bd. of Education of Topeka, U.S.D.C. Kan., 98 F. Supp. 797.
[2] Briggs v. Elliott (U.S.D.C.E. So. Car., 98 F. Supp. 920).
[3] Davis v. County School Bd. of Prince Edward Co. (D.C.E. Va., 103 F. Supp. 337).
[4] Gebhart v. Belton (Del., Sup. Ct., 91 Atl. (2d) 137).
[5] Bolling v. Sharpe (Cert. U.S.D.C., Dist. of Col.).

The Supreme Court is expected to render a decision in these five consolidated cases sometime during its current session. This decision should provide the answers to many of the unsettled questions in this field of law.

The United States Court of Appeals, 5th Circuit, on March 8, 1952, held that the city of Houston, Texas, park facilities for Negroes were not equal to those for whites because they had no golf courses in their facilities and enjoined the city authorities from continuing the discrimination.[6] However, the court ordered that the decree should afford the city a reasonable opportunity promptly to put into effect regulations for the use of the municipal golf facilities which, while upholding segregation, would afford equality of treatment.

In 1951 the Supreme Court of the United States denied a writ of certiorari in a case similar to the city of Houston case involving a rule by the city of Baltimore recreation and park authorities officially providing for the segregation of races in athletic activities in public parks and playgrounds of the city.[7] There was a stipulation by the parties that the Baltimore facilities were substantially equal, however, and the contention by the plaintiffs was that segregation itself was a violation of the Federal Constitution, relying principally on the argument that Plessy v. Ferguson[8] had been so weakened by subsequent decisions as to be no longer binding.

The United States Court of Appeals refused to overrule the Plessy case, and also refused to consider arguments based on the First Amendment or the charter of the United Nations, saying that the First Amendment has no relation to athletic contests and that nothing in the United Nations Charter is broader than the 14th Amendment. The Supreme Court of the United States, in denying certiorari in this case, was faced with arguments similar to those presented in the public school cases previously mentioned, but the reason given for the denial by the Supreme Court was that the application for the writ was not made within the time required by law (28 U.S.C. § 2101 /c/).

The Supreme Court of the United States, on March 3, 1952, denied a petition for a writ of certiorari[9] for review of a decision by the Supreme Court of Florida which upheld as valid a rule by the superintendent of the city of Miami municipally owned golf courses which allocated Monday only of each week for the use of the course by Negroes, and reserved the golf course for the exclusive use of those of non-negro origin on the other six days of the week.[10]

The United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida held on June 23, 1952, that the denial of admission of Negroes to the city of Daytona Beach municipal auditorium was a denial of equal protection of the laws and granted an injunction against the city.[11] The facts in the case showed that the white auditorium cost $808,000 while the Negro auditorium cost $72,000. The population was three-fourths white and one-fourth Negro. The white auditorium had a seating capacity of 2,560 and the Negro audi-

[6] Beale et al. v. Holcombe, 193 Fed. (2d) 384.

[7] 183 F. (2d) 582, cert. denied, 340 U.S. 912.

[8] 163 U.S. 537.

[9] Rice v. Arnold, 342 U.S. 946, 96 L. ed. 704.

[10] 54 So. (2d) 114.

[11] Harris et al. v. City of Daytona Beach, 105 F. Supp. 572.

torium had 1,400 temporary chairs. The court found that the facilities were not equal because in the Negro auditorium outstanding entertainments, such as Nelson Eddy, Lauritz Melchior, Virginia Barter, or the Marine Band, sponsored by the city, could not be held because there was not enough Negro patronage to support them, and therefore the Negroes were denied cultural opportunities furnished white persons.

The United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri on April 8, 1952, held that the denial of admission by the city of Kansas City of Negroes to a municipal swimming pool set aside for white persons was a deprivation of their rights under the 14th Amendment.[12] The city admitted that the plaintiffs were denied admission, but claimed that they had no cause of action under the well-established law of the land as proclaimed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in that substantially equal major swimming pool facilities were furnished to the plaintiffs. The court did not grant the damages demanded by the plaintiffs and further held that there was no class action, but entered a decree against the city based upon the finding of facts by the court that substantially equal major swimming pool facilities were not furnished the plaintiffs. This case was appealed by the city to the United States Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit and briefs were submitted and arguments made on November 14, 1952. No decision had been rendered at the time this article was being prepared.

Anti-Strike Statutes—Public Services. Several of the state statutes, which have as their aim the prevention of strikes by public employees, were challenged in the courts during the past year. The Supreme Court of the United States on October 13, 1952, denied a writ of certiorari and dismissed an appeal from a decision by the Supreme Court of Michigan upholding the constitutionality of the Hutchinson Act, which provides that strikes by public employees shall constitute an abandonment of employment.[13] The case involved an action by the city of Detroit to enjoin a strike by its transit workers.

In defense of the action the union contended that the transit employees were engaged in a "proprietary" function of the city and should not be regarded as "public employees." The Michigan court, however, pointed out that the Act is designed, as a matter of public policy, to prevent strikes by public employees in any branch of the "public service" and that the language of the Act covered both employees engaged in proprietary as well as governmental functions of the city.

The Supreme Court of Missouri upheld the provisions of the Missouri public utility anti-strike law establishing a board of mediation to mediate public utility labor disputes and set up public hearing panels.[14] The contention was made that the action was in conflict with the Taft-Hartley Act which provides for mediation by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The court was of the opinion, however, that the Missouri act did not conflict with any federal law.

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[12] Williams et al. v. Kansas City, 104 F. Supp. 848.

[13] City of Detroit v. Division 26 of Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric, Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, 51 N.W. (2d) 288 (Jan. 7, 1952).

[14] State v. Pigg, 17 Municipal Law Journal 6 (Nov. 26, 1951).

The Circuit Court of Florida held that the Florida Public Utility Labor Disputes Act banning strikes and substituting compulsory arbitration when a deadlock in collective bargaining would be likely to cause an interruption in public services, was in conflict with the Federal Labor Relations Act as applied to the prevention of strikes against a local transit company.[15] The court regarded as controlling the recent decision by the Supreme Court of the United States which invalidated a Wisconsin statute containing similar provisions.[16]

During 1952 both civil service employees and other employees of cities and counties made attempts to have the courts declare that cities must pay them the same rate of wages paid to employees in private industry.

The California Court of Appeals held that a Los Angeles charter provision requiring payment of salaries at least equal to those prevailing in private employment does not set forth positive standards for fixing salaries, but that the city council is required to exercise its discretion in so doing and that since the council, after completing a survey of prevailing wages, fixed the salaries complained of, the court would not interfere with the council's determination without a showing of an abuse of discretion.[17]

In a case similar to the Los Angeles case above, the California Court of Appeals held that the board of supervisors of San Diego County, in the absence of a showing of abuse of discretion, fraud, bad faith, or unreasonable or arbitrary action, could not be compelled to fix salaries other than those found to be the prevailing rate of pay,[18] notwithstanding a charter provision requiring not less than the prevailing or general rate of wages paid by private employers in the county having similar quantity of quality of service.

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky held that a labor union could not compel a city to fix union rates as the prevailing wage rate for carpenters, truck drivers, and common laborers for a city work project where it was shown that the city had conducted a survey and made a determination that the prevailing wage rates were those paid by contractors employing non-union workers, who were in the majority.[19]

The Court of Appeals of New York held that civil service employees were not entitled to payment of wages in accordance with a law adopted by the state legislature requiring payment of wages to laborers, workmen, or mechanics upon "public works" at no less than the prevailing rate of wages of private employees doing the same type of work.[20] The court was of the opinion that to give effect to the labor law in relation to civil service employees would nullify and destroy the civil service grading system which has prevailed as an essential factor in the administration of the merit system in the state of New York since the enactment of the first civil service law in 1883.

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[15] State ex rel Lee v. Henderson, 17 Municipal Law Journal 32 (Mar. 10, 1952).

[16] U.S. v. Amalgamated Association, etc., 340 U.S. 383.

[17] Parker v. Bowron et al., 239 Pac. (2d) 893 (Jan. 21, 1952).

[18] Carrier v. Robbins, 245 Pac. (2d) 696 (June 25, 1952).

[19] Carpenters' Local 1650 v. City of Lexington, 248 S.W. (2d) 407 (Mar. 14, 1952) Reh. den. May 23, 1952.

[20] Corrigan v. Joseph, 304 N.Y. 172, 106 N.E. (2d) 593 (May 29, 1952).

Religious Freedom. There were several cases during 1952 in which the constitutional question of freedom of religion arose in relation to state statutes or city ordinances.

The Supreme Court of the United States held that no case or controversy existed within the jurisdiction of that court in a taxpayer's action attacking a New Jersey statute requiring Bible reading in the public schools, where there was no showing of a measurable appropriation of school district funds occasioned solely by the action challenged.[21] The court further held that a taxpayer's state court suit can be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States only when it is a good faith "pocketbook" action and that the parents of a student who has since graduated has no standing before the Supreme Court to attack the statute.

The Supreme Court of the United States upheld the constitutionality of a New York statute authorizing, and under which the city of New York board of education established, a "released time" program permitting school children of certain religious faiths to participate in religious instruction. The majority of the Court was of the opinion that the program did not constitute the "establishment of religion" within the prohibition of the First Amendment since there was no implication that the school authorities used coercion to secure attendance by children for religious instruction, and that the statute merely authorized the school authorities to cooperate with religious authorities in adjusting the schedule of public events to sectarian needs.[22]

The Supreme Court of the United States on November 26, 1951, dismissed an appeal, for want of a substantial federal question, from a ruling by the New York Court of Appeals that the state compulsory education law does not violate the First and 14th Amendments as applied to Jewish parents, who in good faith believing that formal secular education for their children is prohibited as a matter of Jewish law, send their children to religious schools which do not comply with the requirement of full-time day instruction in specified basic subjects by competent teachers in the English language.[23]

The Supreme Court of the United States on October 13, 1952, also refused to review a decision by the Supreme Court of Illinois,[24] holding that a state court's appointment of a guardian under a state statute for a child whose parents refused on religious grounds a blood transfusion necessary to save the child's life, and authorization of guardian's consent to the transfusion did not unconstitutionally deprive the parents of freedom of religion or their rights as parents.

The Supreme Court of Washington on January 10, 1952, held that the action of the Board of Regents of the University of Washington in enforcing against a Christian Scientist the rule requiring prospective students to submit to a chest x-ray for discovery of possible tubercular infection was not an unconstitutional invasion of the student's freedom of religion.[25]

[21] Doremus v. Bd. of Education of Borough of Hawthorne, 342 U.S. 429, 96 Law ed. 475.

[22] Zorach v. Clauson, 72 S. Ct. 679 (April 28, 1952).

[23] Weberman v. Auster, and Donner v. People of the State of New York, 342 U.S. 884, 96 Law ed. 663.

[24] Labrenz v. People of State of Illinois, 17 Municipal Law Journal 78.

[25] State ex rel Holcomb v. Armstrong.

The Supreme Court of New Hampshire held that a city council's wrongful refusal to issue a license for the holding of a religious meeting in a municipal park did not bar conviction for holding such a meeting without a license in violation of an ordinance which is concededly valid on its face and that failure of the petitioner to apply for a writ of mandamus to review the city council's action precluded the convicting court from considering the constitutional question.[26] An appeal was filed in the Supreme Court of the United States in the case on September 17, 1952, and no decision has been rendered by the court.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island on August 12, 1952, upheld the arrest and conviction of a person for making a religious speech in a city park in violation of a city ordinance.[27] An appeal has been filed in the United States Supreme Court from this decision and no decision has been rendered.

Zoning—Minimum Lot and Floor Area Requirements. One of the most important decisions in the zoning field since the Supreme Court of the United States first upheld zoning regulations in 1926[28] was decided in January, 1953, when the Supreme Court of the United States dismissed an appeal for lack of a substantial federal question in the case of Lionshead Lake, Inc. v. Township of Wayne.[29] The decision by the Supreme Court in effect affirms the decision rendered by the Supreme Court of New Jersey, upholding the minimum floor area requirements of the zoning ordinance of Wayne Township which provides that one-story dwellings shall have not less than 768 square feet of floor space, that two-story dwellings with garages attached shall have not less than 1,000 square feet of floor space, and that two-story dwellings without garages attached shall have not less than 1,200 square feet of floor space.

Chief Justice Vanderbilt, in writing the majority opinion for the New Jersey Supreme Court stated: ". . . We may take notice without formal proof that there are minimums in housing below which one may not go without risk of impairing the health of those who dwell therein. One does not need extensive experience in matrimonial causes to become aware of the adverse effect of overcrowding on the well-being of our most important institution, the home. But quite apart from these considerations of public health which cannot be overlooked, minimum floor area standards are justified on the ground that they promote the general welfare of the community . . . . The courts in conformance with the constitutional provisions of the statutes hereinbefore cited take a broad view of what constitutes general welfare." The chief justice further pointed out that to invalidate the zoning provisions would permit the erection of shanties to the great detriment of the inhabitants of the township.

Associate Justice Nathan Jacobs, in his concurring opinion went even further in sustaining the validity of this type provision, by stating that it could be sustained on the ground of "aesthetics": ". . . it is in the public interest that our communities, so far as feasible, should be made pleasant and inviting and that primary considerations of attractiveness and beauty might well be frankly acknowledged as appropriate, under certain circumstances, in the promotion of the general welfare of our people . . ." and he further stated that ". . . in the light of modern understanding adequate living space must be considered as having reasonable relation to health, particularly mental and emotional health." On the subject of stabilization of property values the associate justice said: ". . . it (the regulation) simply seeks to preserve and improve the acknowledged residential character of the entire community. . . . The improvement will conserve property values and will strengthen the residential nature of every occupied neighborhood within the Township including Lionshead Lake."

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[26] Poulos v. State of New Hampshire, 88 Atl. (2d) 860.

[27] Fowler v. State of R. I., 17 Municipal Law Journal 72, 91 Atl. (2d) 27.

[28] Village of Euclid v. Ambler Realty Co., 272 U.S. 365.

[29] 89 Atl. (2d) 693.

An equally important case receiving the attention of the Supreme Court of the United States involved a decision by the Supreme Court of Missouri upholding a zoning ordinance requiring a minimum lot area of three acres per family in a first residential district, and forbidding institutional use of land therein except by special permit.[30] The Supreme Court of the United States, on October 13, 1952, denied a petition for a writ of certiorari to review this decision.

The Superior Court of New Jersey on July 2, 1952, upheld a township zoning provision requiring building lots of not less than five acres as being a reasonable and proper exercise of the police power.[31]

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Municipal Law Offices (730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C.) serves as a nationwide clearing house for municipal legal information. Monthly publications are the "Municipal Law Journal," "Municipal Law Court Decision," and the "Municipal Ordinance Review." Periodic research reports on current topics of municipal legal significance are prepared, and the "NIMLO Model Ordinance Service," and a yearly volume summarizing each year's legal developments are published.

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[30] Flora Realty & Investment Co. v. City of Ladue, 246 S.W. (2d) 7721.
[31] Fischer v. Bedminster Township, 90 Atl. (2d) 757.

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Part Five

DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

Directory of Officials in Cities Over 10,000

Mayors and Clerks in Cities 5,000 to 10,000

City Manager Profession and Directory

A summary of city manager statistics for the year 1952 furnishes continuing evidence of a definite trend toward a professional career in municipal management.

Appointments. About one-half (49 per cent) of all city managers appointed in 1952 had been managers in other cities, administrative assistants to managers, or interns in council-manager cities. In 1939 less than one-fourth (23 per cent) of the total manager appointments came from these sources. In the decade 1940 to 1949 this figure was 34 per cent and in 1951 it was 55 per cent (see Table 1).

In 1952 more than four out of every five managers appointed were city managers in other cities, assistant city managers, or were holding some other governmental position, mainly public works engineers, finance officers, city clerks, and other city department heads. Thirty-four managers (14 per cent) came from nongovernmental positions, the same per cent as the previous year.

With 86 per cent of all appointments going to men trained and experienced in public administration, it would appear that the results of the rather extensive training for public administration offered by so many colleges and universities is really having its effect at the local government level. Out of 245 appointments in 1952, 204 came from governmental backgrounds, 33 from business and industry, one from the private engineering field, and seven unknown.

The trend of appointing managers from outside the city appears to continue. The figure was 71 per cent in 1952, as compared to 74 per cent in 1951. There seemed to be an upsurge in 1952 in the appointment of department heads and other key personnel to city manager positions during the year that had not been so evident in previous years. Since such appointments are, in the main, appointments from within the city and therefore counted as local appointments, it would account for the slight reduction in outside appointments as compared with local appointments.

One-half of the men entering the profession for the first time in 1952 were under 40 years of age. Twenty-one of them were under 29. The predominant (22 per cent) age was the 30-to-34-year age group. Five managers who accepted appointments for the first time were over 65.

Separations. A total of 123 city managers were separated from the service in 1952, representing a turnover of 11.1 per cent as compared to 11.7 per cent in 1951, 12.6 per cent in 1950, and 13.9 per cent in 1949. A classification of the separations follows: 9 died, 7 retired, 6 resigned because of ill health, 3 resigned to accept quasi-public positions, 8 entered governmental consulting work, 8 entered private business, 4 left for further military duty, 10 entered some other governmental position, and for 68 their reasons for leaving are unknown. The predominant age of those leaving the profession in 1952 was the 55-to-59 age group.

Tenure. While the rate of turnover of city managers was the lowest in history (11.1 per cent), the average tenure of managers leaving the service during the year (exclusive of those with less than two years service) was 8.6 years as compared to 8.9 years in 1950 and 9.7 years in 1951. It is interesting to note the long tenure of many of the managers who either died in office, resigned because of ill health, or retired during the year: 4 had served more than 25 years; 3 from 20 to 25 years; and 10 from 15 to 20 years.

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF CITY-MANAGER APPOINTMENTS

	Ten-Year Period 1940-49 Incl.		For 1951		For 1952	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
GOVERNMENTAL:						
Manager promotions from other cities	277	18%	56	25%	66	27%
Former managers accepting appointments	177	11	20	9	17	7
Administrative assistants and asst. managers	69	4	31	14	35	14
Public administration students and interns	13	1	15	7	2	1
Other public administrative positions:						
Engineers	168	11	18	8	32	13
Finance officers and clerks	109	7	10	5	23	9
Other city department heads	86	5	9	4	12	5
Federal, state, and county	171	11	4	2	11	5
Miscellaneous	71	5	10	5	6	2
NONGOVERNMENTAL:						
Business and industry	152	10	25	11	33	14
Engineering	51	3	6	3	1	-
Miscellaneous	34	2	1	-	0	-
UNKNOWN:	186	12	15	7	7	3
Total appointments	1,564	100	220	100	245	100
Appointments from outside city	803		152		164	
Per cent of outside appointments	58%		74%		71%	

Salaries. Salary data for city managers in cities over 10,000 population are shown in Table VII. For 171 reporting cities between 5,000 and 10,000 the average salary in March, 1953, was $6,485, an increase of 11.6 per cent over 1951. The lower quartile was $ 5,500, the upper quartile $ 7,500, and the median $ 6,000. For 145 reporting cities with population of less than 5,000 the average salary in March, 1953, was $5,274, an increase of 18.5 per cent over 1951. The lower quartile was $4,180, the upper quartile $6,000, and the median $5,000.

Management Information Service. In 1945 the International City Managers' Association set up Management Information Service to answer specific inquiries on management problems and to issue special information reports monthly on timely management topics. This Service is made available to all local governments at an annual subscription fee based on population. By the end of 1952 a total of 739 towns and cities were subscribers to this Service.

Twelve special information reports were published during the year and furnished to subscribing cities: Municipal Experience with Car Rental Plans, Summary of Replies to Recent Selected MIS Inquiries, Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs in January 1952, Procedures in Administrative Hearings, Management Policy on Employee Relations, Use of Films in City Government, City Hall Location and Layout of Office Space, The Management of Municipal Buildings, Intermunicipal Arrangements for Sewerage Service, Municipal Policy on Sanitary Sewer Extensions, Municipal Regulation of Dogs, and Municipal Policy for Control of Street Openings.

Answering special inquiries from subscribing cities is another feature of this Service and covers a wide range of topics dealing with the more urgent problems that arise in towns and cities. The number and urgency of these inquiries determines to a large extent the subject and content of the monthly reports. The Association answered from 60 to 75 special inquiries per month during 1952.

In-Service Training. The Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, conducted since 1934 by the International City Managers' Association, shifted emphasis during 1952 from individual enrollments to group training. Among the cities either completing group enrolled courses, or having such courses well under way, were: Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona: Burbank, Corona, El Cahon, Hayward, Inglewood, Lodi, Monrovia, Oakland, Oxnard, Palm Springs, Salinas, San Leandro, and Torrance, California; Boulder and Denver, Colorado; Park Ridge, Illinois; Abilene, Kansas; Montgomery County, Maryland; Medford, Massachusetts; Ferndale, Flint, Kalamazoo, Marysville, Muskegon and Wayne, Michigan; Hopkins, Minnesota; Mexico and University City, Missouri; Chadron, Nebraska; Concord and Lancaster, New Hampshire; Paterson, New Jersey; Durham, Greensboro and Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Dayton and Youngstown, Ohio; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Eugene, Milton-Freewater and Oregon City, Oregon; Kingsport, Johnson City, and Bristol, Tennessee-Virginia; Austin, Edinburg, Kerrville, Lubbock, and San Antonio, Texas; Ogden, Salt Lake City, and South Salt Lake City, Utah; Arlington and South Boston, Virginia; Shorewood, Wisconsin; Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; Agana, Guam; Caracas, Venezuela. At the year's end there were 60 group training projects under way in as many cities, representing a total enrollment of approximately 650 public officials.

City manager institutes were held in several states in cooperation with the state manager groups and in some instances under the sponsorship of the state university. These states included California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia-South Carolina, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, and Virginia.

Professional Organization. The International City Managers' Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) was organized in 1914. The membership is composed of municipal managers who are "administrative heads of municipalities appointed by their governing bodies." Of the more than 1,100 communities operating under the council-manager plan on December 31, 1952, 813 managers were members. In addition there were almost an equal number, 800 persons other than managers, holding membership in the Association. The Association held its 38th annual conference at Kansas

City, Missouri, September 28 to October 2, with a total registration of 744, including 368 city, county, and town managers.

The purpose of the Association is to improve local government administration by encouraging city managers to administer the affairs of their communities in accordance with the best methods developed through research, practical application, and actual experience. Toward this end, the Association, in addition to conducting Management Information Service and the Institute for Training, publishes "Public Management," a monthly journal devoted to local government administration; the "Municipal Year Book," the authoritative resume of activities and statistical data of American cities; and a biweekly "City Managers' News Letter."

Table XVIII

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES, AND CITY MANAGERS

1,131 Cities and 15 Counties as of March 1, 1953

This directory includes all cities, villages, boroughs, towns, townships, and counties in the United States and its possessions and in Canada that have the council-manager plan. The figure following the city indicates the number of city managers to date. In the column headed "Plan" the letter "E" indicates state optional enabling act adopted by vote of the people; "H" home rule charter drafted locally and adopted by the people; "O" ordinance adopted by the city council and not submitted to people; "Oh" ordinance (initiative or other) approved by voters in local referendum; "Oe" ordinance passed by council putting into effect the provisions of optional state law providing for council-manager plan without local referendum; "S" special charter passed by the legislature without local referendum; and "Sh" special charter passed by legislature and adopted by people in local referendum. After the manager's name (M) indicates Member and (AM) Associate Member of the International City Managers' Association; the figure indicates he has served more than one city. After name of city "pl" indicates plantation, "t" town, "tp" township, "vil" village.

ALABAMA—3

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Fairhope (1)	3,354	Oe	1949	C. B. Niemeyer (M)	1949
Jasper (2)	8,589	Oe	1950	James S. Freeman (AM)	1953
Mountain Brook (5)	8,359	Oe	1942	Joseph J. Swenson (AM)	1952

ARIZONA—4

Eloy	3,580	O	1952	R. C. Sartain	1952
Glendale (2)	8,179	O	1948	E. B. Tucker (M)	1949
Phoenix (25)	106,818	H	1914	Ray W. Wilson (M)	1950
Tucson (6)	45,454	H	1930	D. P. Wolfer (M)3	1952

ARKANSAS—0

CALIFORNIA—106

Alameda (9)	64,430	H	1917	Carl Froerer (M)	1948
Alhambra (11)	51,359	H	1916	Edwin A. Ingham (M)3	1945
Anaheim (1)	17,267	O	1950	Keith Murdoch (M)2	1950
Antioch (2)	11,051	Oh	1949	Phil Minner (M)2	1949
Arcadia (1)	28,733	H	1951	William Richards (M)3	1951
Auburn (2)	4,653	O	1949	Willis Endicott	1950
Avalon (2)	1,506	O	1950	Philip W. Storm (M)2	1952
Bakersfield (11)	34,540	H	1915	C. Leland Gunn (M)2	1952
Berkeley (6)	113,805	H	1923	John D. Phillips (AM)	1951
Buena Park (1)	6,000	O	1953	Arthur W. Brewer	1953
Burbank (4)	78,577	H	1927	E. J. Friedrich (AM)	1952
Chico (4)	12,272	H	1923	Robert O. Bailey (M)3	1951
Chula Vista (1)	21,578	H	1949	Herbert V. Bryant (M)	1950
Claremont (2)	6,327	O	1948	Kalman I. Dienes (AM)	1950
Compton (8)	55,645	H	1925	Kenneth B. Douglass (M)	1948
Corona (2)	10,223	O	1949	William J. Mount (AM)	1951
Coronado (9)	17,171	O	1920	Glenn Wade	1951
Culver City (1)	19,720	O	1949	M. Tellefson (AM)	1949
Delano (3)	8,717	Oh	1946	Raymond F. O'Hara (M)	1951
Dixon (1)	1,714	O	1950	(Vacancy)	
El Cajon (1)	8,653	O	1950	Bernard J. Noden (M)2	1950
El Cerrito (2)	18,011	O	1948	Kenneth H. Smith (AM)	1950
Escondido	6,544	O	1948	Carl Reed	1948
Fillmore (1)	3,884	O	1918	Clarence Arrasmith (M)	1918

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Glendale (11)	95,702	H	1914	C. E. Perkins (M)3	1952
Hanford (2)	10,028	O	1950	George M. Minturn (AM)	1951
Hawthorne (2)	16,316	O	1948	Meno L. Wilhelms (AM)	1953
Hayward (3)	24,292	H	1947	Lohn R. Ficklin (M)2	1949
Hemet (2)	3,386	O	1949	John Boardman (AM)	1952
Hillsborough (2)	3,552	Oh	1928	E. P. Wilsey (M)2	1937
Indio	6,450	O	1952	Richard C. O'Reilly (M)	1953
Inglewood (2)	46,185	O	1946	F. R. Coop (M)	1949
La Mesa	10,946	O	1953	Lester Halcomb (AM)	1953
Lodi (1)	13,798	Oh	1948	H. D. Weller (M)	1948
Long Beach (15)	250,767	H	1921	Samuel E. Vickers (M)2	1949
Lynwood (3)	25,823	Oh	1945	A. J. Bateman	1949
Manhattan Beach (1)	17,330	H	1948	Clifford G. Petrie (M)	1948
Martinez (1)	8,268	O	1945	Leonard McClintock (M)	1946
Menlo Park (1)	13,587	O	1947	C. L. Longson (M)	1947
Merced (2)	17,526	H	1948	Russell J. Cooney (AM)	1951
Mill Valley (4)	7,331	O	1942	A. E. Almcrantz (AM)	1951
Modesto (1)	17,389	H	1951	Ross Miller (M)3	1951
Monrovia (2)	20,186	O	1949	Loyd E. Brady (M)4	1952
Monterey (3)	16,205	H	1925	Walter Hahn, Jr. (AM)	1951
Monterey Park (3)	20,395	Oh	1948	John C. Crowley (AM)	1952
Mountain View (1)	10,072	H	1952	James H. Thomas	1952
Napa (2)	13,579	H	1949	Carl G. Laughbridge (AM)	1952
National City (4)	26,832	O	1950	Fred A. Rhodes	1952
Needles (1)	4,051	Oe	1952	Robert L. Williams (AM)	1952
Nevada City (1)	2,505	O	1952	H. James Ray (AM)	1952
Newport Beach (1)	12,220	O	1949	John, J. Sailors (M)	1949
No. Sacramento (1)	6,029	O	1952	Walter E. Butler	1952
Oakland (4)	384,575	H	1931	John F. Hassler (M)	1946
Oceanside (2)	18,377	O	1947	Franklin W. Lilley (AM)	1952
Ontario (2)	26,279	O	1944	Harold J. Martin (M)	1945
Oxnard (2)	26,353	Oh	1947	Paul E. Wolven (AM)	1953
Pacific Grove (3)	9,623	H	1927	Alfred D. Coons (M)	1945
Palm Springs (5)	7,660	Oh	1941	Russell W. Rink (M)2	1949
Palo Alto (1)	25,475	H	1950	Jerome Keithley (M)2	1950
Pasadena (5)	104,577	H	1921	Don C. McMillan (M)3	1948
Paso Robles	4,835	O	1946	S. S. Tucker	1946
Petaluma (4)	10,316	H	1947	Ed Frank (AM)2	1952
Pittsburg (7)	12,763	O	1919	Sal V. Cardinalli (AM) (act.)	1952
Pomona (1)	35,405	O	1949	Frederick W. Sharp (AM)	1949
Porterville (6)	6,904	H	1927	Charles J. Cummings (AM)	1952
Redding (3)	10,137	Oh	1946	Howard I. Stites (M)2	1952
Redlands (3)	18,429	O	1949	Fred H. Workman	1952
Redondo Beach (4)	25,226	H	1949	Franz C. Nybye	1952
Redwood City (4)	25,544	H	1929	E. A. Rolison (AM)5	1947
Richmond (2)	99,545	O	1920	Wayne Thompson (M)	1945
Riverside	46,764	C	1953		
Sacramento (6)	137,572	H	1921	B. W. Cavanaugh (AM)	1946
Sacramento County (1)	277,140	H	1933	Charles W. Deterding, Jr.	1933
Salinas (4)	18,319	O	1936	Ted B. Adsit (M)2	1950
San Bruno (1)	12,478	Oh	1951	M. W. Slankard (M)3	1952
San Buenaventura (4)	16,534	H	1933	Lawrence E. Olson (M)2	1948
San Carlos (1)	14,371	O	1951	Harry L. Grant	1952
San Diego (8)	434,924	H	1932	O. W. Campbell (M)2	1950
San Gabriel (1)	20,343	O	1943	Carl E. Gruendler (M)	1943
San Jose (6)	102,148	H	1916	Anthony P. Hamann (M)	1950
San Leandro (6)	27,542	H	1928	Wesley McClure (M)	1948
San Marino (1)	11,230	O	1952	Charles Martin (M)2	1952
San Mateo (5)	41,782	H	1923	Arthur B. Sullivan (M)	1946
San Mateo County (Redwood City) (1)	235,659	H	1951	E. R. Stallings (AM)2	1951
San Rafael (1)	13,848	O	1947	Ray Boege (AM)	1947
Santa Ana (1)	52,335	H	1952	Carl J. Thornton (M)2	1952
Santa Clara (1)	14,178	H	1952	Joseph F. Base (AM)2	1952

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Santa Clara County (San Jose) (2)	290,547	H	1950	Frank H. Thill	1952
Santa Cruz (2)	21,970	H	1948	R. N. Klein (M)2	1952
Santa Monica (1)	71,595	H	1947	R. M. Dorton (M)4	1947
Santa Paula (1)	11,049	O	1950	George Aiassa (AM)	1951
Santa Rosa (11)	17,902	H	1923	Samuel B. Hood (AM)	1950
Sierra Madre (1)	7,769	O	1950	R. Merritt Baker (AM)2	1951
South Pasadena (5)	16,935	O	1920	Frank Clough (M)	1940
S. San Francisco (1)	19,351	O	1949	Emmons McClung (AM)	1951
Stockton (5)	70,853	H	1923	R. C. McGee (AM)	1952
Sunnyvale (1)	9,829	H	1949	H. K. Hunter (M)	1950
Torrance (1)	31,834	H	1948	George W. Stevens (M)	1949
Tulare (9)	12,445	H	1923	R. E. Rounsaville	1950
Ukiah (2)	6,120	O	1946	Ralph E. Oliver (M)	1949
Upland (1)	9,203	O	1930	R. G. Manley (M)	1930
Vallejo (2)	34,913	H	1947	Alfred L. Wanger (AM)	1949
Visalia (3)	11,749	H	1923	E. A. Dunn (M)	1943
Whittier (2)	29,265	Oh	1949	M. Deane Seeger (M)2	1951
Woodland (1)	9,386	Oh	1948	John H. Ferns (M)	1948
Yuba City (1)	7,861	O	1951	Lee M. Roberts (AM)	1951

COLORADO—21

Alamosa (1)	5,354	E	1952	Robert C. Storey (M)2	1952
Aurora	11,421	E	1953		
Boulder (7)	19,999	H	1918	Bert W. Johnson (M)2	1950
Canon City (1)	6,345	O	1947	Everett R. Bancroft	1947
Colorado Springs (5)	45,472	H	1921	John M. Biery (M)2	1952
Delta (1)	4,097	H	1952	L. R. Kuiper	1952
Durango (8)	7,459	H	1915	A. F. Barnett (AM)	1951
Englewood (1)	16,869	E	1951	James W. Flint (M)5	1952
Florence (1)	2,773	E	1951	Curtis H. Blyth	1952
Fort Collins (1)	14,937	O	1939	G. H. Palmes (M)	1939
Glenwood Springs (3)	2,412	E	1948	Albert E. Axtell (M)	1952
Golden (2)	5,238	E	1948	(Vacancy)	
Grand Junction (7)	14,504	H	1922	Warren D. Toyne (M)3	1950
Greeley (1)	20,354	E	1951	Ray Case (AM)	1951
La Junta (2)	7,712	E	1948	Tom Russell (M)	1949
Monte Vista (5)	3,272	H	1922	Ronald Iske	1952
Montrose (11)	4,964	H	1914	Douglas J. Flautt	1953
Pueblo (2)	63,685	H	1950	W. T. Loman (AM)2	1952
Sterling (1)	7,534	H	1951	Henry Rolfes, Jr. (M)3	1950
Trinidad (2)	12,204	E	1948	Raymond D. Nixon (M)	1949
Wary (1)	2,198	H	1950	Harold B. Whyte	1952

CONNECTICUT—11

Bloomfield t (4)	5,746	Sh	1941	Ralph G. Lingley (M)	1948
Farmington t (1)	7,026	Sh	1948	Robert D. Heitsch, Jr. (M)3	1948
Hartford (1)	177,397	Sh	1948	Carleton F. Sharpe (M)2	1948
Killingly t (Danielson) (2)	10,015	E	1939	Owen Bell	1942
Manchester (2)	34,116	Sh	1947	Richard Martin (AM)	1952
Milford t (2)	26,870	Sh	1947	John J. Desmond (M)3	1951
New London (4)	30,551	Sh	1921	Edward R. Henkle (M)	1944
Norwich (1)	37,633	Sh	1951	Irving H. Beck (AM)	1952
Stratford t (5)	33,428	Sh	1921	Harry B. Flood (M)	1945
West Hartford t (2)	44,402	Sh	1935	Rodney L. Loomis (M)	1935
Windsor t (2)	11,833	Sh	1947	Robert B. Weiss (M)	1952

DELAWARE—4

Dover (5)	6,223	S	1929	G. P. Ward	1952
Milford (6)	5,179	S	1932	Harry P. Bressler (M)3	1952
Rehoboth Beach (5)	1,794	S	1937	(Vacancy)	
Smyrna (3)	2,346	Sh	1945	S. C. Marvel	1950

FLORIDA—58

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alachua (2)	1,116	Sh	1923	Julian O. Langford	1947
Auburndale (1)	3,763	O	1949	Joe N. Crowder	1949
Bal Harbour (1)	224	Sh	1947	Willard H. Webb (M)	1947
Bartow (10)	8,694	Sh	1922	Charles R. Odom (M)	1948
Clearwater (8)	15,581	Sh	1923	Francis C. Middleton (AM)	1951
Coral Gables (6)	19,837	Sh	1925	William T. McIlwain (M)2	1945
Dade City (1)	3,806	Sh	1946	Oscar Hettema (M)	1946
Daytona Beach (21)	30,187	Sh	1922	LeRoy F. Harlow (M)5	1952
DeLand (6)	8,652	Sh	1926	William D. LeVeille	1949
Delray Beach (3)	6,312	O	1946	Robert A. Lovelace (AM)	1951
Dunedin (7)	3,202	Sh	1926	Charles H. Shaw (AM)	1950
Fernandina Beach (10)	4,420	Sh	1923	S. G. Backman (AM)2	1951
Fort Lauderdale (11)	36,328	Sh	1925	H. M. Link (AM)	1952
Fort Meade (9)	2,803	Sh	1925	John L. Green	1944
Fort Pierce (11)	13,502	Sh	1923	Howard Stanton	1948
Gainesville (5)	26,861	Sh	1921	R. T. Cunningham (AM)	1950
Green Cove Springs (2)	3,291	O	1946	(Vacancy)	
Haines City (7)	5,630	Sh	1925	K. M. Averill	1950
Hollywood (17)	14,351	Sh	1926	Joseph W. Watson (AM) (act.)	1952
Jacksonville Beach (7)	6,430	Sh	1938	H. J. MacCotter (M)	1951
Key West (3)	26,433	Sh	1945	Dave King (M)3	1950
Kissimmee (9)	4,310	Sh	1923	William Scovell (AM)	1953
Lake Alfred (1)	1,270	Sh	1927	Mrs. Ruth H. Smith (AM)	1946
Lake Worth (6)	11,777	O	1937	W. F. Clark (M)	1949
Lakeland (8)	30,851	Sh	1914	David O. Payne (act.)	1952
Largo (18)	1,547	Sh	1913	C. F. Fussell	1949
Leesburg (6)	7,395	Sh	1923	J. Keener Mizell	1947
Madison (1)	3,150	Sh	1945	Jesse Hughey (M)	1945
Melbourne (9)	4,223	Sh	1926	C. R. Stickel	1950
Miami (14)	249,276	Sh	1921	Edward A. Evans (AM)	1952
Miami Beach (2)	46,282	O	1923	Claude A. Renshaw (M)	1925
Miami Shores (3)	5,086	Sh	1932	C. Lawton McCall (M)	1935
Naples (1)	1,465	Sh	1948	F. M. Lowdermilk	1949
New Smyrna Beach (7)	5,775	Sh	1921	John C. Ferris (M)	1950
North Bay Vil. (1)	500	O	1952	S. V. Erdelyi (AM)	1952
North Miami (1)	10,734	H	1952	Robert V. Youkey (AM)	1952
Ocala (10)	11,741	Sh	1918	John M. Baldwin (M)2	1948
Palatka (5)	9,176	Sh	1924	J. H. Bryan, Acting (AM)	1950
Palm Beach (1)	3,886	Sh	1922	L. Trevette Lockwood (M)	1922
Panama City (2)	25,814	Sh	1940	Grady Courtney (AM)	1951
Pensacola (4)	43,479	Sh	1931	Oliver J. Semmes, Jr. (M)	1947
Plant City (7)	9,230	Sh	1927	T. J. McCall (M)	1941
Pompano Beach (2)	5,682	Sh	1947	Horace P. Edmond (M)2	1948
Quincy (3)	6,505	Sh	1923	Herbert C. Gregory	1948
Safety Harbor (2)	894	Sh	1927	Mrs. Ida Samuelson	1947
St. Augustine (9)	13,555	Sh	1915	Richard Francis	1950
St. Petersburg (6)	96,738	Sh	1931	Ross E. Windom (M)4	1948
Sanford (9)	11,935	Sh	1920	Thomas L. Lemon (AM)	1952
Sarasota (4)	18,896	Sh	1946	Kenneth Thompson (M)	1950
Stuart (4)	2,912	O	1926	Joseph S. Greenlees (AM)	1952
Surfside (Miami Bch) (1)	1,852	Sh	1949	Eugene A. Smith (AM)	1950
Tallahassee (6)	27,237	Sh	1920	Arvah B. Hopkins (act.) (AM)	1952
Tarpon Springs (6)	4,323	Sh	1941	Maynard T. McGurn (act.) (AM)	1952
Titusville (2)	2,604	Sh	1947	J. Floyd Glisson (AM)	1951
Vero Beach (1)	4,746	Sh	1951	J. B. Mobley, Jr. (M)3	1951
West Palm Beach (10)	43,162	Sh	1919	James J. Mott (M)2	1952
Winter Haven (9)	8,605	Sh	1923	Cletus R. Allen (M)	1946
Winter Park (4)	8,250	Sh	1950	Earl Harpole	1951

GEORGIA—25

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albany (4)	31,155	Sh	1924	W. S. Sharman, (AM)	1952
Avondale Estates (4)	1,070	Sh	1927	John R. Hellams	1948
Brunswick (7)	17,954	Sh	1921	R. R. Morriss (AM)	1953
Buford (3)	3,812	Sh	1939	J. C. Dover (AM)	1953
Cartersville (7)	7,270	Sh	1917	Riley Milam (M)	1950

GEORGIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Cedartown (4)	9,470	Sh	1938	H. B. Lovvorn (AM)	1951
Columbus (5)	79,611	Sh	1922	J. A. Willman (M)	1947
Cordele (6)	9,462	Sh	1923	S. E. Cox	1950
Cornelia (12)	2,424	Sh	1928	Pope Ellard	1952
Decatur (6)	21,635	Sh	1921	L. V. Bean (M)3	1949
Douglas (5)	7,428	Sh	1941	Glenn Tanner, Acting (AM)	1951
Eastman (6)	3,597	Sh	1922	R. T. Wright	1946
Fulton Co. (Atlanta) (1)	473,572	Sh	1947	A. E. Fuller (M)2	1947
Gainesville (8)	11,936	Sh	1922	Bert W. Fulford (AM)	1951
Griffin (7)	13,982	Sh	1918	W. E. George (AM)	1952
Hawkinsville (2)	3,342	Sh	1941	G. L. Simpson	1951
LaGrange (1)	25,025	Sh	1950	H. M. Crane (M)2	1950
Manchester (5)	4,036	Sh	1923	George A. Whiten (M)	1949
Moultrie (4)	11,639	Sh	1937	Lloyd Baxter (AM)	1952
Quitman (6)	4,769	Sh	1922	R. E. Dorough	1952
Rome (2)	29,615	Sh	1919	S. S. King (M)	1937
Sylvania (1)	2,939	H	1952	Charles T. Yancy (AM)	1952
Thomasville (1)	14,424	Sh	1944	Lathrop B. Craig (AM)	1950
Tifton (7)	6,831	Sh	1921	D. H. Hurst (AM)	1950
Toccoa (6)	6,781	Sh	1932	G. L. Smith	1951

IDAHO—2

Pocatello (1)	26,131	E	1951	William B. Webb (M)2	1951
Twin Falls (2)	17,600	E	1950	Joseph H. Latimore (AM)	1952

ILLINOIS—28

Bloomington	34,163	E	1953		
Brookfield (2)	15,472	E	1947	C. Harold Eash (M)	1948
Deerfield (1)	3,288	O	1952	Gayle T. Martin (AM)	1952
East Moline	13,913	E	1953		
Elmhurst	21,273	E	1953		
Evanston	73,641	E	1953		
Galena (2)	4,648	E	1949	Frank K. Dawson (AM)	1951
Glencoe (3)	6,980	O	1914	Robert B. Morris (AM)	1951
Glenview (2)	6,142	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (M)	1935
Hinsdale (1)	8,676	O	1949	Theodore M. Wardwell (M)2	1949
Kenilworth (3)	2,789	O	1920	W. C. Drager (M)4	1948
LaGrange (1)	12,002	O	1951	Robert A. Finley (AM)	1951
Maywood (1)	27,473	O	1952	Newell N. Jenkins (AM)2	1952
Mt. Vernon	15,600	E	1953		
Oak Lawn	8,751	E	1953		
Oak Park	63,529	E	1953		
Park Forest (2)	15,000	O	1950	John L. Scott (AM)	1952
Park Ridge (2)	16,602	O	1949	DeSoto McCabe (M)2	1950
Peoria	111,856	E	1953		1953
Riverside (2)	9,153	O	1925	G. L. Opper (M)	1934
Rock Island	48,710	E	1953		
Savanna	5,058	E	1953		
Westchester (1)	4,308	O	1952	Arthur S. Johnson (AM)	1952
Western Springs (2)	6,364	O	1949	George S. Smith (AM) (act.)	1952
Wilmette (5)	18,162	O	1930	William A. Wolff (M)	1940
Winnetka (3)	12,105	O	1915	C. R. Miller (AM)	1951
Wood River	10,190	E	1953		
Woodstock (1)	7,192	E	1952	L. M. Lovejoy (M)2	1952

INDIANA—0

IOWA—16

Ames (2)	22,898	O	1920	John H. Ames (M)	1927
Charles City (3)	10,309	O	1946	Arthur E. J. Johnson (M)5	1949
Clarinda (10)	5,086	O	1913	R. H. van Deusen (M)2	1950
Coon Rapids (1)	1,676	O	1952	M. R. Wait (AM)	1952
Council Bluffs (2)	45,429	E	1950	L. M. McConnell (M)3	1952
Des Moines (1)	117,965	E	1950	Leonard G. Howell (M)4	1950
Dubuque (6)	49,671	E	1920	Laverne J. Schiltz (AM)	1951

IOWA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Iowa City (1)	27,212	E	1951	Peter F. Roan (M)3	1951
Iowa Falls (6)	4,900	O	1914	Paul White (AM)	1952
Manchester	3,987	O	1915	Francis M. Hoag	1953
Maquoketa (4)	4,307	O	1920	Orville E. Meyer (AM)	1951
Mt. Pleasant (3)	5,843	O	1916	Ed Lampe	1951
Shenandoah (2)	6,938	O	1946	Paul G. Osterholm (M)	1948
Villisca (7)	1,838	O	1919	Henry C. Fastenan	1952
Webster City (5)	7,611	E	1915	C. C. McCarthy (M)	1940
West Liberty (3)	1,866	O	1920	Waldo C. Myers	1941

KANSAS—36

Abilene (4)	5,775	E	1939	Perry C. Peine (AM)	1951
Arkansas City (2)	12,903	E	1931	Wayne E. Lambert (AM)	1949
Atchison (5)	12,792	E	1921	Earl Hellener (M)	1947
Augusta (1)	4,483	E	1951	R. J. Hayes (M)2	1951
Belleville (5)	2,858	E	1921	Joe E. Horner (AM)	1951
Chanute (1)	10,109	E	1951	Ross Cooper (Act.)	1953
Colby (4)	3,859	E	1947	Freeman E. McNutt (AM)	1952
Concordia (1)	7,175	E	1949	E. Alan Webster (AM)3	1949
El Dorado (8)	11,037	E	1917	H. E. McMillen (M)	1941
Emporia (1)	15,669	E	1947	Walter F. Johnson (M)3	1947
Garden City (1)	10,905	E	1949	Robert Peart (M)4	1949
Great Bend (2)	12,665	E	1950	Logan Brown	1950
Hays (8)	8,625	E	1919	Bernard J. Brungardt (M)	1950
Hoisington (2)	4,012	E	1924	Ralph B. Call	1927
Holton (2)	2,705	E	1948	James W. Bibb, Jr. (M)	1950
Hutchinson (2)	33,575	E	1947	Thomas E. Chenoweth (AM)	1951
Independence (2)	11,335	E	1945	W. C. Cavert	1949
Junction City (2)	13,462	E	1947	Virgil Basgall (M)2	1950
Kinsley (5)	2,479	E	1922	Albert Wilson (M)	1944
La Crosse (4)	1,769	E	1925	Roy C. Warnock	1952
Larned (1)	4,447	E	1948	Wayne N. Baxter (M)	1948
Lawrence (1)	23,351	E	1951	J. H. Wigglesworth (M)3	1951
Liberal (3)	7,134	E	1946	W. D. Pittser (AM)	1949
Manhattan (1)	19,056	E	1951	William Barton Avery (AM)	1951
McCracken (3)	553	E	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (9)	11,590	E	1927	Frank Lawler (M)2	1951
Parsons	14,750	E	1953		
Pittsburg (1)	19,341	E	1949	William E. Hansen (M)4	1949
Russell (2)	6,483	E	1948	John B. LaDuex (M)2	1951
St. Marys (4)	1,201	E	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (6)	26,176	E	1921	Leland M. Srack (AM)	1952
Sterling (9)	2,243	E	1925	Fred Stearns	1952
Stockton (3)	1,867	E	1921	Harley E. Lucas (AM)	1950
Wamego	1,869	E	1953		
Wichita (9)	168,279	E	1917	E. N. Smith (AM)	1952
Winfield (5)	10,238	E	1921	Kenneth F. Watts	1950

KENTUCKY—10

Ashland (2)	31,131	E	1950	Jack Maynard (M)4	1951
Corbin (3)	7,744	E	1950	Tevis Huguely (AM)	1952
Covington (8)	64,452	E	1932	George J. Schaefer (AM)	1952
Hazard (8)	6,985	E	1938	W. G. Babbit	1952
Lexington (9)	55,534	E	1932	Herbert D. Fritz (M)3	1951
Maysville	8,508	E	1954		
Newport (6)	31,044	E	1932	Oscar Hesch (AM)	1952
Owensboro	33,983	E	1954		
Paducah (16)	32,430	E	1934	Cornelius Bodine, Jr. (M)4	1952
Pikeville	5,154	E	1954		

MAINE—119

Amity (1)		E	1953	Fred C. Greaves	1952
Ashland (4)	2,370	Sh	1935	Charles Ross	1953
Auburn (10)	23,134	Sh	1918	B. B. Allen (M)5	1945
Baileyville t (Woodland) (2)	1,821	Sh	1934	Frank Foggia (AM)	1937

MAINE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bangor (5)	31,558	Sh	1932	Julian H. Orr (M)	1950
Bar Harbor t (1)	3,864	Sh	1948	L. Everett Gerrish (M)3	1948
Bath (2)	10,644	Sh	1948	Nathan C. White (AM)	1952
Belfast (7)	5,960	Sh	1930	Laurance Dow (AM)	1952
Berwick t (2)	2,166	E	1949	John P. Bibber (AM)2	1952
Blaine t (6)	1,118	E	1943	Beulah Vinsonhaler	1952
Boothbay t (2)	1,559	E	1947	Preston C. King (AM)	1951
Boothbay Harbor t (3)	2,290	E	1949	Ralph B. Boyd (AM)	1951
Bowdoinham (1)	1,039	E	1951	Bert D. Merrill	1951
Brewer (2)	6,862	Sh	1932	Harrie D. Eckler (M)2	1941
Bridgewater t (4)	1,279	E	1942	Oswald T. Rozelle	1952
Bridgton t (4)	2,950	E	1940	Vance E. Dearborn (AM)	1953
Brownville t (6)	1,964	Sh	1944	Lyle C. Towne (M)2	1952
Brunswick t (2)	10,996	E	1949	Merle F. Goff	1951
Bucksport t (1)	3,120	E	1946	L. W. O'Connor (M)2	1946
Calais (4)	4,589	Sh	1948	Archer Scribner	1953
Camden t (3)	3,670	Sh	1925	Allen L. Torrey (M)2	1951
Caribou t (3)	9,923	Sh	1940	Donald E. Chick (AM)	1952
Carmel t (3)	996	E	1950	Wendell H. Peary	1952
Castle Hill t (1)	581	E	1941	Phineas F. Ellis (AM)	1941
Chelsea t (4)	2,169	E	1949	J. Merton Wyman (AM)3	1952
Clinton t (3)	1,623	E	1945	Harold L. Bean	1949
Corinna t (3)	1,752	E	1941	John Bird	1948
Corinth (1)	1,167	E	1952	Osmond C. Bonsey (AM)	1952
Crystal t (2)	373	E	1946	Basil Campbell	1946
Danforth t (4)	1,174	E	1941	Horace W. Hodnett	1947
Dexter t (4)	4,126	E	1944	(Vacancy)	
Dover-Foxcroft t (4)	4,218	Sh	1938	Laurence A. Peabody (AM)3	1948
Dyer Brook t (4)	219	E	1942	Rollin H. Thurlow	1952
Eagle Lake t (4)	1,516	E	1944	Eddie Belanger	1951
Eastport (9)	3,123	Sh	1936	Walter R. Benson (AM)2	1952
Ellsworth (4)	3,936	Sh	1934	Ralph Irving (AM)2	1952
Fairfield t (2)	5,811	Sh	1946	Clarence E. Robinson (M)3	1949
Farmington t (2)	4,677	E	1948	Millard S. Quimby	1953
Fort Fairfield t (8)	5,791	Sh	1929	Leonard H. Kyle (M)	1949
Fort Kent t (2)	5,343	Sh	1944	Elbridge Gagnon	1945
Freeport t (2)	3,280	E	1946	Elden H. Shute (AM)2	1947
Frenchville t (1)	1,528	E	1944	John C. Michaud	1944
Greenville t (2)	1,889	E	1948	Archie D. Sanborn	1951
Guilford t (5)	1,842	E	1945	Charles A. Haynes (M)2	1952
Hartland (1)	1,310	E	1952	Cecil O. Lancaster	1952
Haynesville t (2)	185	E	1944	H. F. Smith	1947
Hermon (1)	1,728	E	1952	Elton M. Rich	1952
Hodgdon t (1)	1,162	E	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Houlton t (2)	8,377	Sh	1939	J. Maynard Austin (AM)	1950
Hudson	455	E	1952	(Vacancy)	
Island Falls t (1)	1,237	E	1946	Ralph Armstrong	1946
Islesboro t (3)	529	E	1948	Raymond M. Urquhart (AM)	1952
Jackman pl (1)	964	E	1949	Ronald W. Gullifer	1949
Kennebunk t (1)	4,273	E	1948	John N. Balch	1948
Levant t (2)	706	E	1951	Lawrence Neal	1951
Limestone t (3)	2,427	E	1946	James V. Coyne (AM)	1951
Lincoln t (5)	4,030	Sh	1940	Ronald W. Clifford (AM)2	1952
Linneus t (1)	777	E	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Lisbon t (1)	4,318	E	1951	Allen L. Wilcox (M)4	1951
Littleton t (1)	1,001	E	1945	Anna Schools	1946
Machias t (2)	2,063	E	1949	Jerry G. Haynes (AM)	1952
Madawaska t (3)	4,900	E	1946	Ronald E. Stewart (M)	1949
Madison t (2)	3,639	E	1947	Howard J. Charles	1948
Mapleton t (2)	1,367	E	1941	Phineas F. Ellis (AM)2	1947
Mar Hill t (6)	2,060	E	1941	Donald J. Waring (AM)	1951
Masardis t (2)	523	E	1939	Donald Abbott	1945
Mechanic Falls t (1)	2,061	Sh	1942	Edward Sawyer	1949
Merrill t (2)	383	E	1941	Leland G. Adams	1942
Milbridge t (1)	1,199	E	1950	Harold L. Thurlow	1952

MAINE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Milo t (2)	2,898	Sh	1938	Bion F. Jose 2	1942
Monmouth t (2)	1,683	E	1947	Robert Hanson	1948
Monroe t (5)	593	E	1946	Mrs. Inez Knight	1952
Monson t (2)	855	E	1947	Wilbur Kronholm	1952
Monticello t (2)	1,284	E	1943	Arnot Archibald	1946
Mount Desert t (3) (Northeast Harbor)	1,776	Sh	1932	Arthur Curtis (AM)	1951
New Canada pl (2) (Soldiers Pond)	444	E	1946	Bennet Stadig	1952
New Gloucester t (2)	2,628	E	1949	(Vacancy)	
New Portland t (2)	733	E	1942	M. D. Davis	1946
Norridgewock t (6)	1,784	E	1940	Mrs. Edith B. Blake	1951
Norway t (3)	3,811	E	1943	Archie A. Stevens (AM)2	1951
Oakfield t (4)	1,009	E	1946	Rollin H. Thurlow	1952
Oakland t (4)	2,679	Sh	1935	Thomas M. Libby (AM)	1948
Ogunquit (1)	1,200	Sh	1952	Leigh Webber (M)3	1952
Old Orchard Beach t (2)	4,707	E	1950	John W. True (AM)3	1952
Old Town (3)	8,261	Sh	1946	Lloyd K. Allen	1952
Orono t (1)	7,504	E	1947	Seth P. Jackson 2	1947
Oxford t (2)	1,569	E	1951	William A. Dunston	1952
Patten t (5)	1,536	E	1941	Stanley E. Johnson (AM)	1951
Phillips (1)	1,088	E	1952	Charles E. Toothaker	1952
Pittsfield t (2)	3,909	E	1947	Frank S. Keezar (AM)	1949
Portage Lake t (2)	542	E	1942	Donald Abbott	1945
Portland (4)	77,634	Sh	1923	Roy N. Owsley (AM)	1952
Presque Isle (2)	9,954	Sh	1933	Norman W. MacDonald (M)	1948
Rangeley t (1)	1,228	E	1946	O. R. Rowe	1947
Reed pl (1)	351	E	1945	Fred C. Greaves	1945
Richmond t (5)	2,217	E	1946	Charles E. Danforth	1952
Rockland (1)	9,234	Sh	1946	Fred D. Farnsworth (M)4	1946
Rumford (7)	9,954	Sh	1927	Fred I. Howard	1949
St. Agatha t (1)	1,512	E	1944	Sylvio Michaud (M)	1944
St. Francis pl (4)	1,384	E	1944	George M. Jones	1950
Sangerville t (1)	1,161	E	1948	Lionel L. Merrill 2	1948
Sherman t (1)	1,029	E	1941	D. B. Curtis	1941
Skowhegan t (4)	7,422	E	1944	Joseph A. Hill	1951
Smyrna t (1)	349	E	1942	Leland G. Adams	1942
South Berwick t (1)	2,646	E	1948	Ronald W. Gullifer	1953
South Portland (1)	21,866	Sh	1934	J. Harold Webster (M)	1942
Stacyville pl (3)	679	E	1944	Theodore R. Bartlett	1950
Stockholm t (3)	641	E	1944	Mrs. Agnes Baxter	1944
Stonington t (4)	1,660	E	1946	Elton O. Feeney (AM)	1952
Thomaston t (1)	2,810	E	1950	Harold W. Putnam	1950
Van Buren t (2)	5,094	Sh	1944	Adrian O. Jacques (M)3	1952
Vassalboro t (3)	2,261	E	1944	Elbert M. Prince (AM)	1951
Waldoboro t (2)	2,536	E	1950	Donald E. Hobbs (AM)	1952
Wallagrass pl (Soldiers Pond)	1,035	E	1944	Bennett Stadig	1952
Washburn t (5)	1,913	Sh	1931	Milford H. Blackstone (M)	1945
Wells t (2)	2,321	E	1949	Leonard L. Bishop, Jr. (AM)2	1951
Wilton t (1)	3,455	E	1951	James M. Ordway 2	1951

MARYLAND—5

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Anne Arundel County (Annapolis) (2)	117,392	S	1949	Edward R. Lonergan (AM)	1951
Greenbelt (3)	7,074	S	1938	Charles T. McDonald (M)	1948
Montgomery County (Rockville) (1)	164,401	E	1948	Irving G. McNayr (M)	1948
Princess Anne (2)	1,407	Sh	1949	(Vacancy)	
Rockville (1)	6,934	O	1948	John G. McDonald (M)	1948

MASSACHUSETTS—19

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Arlington t	44,353	Sh	1953		
Cambridge (1)	120,740	E	1942	John J. Curry (AM)	1952
Danvers t (1)	15,720	Sh	1950	Robert E. Layton (M)3	1950
Gloucester	25,167	E	1954		

MASSACHUSETTS (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Haverhill (1)	47,280	E	1952	Daniel E. McLean (AM)	1952
Holden t	5,975	Sh	1953	Dana T. Whitman, Jr.	1952
Ipswich t (1)	6,895	Sh	1951	Joseph R. Coupal, Jr. (M)	1951
Lowell (1)	97,249	E	1944	Ulysses J. Lupien (AM)	1952
Mansfield t (8)	7,184	Sh	1921	Irvin L. Welch (M)2	1950
Medford (1)	66,113	E	1950	James F. Shurtleff (M)4	1950
Middleboro t (3)	10,164	Sh	1950	Roger W. Macdonald (M)	1948
North Adams (1)	21,567	E	1952	Robert H. Harp (AM)	1952
Norwood t (7)	16,636	Sh	1915	John B. Kennedy (M)	1950
Quincy (1)	83,835	E	1950	William J. Deegan, Jr. (M)4	1950
Revere (1)	36,763	E	1950	Edward P. O'Toole	1953
Saugus t (2)	17,162	Sh	1948	Walter E. Lawrence (AM)	1952
Stoughton t (3)	11,146	Sh	1922	Donald H. Blatt (M)2	1950
Wilmington t (1)	7,039	Sh	1951	Dean C. Cushing (M)2	1951
Worcester (2)	203,486	E	1950	Francis J. McGrath (AM)	1951

MICHIGAN—85

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Allegan (1)	4,801	H	1947	P. H. Beauvais (M)5	1947
Alma (6)	8,341	H	1919	James D. McNaughton (AM)	1950
Alpena (7)	13,135	H	1916	Morris A. Olsen (AM)	1948
Bay City (8)	52,372	H	1921	Casimer F. Jablonski (AM)	1952
Benton Harbor (6)	18,769	H	1921	H. H. Crow (M)	1934
Berkley (4)	17,931	H	1944	Donald M. Oakes (M)2	1948
Big Rapids (9)	6,736	H	1914	George Granger (M)2	1947
Birmingham (6)	15,467	H	1918	Donald Egbert (M)	1936
Bloomfield Hills (1)	1,468	H	1932	Elmer Kephart, Acting	1948
Buchanan (2)	5,224	H	1949	Barkley G. Omans (AM)	1952
Cadillac (7)	10,425	H	1914	Max Davenport (M)	1952
Caspian (1)	1,608	H	1950	Walter E. Looney	1950
Cheboygan (1)	5,687	H	1950	Donald L. Brown (M)2	1951
Clawson (7)	5,196	H	1940	Robert O. Wright (M)	1950
Crystal Falls (2)	2,316	H	1917	W. F. Jacka	1936
Davison (3)	1,745	H	1939	Donald R. Smith	1941
East Ann Arbor (1)	1,826	O	1948	Otto K. Scheffler (AM)	1948
East Detroit (5)	21,373	H	1929	Charles Beaubien, Acting	1951
East Grand Rapids (2)	6,403	H	1927	L. Henry Gork (M)	1930
East Lansing (2)	20,325	H	1944	John M. Patriarche (M)	1948
Escanaba (4)	15,170	H	1922	A. V. Aronson (M)	1945
Farmington (2)	2,325	H	1951	James O. Tennant (AM)	1952
Ferndale (2)	29,675	H	1924	Wilfred A. Laking (M)	1949
Flint (10)	163,143	H	1930	Herman DeVern Young (AM)	1952
Flushing vil (3)	2,226	O	1948	Arthur Gibbs (AM)	1949
Fremont (1)	3,056	O	1951	Eugene G. Moody (AM)	1951
Gaastra (2)	575	H	1949	Walter Johnson	1952
Gladstone (5)	4,831	H	1923	H. J. Henrikson	1943
Grand Haven (8)	9,536	H	1915	R. V. Terrill (M)	1945
Grand Rapids (10)	176,515	H	1917	George E. Bean (M)3	1950
Grayling (4)	2,066	H	1935	Russell Carlson	1953
Grosse Pte. Park (1)	13,075	H	1942	Everitt B. Lane (M)2	1942
Grosse Pte. Shores (5)	1,032	H	1916	T. K. Jefferis (M)	1946
Grosse Pts. Woods (2)	10,381	H	1950	Ray MacArthur (AM)	1952
Harbor Springs (7)	1,626	H	1932	Howard Gohlke (M)	1951
Harper Woods	9,029	O	1951	W. T. Williamson (M)	1951
Hart (3)	2,172	H	1947	Harley Johnson	1951
Hazel Park (4)	17,770	H	1942	Robert J. Mc Nutt (M)	1950
Holland	15,858	H	1950	Harold C. McClintock (M)3	1951
Huntington Woods (3)	4,949	H	1928	E. H. Waterhouse (M)3	1939
Iron River (3)	4,048	H	1926	Julius S. Metros	1951
Ironwood (9)	11,466	H	1925	Lloyd Waterstraut (M)3	1950
Ishpeming (1)	8,962	H	1944	Olof E. Stolen (AM)	1950
Jackson (15)	51,088	H	1915	Joseph A. Warren (M)2	1951
Kalamazoo (8)	57,704	H	1918	Clarence H. Elliott (M)4	1951
Kingsford (6)	5,038	H	1924	James J. Cummings (M)	1945
Lapeer (8)	6,143	H	1919	A. E. Fellers (M)	1951
Ludington (2)	9,506	H	1942	Edward W. Larsen (M)	1947
Manistee (7)	8,642	H	1914	Albert Gray, Jr. (M)	1952

MICHIGAN (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Manistique (7)	5,086	H	1926	H. W. Heideman (M)	1949
Marine City (1)	4,270	H	1951	Paul D. Foxworthy	1953
Marquette (2)	17,202	O	1946	James Clulo (M)	1949
Marysville (7)	2,534	H	1920	William H. Lange (M)2	1951
Midland (1)	14,285	H	1945	Ray Fry (AM)	1952
Mount Pleasant (4)	11,393	H	1921	Allan J. Kronbach (M)	1949
Muskegon (7)	48,429	H	1920	George F. Liddle (M)2	1942
Muskegon Heights (4)	18,828	H	1922	Roy J. Miles (M)	1942
Negaunee (1)	6,472	H	1950	Arthur Anderson, Act.	1950
Norway (2)	3,258	H	1949	Calvin M. Lakin (AM)	1951
Petoskey (8)	6,431	H	1916	Ernest L. Neumann (M)2	1949
Pleasant Ridge (3)	3,594	H	1919	A. J. Berst (M)	1926
Plymouth (8)	6,637	H	1918	A. F. Glassford (M)	1949
Pontiac (9)	73,112	H	1920	W. K. Willman (M)4	1950
Port Huron (3)	35,725	H	1941	Jay F. Gibbs (M)3	1950
Portland (2)	2,807	H	1919	Bernard C. Morse	1948
Rochester (1)	4,279	H	1948	Robert A. Slone (M)2	1949
Rockford (3)	1,937	H	1935	Carl E. Dennis	1941
Rogers City (3)	3,873	H	1947	F. N. Jackson (AM)	1951
Royal Oak (5)	46,898	H	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (3)	92,918	H	1936	C. A. Miller (M)4	1949
St. Clair Shores (2)	19,823	H	1951	J. D. Baughman (M)4	1952
St. Johns (3)	4,954	H	1919	Robert T. Palmer (M)	1947
St. Joseph (2)	10,223	H	1929	Leland L. Hill (AM)	1951
St. Louis (2)	3,347	H	1943	James R. Burch (AM)	1952
Sault Ste. Marie (5)	17,912	H	1917	R. E. Speer (AM)	1951
Springfield	3,000	H	1953	Willard Norris	1953
Stambaugh (2)	1,969	H	1924	Leonard Harris	1951
Sturgis (6)	7,786	H	1921	Worth N. Yoder (M)	1948
Sylvan Lake (Pontiac) (4)	1,165	H	1947	Ernest Ethier (AM)	1950
Three Rivers (7)	6,785	H	1918	John V. Smid (Act.)	1952
Traverse City (2)	16,974	H	1940	H. H. Kramer (M)3	1949
Vassar (3)	2,530	H	1945	Carl K. Rush (AM)	1952
Wakefield (1)	3,344	H	1949	George Meholick, Jr. (AM)	1951
Wayne (3)	9,409	H	1947	Wallace G. Arrowsmith (M)	1949
Ypsilanti (1)	18,302	H	1947	N. G. Damoose (M)	1947

MINNESOTA—15

Albert Lea (5)	13,545	H	1929	R. L. VanNocker (M)2	1951
Anoka (4)	7,396	H	1914	C. R. Johnson (AM)	1938
Bemidji (1)	10,001	H	1953	James Deneen (M)	1953
Columbia Heights (11)	8,175	H	1921	Ray L. Ernest (AM)	1952
Granite Falls	2,511	H	1951	Orvil J. Johnson	1952
Hopkins (2)	7,595	H	1948	Walton R. L. Taylor (AM)	1952
Mankato (1)	18,809	H	1953	C. F. Trinkle (M)	1953
Montevideo (1)	5,459	H	1948	(Vacancy)	
Morris (4)	3,811	H	1914	John A. Mielke	1930
Mound (2)	2,061	E	1950	Carston D. Leikvold (AM)	1952
New Ulm	9,348	H	1953	Philip L. White (M) 3	1953
North St. Paul (1)	4,248	E	1951	Gordon E. Olson (AM)	1951
Richfield (2)	17,502	E	1950	Leroy Trafton (M)	1952
Wayzata (2)	1,791	H	1947	Earl P. Wagner (AM)	1950
White Bear Lake (5)	3,646	H	1921	P. A. Edington	1946

MISSISSIPPI—3

Grenada (2)	7,388	H	1951	John E. McEachin	1952
Meridian (2)	41,893	E	1949	Hill R. Healan (M)3	1952
Picayune	6,707	E	1953		

MISSOURI—16

Brookfield (2)	5,810	E	1945	E. Robert Turner (AM)	1953
Cameron (2)	3,570	E	1949	John G. Sarris	1952
Charleston (1)	5,501	E	1947	Clyde E. Swank (M)3	1948
Columbia (2)	31,974	H	1949	W. Leo Hill (AM)	1952
DeSoto (2)	5,357	E	1948	A. J. O'Rourke (AM)	1951
Excelsior Springs (12)	5,888	E	1922	Hugh B. Smith (M)	1950

MISSOURI (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Hannibal (2)	20,444	E	1947	O. G. Holway (M)2	1949
Kansas City (3)	456,622	H	1926	L. P. Cookingham (M)4	1940
Lebanon (5)	6,808	E	1946	Otis L. Barbarick (AM)	1952
Marshall (2)	8,850	E	1948	James L. Galloway (M)3	1951
Mexico (2)	11,623	E	1949	Elmer R. Cross (M)3	1951
Moberly (2)	13,115	E	1944	H. P. Phelan (AM)	1948
Neosho (5)	5,790	E	1944	Glen Woods (AM)	1950
Nevada (4)	8,009	E	1946	Thomas B. Herring (AM)	1953
Slater (5)	2,836	E	1948	Bruce W. Love (AM)	1952
University City (2)	39,892	H	1947	Elder Gunter (M)3	1950

MONTANA—3

Bozeman (5)	11,325	E	1921	M. E. Henderson (M)	1937
Helena	17,581	E	1953		
Petroleum County (Winnett) (3)	1,026	E	1942	Harry G. Todd	1951

NEBRASKA—9

Alliance (6)	7,891	E	1919	R. W. Laing (M)	1947
Chadron (1)	4,687	E	1950	(Vacancy)	
Gordon (2)	2,058	E	1950	A. H. Britton (AM)	1952
Grand Island (1)	22,682	E	1950	Leslie R. Rudd (AM)	1950
Kearney (2)	12,115	E	1951	(Vacancy)	
Lexington (2)	5,068	E	1948	Maurice E. Cole (AM)	1951
McCook (1)	7,678	E	1950	(Vacancy)	
Scottsbluff (1)	12,858	E	1949	T. E. Thompson (M)4	1949
Sidney (1)	4,912	E	1950	Virgil C. Knowles (M)2	1950

NEVADA—3

Elko (1)	5,393	Sh	1946	Allen B. Carter (M)	1952
Las Vegas (4)	24,624	Sh	1943	C. W. Shelley (AM)	1950
Reno (1)	32,497	Sh	1947	S. T. Hilberg	1953

NEW HAMPSHIRE—8

Ashland t (3)	1,599	E	1949	Charles R. Chevalier, Jr. (AM)	1951
Claremont (2)	12,811	Sh	1948	Gordon Dillon (AM)	1953
Concord (1)	27,988	Sh	1950	Woodbury S. Brackett (M)7	1950
Derry t (3)	5,826	E	1949	Warren E. Knowles	1952
Lancaster t (3)	3,113	E	1948	Stephen A. Flis (AM)	1952
Meredith t (2)	2,222	E	1948	(Vacancy)	
Newport t (3)	5,131	E	1948	Alfred S. Harding (M)	1952
Portsmouth (2)	18,830	Sh	1948	Robert C. Violette (AM)4	1952

NEW JERSEY—8

Asbury Park (5)	17,094	E	1933	J. Oliver Armstrong (M)	1942
Clifton (1)	64,511	E	1934	John L. Fitzgerald (AM)	1952
Fair Lawn (2)	23,885	E	1948	Wayne P. Mitchell (M)2	1950
Hackensack (3)	29,219	E	1933	Harold V. Reilly (M)	1948
Keansburg (4)	5,559	E	1925	Ralph O. Williams (M)	1950
Medford Lakes (3)	461	E	1946	O. M. Hopkins	1952
Teaneck tp (2)	33,772	E	1930	James T. Welsh (AM)	1950
Teterboro (1)	28	E	1938	J. R. Sharp	1951

NEW MEXICO—8

Alamagordo (1)	6,783	E	1950	B. E. Rutz	1950
Albuquerque (8)	96,815	H	1918	Edmund L. Engel (AM)	1952
Clayton (6)	3,515	O	1921	Manson Edmondson (M)	1943
Clovis (13)	17,318	E	1921	Marvin S. Hass	1950
Hobbs (1)	13,875	E	1950	Neal Harr (M)	1953
Las Cruces (2)	12,325	E	1948	Patrick McClernon (AM)	1950
Roswell (5)	25,738	O	1914	C. M. Woodbury (M)	1946
Tucumcari (4)	8,419	H	1946	J. A. Fleming (AM)	1951

NEW YORK—20

Auburn (6)	36,722	H	1920	Alfred Turner (AM)	1951
Cobleskill	3,208	E	1950	(Vacancy)	
Elmira (4)	49,716	E	1934	Robert E. Quin (AM)	1951

NEW YORK (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Hastings-on-Hudson (1)	7,465	O	1949	Sidney S. Frissell (M)2	1951
Long Beach (3)	15,586	H	1946	Maurice J. Fleischman	1950
Mamaroneck (3)	15,016	E	1931	William H. Johnson (M)	1940
Monroe County (Rochester) (1)	487,632	E	1936	Clarence A. Smith	1936
Newburgh (10)	31,956	H	1916	Robert P. Aex (AM)	1952
New Rochelle (6)	59,725	H	1932	Aaron Simmons (AM)	1952
Niagara Falls (8)	90,872	E	1916	Harold Cheek (M)4	1951
Poughkeepsie (1)	41,023	H	1952	Hayden B. Johnson (AM)	1952
Rochester (5)	332,488	H	1928	Louis B. Cartwright (M)	1940
Rome	41,682	H	1954		
Saranac Lake (4)	6,913	E	1920	Frank G. Buck, Sr. (AM)	1949
Scarsdale (1)	13,156	O	1952	Reeves Newsom (AM)	1952
Schenectady (5)	91,785	E	1936	Morris M. Cohn (AM)	1952
Sherrill (10)	2,236	H	1916	George M. Ormsby	1952
Watertown (4)	34,350	H	1920	C. Leland Wood (M)	1940
Watervliet (4)	15,197	E	1920	Nicholas J. Normile	1951
Yonkers (6)	152,798	H	1940	Charles L. Curran (AM)	1952

NORTH CAROLINA—47

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Asheboro (4)	7,701	O	1942	Clifford Pace (AM)	1950
Asheville (4)	53,000	E	1931	J. Weldon Weir (AM)	1950
Black Mountain (2)	1,174	S	1951	Richard T. Greene (AM)	1952
Burlington (3)	24,560	E	1945	E. C. Brandon, Jr. (M)3	1950
Carolina Beach (2)	1,080	E	1949	Mrs. Alice McD. Strickland (AM)	1952
Chapel Hill (6)	9,177	O	1922	Thomas D. Rose (M)	1949
Charlotte (6)	134,042	E	1929	Henry A. Yancey (M)5	1946
Dunn (4)	6,316	E	1949	Archie B. Uzzle, Jr. (AM)	1952
Durham (4)	71,311	E	1921	Robert W. Flack (M)4	1946
Durham County (2)	101,639	C	1930	E. S. Swindell, Jr. (AM)	1949
Elizabeth City (9)	12,685	E	1915	J. B. Flora	1949
Fayetteville (1)	34,715	E	1949	Gilbert W. Ray (M)2	1949
Fuquay Springs (3)	1,992	O	1933	W. O. Council	1946
Gastonia (4)	23,069	E	1919	P. A. Roberts (M)	1949
Goldsboro (6)	21,454	E	1917	Zeno G. Hollowell (M)	1949
Greensboro (7)	74,389	E	1921	James R. Townsend (M)	1947
Guilford Co. (Greensboro) (1)	191,057	C	1942	J. Harry Weatherly (M)	1942
Hamilton Lakes (Guilford P.O.	600	Sh	1952	R. H. Martindale (AM)	1952
Hickory (10)	14,755	Sh	1913	H. L. Burdette (M)3	1947
High Point (7)	39,973	E	1915	T. E. Hinson (M)2	1947
Kings Mountain (4)	7,206	O	1940	(Vacancy)	
Kingston (1)	18,336	E	1948	William J. Heard (M)2	1948
Laurinburg (1)	7,134	E	1951	Herman E. Dickerson (AM)	1951
Lexington (3)	13,751	E	1935	Herman Zimmerman	1949
Lumberton (1)	9,186	E	1949	A. B. Sansbury (M)2	1949
Marion (1)	2,740	E	1949	Reece C. Snyder (M)	1949
Monroe (1)	10,140	O	1949	E. H. Broome	1949
Mooresville (1)	7,121	E	1950	Robert H. Peck (M)	1950
Morganton (13)	8,311	E	1913	G. R. Trotter	1951
New Bern (2)	15,812	E	1947	C. L. Barnhardt (M)	1948
Newton (1)	6,039	E	1950	Thomas W. Willis (AM)	1950
Oxford (1)	6,685	E	1949	W. F. Parham	1951
Raleigh (2)	65,679	E	1947	William H. Carper (M)5	1950
Reidsville (3)	11,708	E	1921	J. L. Womack (AM)	1926
Rocky Mount (3)	27,697	E	1927	Roy L. Williamson (M)2	1947
Roxboro (7)	4,321	O	1928	W. F. Timberlake (M)	1949
Salisbury (4)	20,102	E	1927	S. C. MacIntire, Jr. (M)	1949
Sanford (1)	10,013	E	1949	Hugh B. Hines (M)	1950
Statesville (1)	16,901	E	1949	Charles L. Lineback (M)3	1949
Thomasville (7)	11,154	E	1915	Everett W. Schadt	1953
Tryon (3)	1,985	O	1931	Claude Smith	1945
Valdese (1)	2,730	O	1932	Lee Ribet (M)	1932
Washington (1)	9,698	E	1951	J. A. Rickards (AM)	1952
Whiteville (1)	4,238	E	1947	C. D. Pickerrell (M)	1947

NORTH CAROLINA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Wilmington (3)	45,043	E	1941	James R. Benson (M)	1946
Wilson (2)	23,010	E	1933	F. T. Green (M)	1948
Winston-Salem (2)	87,811	E	1948	John M. Gold (AM)	1951

NORTH DAKOTA—3

Fargo (2)	38,256	E	1947	James Dunn	1951
Grand Forks (1)	26,836	E	1947	Byron J. Rockwood (M)2	1947
Minot (2)	22,032	E	1933	R. B. Riddle (AM)2	1952

OHIO—28

Bedford (2)	9,105	H	1932	O. E. Hutchinson	1942
Carey (3)	3,260	E	1945	Theodore E. Ridley (AM)2	1951
Celina (3)	5,703	O	1926	Arch Robison	1950
Cincinnati (3)	503,998	H	1926	Wilbur R. Kellogg	1944
Cleveland Heights (3)	59,141	H	1922	Ray P. Martin (AM)	1952
Dayton (6)	243,872	H	1914	Oscar F. Mauch (Act.)	1953
Delaware	11,804	H	1954		
East Cleveland (2)	40,047	H	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Fairborn (2)	7,847	H	1949	C. Randolph Lukens (AM)	1950
Gallipolis (9)	7,871	H	1918	J. R. Bartlett (M)	1945
Hamilton (3)	57,951	H	1928	Charles F. Schwalm (M)	1949
Indian Hill (Cincinnati) (2)	2,090	H	1942	Warren W. Parks (M)	1943
Ironton (4)	16,333	E	1930	H. M. Stanley (M)	1948
Middletown (1)	33,695	H	1950	Herbert W. Starick (M)	1950
Oakwood (Dayton) (2)	9,691	E	1932	Alfred C. Bergman (M)	1948
Oberlin (4)	7,062	E	1926	H. Victor Zahm (AM)	1952
Painesville (6)	14,432	E	1920	Paul D. Cook (M)	1949
Piqua (4)	17,447	H	1930	Robert M. Hance, Jr.	1949
Portsmouth (8)	36,798	H	1930	Edward T. Beall (AM)	1950
Sandusky (7)	29,375	H	1916	Karl H. Kugel (AM)	1945
South Charleston (6)	1,452	H	1918	Elton Tindall	1950
Springfield (14)	78,508	H	1914	R. M. Hoisington (M)2	1950
Toledo (3)	303,616	H	1936	Arnold V. Finch (AM)	1949
Washington Ct. House (6)	10,560	E	1936	J. F. Parkinson (M)4	1952
Westerville (7)	4,112	E	1916	Ralph W. Snyder (M)	1950
Wyoming (1)	5,582	H	1949	F. G. Gedge	1949
Xenia (4)	12,877	H	1918	George D. Ackerman (M)	1944
Yellow Springs	2,896	H	1952	W. Howard Kahoe, Acting	1952

OKLAHOMA—46

Ada (4)	15,995	H	1946	John R. Hamman (M)3	1951
Anadarko (1)	6,184	H	1947	K. C. Finch (M)	1948
Ardmore (8)	17,890	H	1921	Clarence Harris (M)	1941
Atoka (5)	2,653	H	1937	Huey Long	1951
Bartlesville (3)	19,228	H	1927	Erbin E. Jones (M)3	1950
Bethany	5,705	H	1953		
Chandler (7)	2,724	H	1925	Donald E. Knecht (M)	1951
Cherokee (4)	2,635	H	1920	Clarence Fulkerson (AM)	1951
Chickasha (2)	15,842	H	1946	Harry B. McDowell	1951
Cleveland (4)	2,464	H	1931	E. L. Schornick	1951
Coalgate (7)	1,984	H	1914	R. M. Lacy	1925
Crescent (1)	1,341	E	1951	Jack Jones	1952
Cushing (4)	8,414	H	1929	L. L. Houston (M)2	1951
Drumright (2)	5,028	H	1949	H. H. Hunt (AM)2	1950
Duncan (13)	15,325	H	1920	John C. Milliken (AM)	1950
Edmond (9)	6,086	H	1925	J. B. Marshall (AM)	1950
El Reno (7)	10,991	H	1926	C. A. Bentley (M)3	1946
Enid (2)	36,017	H	1947	Gerald D. Wilkins (M)3	1950
Fairview (1)	2,411	E	1951	John B. Davidson (AM)	1951
Grandfield (4)	1,232	H	1921	F. G. Patterson (AM)	1939
Guthrie (10)	10,113	H	1929	R. O. Whitchurch (AM)	1952
Heavener (6)	2,103	H	1922	J. Ray Farley	1950
Henryetta	7,987	E	1953		
Konawa (5)	2,707	H	1948	A. F. Eidson	1952
Lindsay (5)	3,021	H	1947	Archie High	1950

OKLAHOMA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
McAlester (11)	17,878	H	1919	C. Harold Tippit (AM)	1949
Madill (9)	2,791	H	1917	J. H. Kirtley	1949
Mangum (13)	4,271	H	1914	Sam Harlan	1946
Midwest City (3)	10,166	H	1949	Robert W. Quinlan (AM)	1952
Muskogee (14)	37,289	H	1920	C. Clay Harrell	1952
Norman (9)	27,006	H	1919	R. E. Clement (M)	1949
Nowata (9)	3,965	H	1920	Ralph R. Johnson (AM)	1952
Oklahoma City (11)	243,504	H	1927	Ross Taylor (M)4	1950
Pauls Valley (2)	6,896	H	1945	(Vacancy)	
Pawhuska (13)	5,331	H	1921	(Vacancy)	
Purcell (1)	3,546	H	1949	Robert Jones	1949
Sallisaw (1)	2,885	H	1919	Fred E. Johnston (M)	1919
Sapulpa (6)	13,031	H	1922	J. Orville Bumpus (M)2	1948
Shawnee (5)	22,948	H	1930	Willard B. Moran (AM)	1951
Stigler (4)	2,125	H	1947	Jack D. Stickley (AM)	1951
Tecumseh (7)	2,275	H	1929	Orville Humphrey	1946
Tonkawa (1)	3,643	E	1951	Roy E. Adair (M)2	1951
Walters (8)	2,743	H	1919	Robert Wilson (M)	1945
Waurika (2)	2,327	H	1951	T. R. McCasling (M)	1952
Woodward (6)	5,915	H	1929	Thomas W. Keltch (AM)	1951
Yale (9)	1,359	H	1921	C. W. Stepp	1950

OREGON—26

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albany (3)	10,115	H	1949	C. G. Reiter (M)4	1952
Astoria (5)	12,331	H	1923	Brewer A. Billie (M)	1949
Baker (2)	9,471	H	1950	David C. Koester (AM)	1952
Bend (2)	11,409	H	1929	W. O. Cuthbertson (M)3	1949
Coos Bay (4)	6,223	H	1945	Robert G. Kyle (AM)	1952
Cornelius (1)	998	H	1949	Oscar Anderson	1953
Corvallis (1)	16,207	H	1949	James O. Convill (M)2	1949
The Dalles (2)	7,676	H	1949	Leland M. Swanson (AM)	1952
Eugene (2)	35,879	H	1945	Oren L. King (M)3	1949
Forest Grove (2)	4,343	H	1938	M. O. Gardner (M)	1948
Grants Pass (2)	8,116	H	1946	John F. Porter (M)	1948
Hillsboro (3)	5,142	H	1924	J. W. Barney (M)	1939
La Grande (12)	8,635	H	1913	E. H. Ford	1937
Milton-Freewater (4)	3,851	H	1938	Robert L. Brunton (AM)	1951
Milwaukie (3)	5,253	H	1945	Fred Sperr (AM)	1953
Nyssa (1)	2,525	H	1945	E. K. Burton (M)2	1945
Oregon City (2)	7,682	H	1924	Robert A. Finlayson (M)2	1947
Pendleton (3)	11,774	H	1947	Raymond P. Botch (M)	1950
Roseburg (2)	8,390	H	1947	W. A. Gilchrist (AM)	1951
Salem (1)	43,140	H	1947	J. L. Franzen (M)2	1947
Silverton (3)	3,146	H	1941	R. E. Borland (M)2	1945
Springfield (3)	10,807	H	1947	LeRoy B. Bartlett (M)2	1951
Sutherlin (1)	2,230	H	1952	William D. Bollman (AM)	1952
Sweet Home (3)	3,603	H	1943	Jess M. Parker (M)	1946
Tillamook (4)	3,685	H	1947	H. S. Paulson (AM)	1952
Warrenton (10)	1,896	H	1925	Emerson R. Baldwin (M)	1944

PENNSYLVANIA—55

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ashland (1)	6,192	O	1930	Harold L. Burmeister (M)	1930
Aspinwall (2)	4,084	O	1925	Winfield S. Lea	1944
Avalon (2)	6,463	O	1928	Joseph Arthur (M)	1928
Blairsville (6)	5,000	O	1922	John A. Fatora (M)	1947
Boyertown (4)	4,074	O	1938	Roland A. Read (M)	1950
Carlisle (4)	16,812	O	1921	Harold B. Vasey (M)3	1952
Cheltenham tp (Elkins Park) (1)	22,854	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (M)	1937
Clarks Summit (1)	2,940	O	1950	(Vacancy)	
Dormont (2)	13,405	O	1922	Clarence Deem	1953
Edgewood (2)	5,292	O	1931	N. Michael Markl	1952
Edgeworth (Sewickley)(5)	1,466	O	1914	John A. Bailey (M)	1949
Ellwood City (3)	12,945	O	1928	T. Robert Kyper (AM)	1952
Ephrata (2)	7,027	O	1938	Carl W. Fuehrer (M)2	1942
Fox Chapel (Pittsburgh) 1	1,721	O	1937	Charles H. Beam	1951

PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Grove City (1)	7,411	O	1939	W. D. Breckenridge (AM)	1939
Hamburg (1)	3,805	O	1946	Daniel W. Fitterling	1946
Hanover (1)	14,048	O	1928	C. A. Eckbert (M)2	1928
Hollidaysburg	6,483	O	1953		
Lansdowne (3)	12,169	O	1922	Peirce L. Richards	1950
Lehighton (3)	6,565	O	1943	D. Richard Wenner (AM)	1952
Lewistown (5)	13,894	O	1943	Bernard L. Marsh (AM)3	1952
Lititz (1)	5,568	O	1950	Orville F. Over (AM)	1951
Lower Merion tp (Ardmore) (1)	48,745	O	1942	Evan L. James (AM)	1942
Marple tp (Broomall) (2)	4,779	O	1951	Ridley T. Nichol (AM)	1952
Martinsburg (1)	1,562	O	1951	F. B. Higgins	1951
Mechanicsburg (2)	6,786	O	1947	Samuel H. Pressley	1952
Milton (6)	8,578	O	1925	Harry N. Showers	1943
Mount Lebanon tp (Pittsburgh) (8)	26,604	O	1928	John A. Paulus (Act.)	1952
New Brighton (1)	9,535	O	1942	W. S. McDanel (M)	1942
New Holland (2)	2,602	O	1948	Thomas H. Rile	1950
Newton tp (1)	2,095	O	1952	Daniel W. Llewellyn (AM)	1953
Northampton (2)	9,332	O	1932	Hale A. Guss (M)2	1948
Oakmont (1)	7,264	O	1948	Donald S. Harding (M)	1948
Osborne (3)	496	O	1921	John A. Bailey (M)2	1950
Penn tp (Allegheny Co.) (1)	25,280	O	1951	John H. Immel (M)3	1951
Phoenixville (1)	12,932	O	1930	John T. Bush, Acting (AM)	1950
Pottstown (2)	22,589	O	1945	Horace B. Gulden (M)2	1952
Quakertown (1)	5,673	O	1948	Ralph L. Yanish (AM)	1948
Ross tp (1)	15,744	O	1949	Wade Winner	1949
Schuylkill Haven (1)	6,597	O	1952	Richard Davis, Jr. (AM)	1952
Scottdale (4)	6,249	O	1932	H. W. Colborn	1948
Sewickley (3)	5,836	O	1918	C. D. Decker (M)2	1950
Sewickley Heights (1)	679	O	1936	Frank C. Sturm (M)	1936
Shaler tp (1)	16,430	O	1951	J. Wynn Thompson (AM)	1951
Sharpsville (1)	5,415	O	1952	Carl S. Burbridge (M)3	1952
Springdale (1)	4,939	O	1942	C. W. Remaley, Jr. (M)	1942
State College (2)	17,227	O	1945	Robert Y. Edwards (M)	1949
Tarentum (Allegheny Co.) (1)	9,540	O	1951	Charles C. McCall (M)5	1952
Towanda (2)	4,069	O	1918	J. H. Blackwell	1946
Warren (2)	14,849	O	1949	Calvin W. Barwis (AM)	1952
Waynesboro (2)	10,334	O	1922	Roy N. Hawbaker (AM)	1950
West Reading (3)	5,072	O	1926	Howard F. Rickenbach (M)	1938
West View (5)	7,581	O	1942	Earl E. Gallagher	1952
Whitehall (1)	7,342	O	1952	Robert H. McGregor (M)	1952
Wilkinsburg	31,418	O	1953	John C. Deal	1953
Zelienople (1)	2,981	O	1952	Harold L. Clark	1952

RHODE ISLAND—1

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Newport	37,564	H	1953		

SOUTH CAROLINA—12

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Beaufort (10)	5,081	Oe	1915	R. Y. Phillips (AM)	1952
Camden (2)	6,986	E	1948	Max Holland	1953
Chester (1)	6,893	O	1945	Hood C. Worthy (M)	1945
Columbia (1)	86,914	E	1950	Thomas F. Maxwell (M)2	1950
Florence (7)	22,513	Sh	1921	D. C. Barbot (AM)	1949
Greenville (1)	58,161	S	1951	Gerald W. Shaw (M)4	1951
Greenwood (4)	13,806	Sh	1939	R. E. Froneberger (M)	1950
Lancaster (3)	7,159	O	1946	J. Douglas Mackintosh, Jr. (M)	1949
Newberry (1)	7,546	Oh	1949	E. L. Blackwell (M)2	1949
Rock Hill (7)	24,502	H	1915	W. M. Kennedy (M)	1950
Spartanburg (2)	36,795	Sh	1947	F. A. Jacocks (M)2	1950
Sumter (11)	20,185	Oe	1912	Wade S. Kolb (AM)	1952

SOUTH DAKOTA—4

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Clark (3)	1,471	O	1912	James McHenry	1946
Hot Springs (1)	5,030	E	1951	Jack Elliott (AM)	1951

SOUTH DAKOTA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Madison (2)	5,153	E	1951	Murrey W. Fuller (AM)	1951
Rapid City (9)	25,310	E	1921	H. S. Thorgrimson	1952

TENNESSEE—16

Alcoa (2)	6,355	S	1919	A. B. Smith (M)	1948
Atwood (1)	578	E	1951	Paul L. Dowtin	1952
Belle Meade (Nashville)1	2,831	E	1950	W. T. Mallison	1950
Berry Hill (Nashville)2	1,248	E	1950	Bryan H. Alsup	1952
Clifton (2)	818	E	1944	J. James Dowdy	1952
Collinwood (2)	589	E	1947	Lawrence Lee	1952
Columbia (3)	10,911	S	1940	Cecil D. Eskew (AM)	1952
Elizabethton (8)	10,754	S	1921	D. A. Burkhalter (AM)	1952
Gatlinburg (1)	1,301	S	1945	H. F. Holt (M)	1945
Johnson City (5)	27,864	S	1939	L. Z. Dolan (AM)	1951
Kingsport (4)	19,571	S	1917	Denzil W. Moulton (M)	1946
McMinn Co. (Athens)(1)	32,024	S	1947	E. B. Bohannon	1947
Murfreesboro (3)	13,052	S	1920	H. L. McCullough (M)	1947
Paris (3)	8,826	E	1947	T. W. Doty	1951
Savanah (1)	1,698	E	1951	H. E. Ross	1951
Shelbyville (3)	9,456	S	1947	Ira A. Rader (AM)	1951

TEXAS—94

Abilene (2)	45,570	H	1947	Austin P. Hancock (M)5	1950
Alice (2)	16,449	H	1949	John L. Sullivan (AM)	1951
Amarillo (10)	74,246	H	1913	N. V. Moss (M)	1947
Andrews (1)	3,294	O	1951	Llano B. Parrish	1952
Aransas Pass (1)	5,396	H	1952	T. E. Griffith (AM)	1952
Arlington (2)	7,692	H	1949	O. B. O'Dell	1950
Austin (3)	132,459	H	1926	Walter Seaholm (M)	1950
Baytown (2)	22,983	H	1948	C. Darwin Middleton (M)	1948
Beaumont (10)	94,014	H	1919	Mrs. Willie J. Brockman (M)	1948
Beeville (1)	9,328	H	1951	Douglas Henslee (AM)	1952
Bellaire (1)	10,173	H	1949	J. H. O'Neal	1949
Belton (2)	6,246	H	1931	W. F. Hamner (M)	1938
Big Spring (5)	17,286	H	1926	Herbert W. Whitney (M)	1947
Bonham (2)	7,049	H	1947	C. E. Thompson	1950
Borger (7)	18,059	H	1930	J. M. Johnson (Acting)	
Brownsville (11)	36,066	H	1915	E. W. Watts	1948
Brownwood (12)	20,181	H	1916	Jack Broad (M)	1948
Bryan (10)	18,102	H	1917	H. A. Thomason (M)4	1949
Burkburnett (8)	4,555	H	1923	Tom R. Carle (AM)	1953
Burnet (2)	2,394	O	1945	Jack S. Branum (AM)	1950
Carrizo Springs (4)	4,316	E	1946	Chester C. Courtney	1951
Carthage (2)	4,750	H	1947	J. L. Horner (AM)2	1948
Childress (1)	7,619	H	1951	James C. Hill (AM)	1951
Clarksville (1)	4,353	E	1946	C. R. Dinwiddie	1946
Cleburne (1)	12,905	H	1950	J. B. Early 2	1950
Coleman (1)	6,530	H	1950	Albert J. Pope	1950
College Station (4)	7,925	H	1944	Ran Boswell (AM)	1952
Colorado City (3)	6,774	H	1948	Roy Dozier	1951
Corpus Christi (5)	108,287	H	1945	William B. Collier	1949
Crystal City (1)	7,198	O	1943	L. L. Williams (M)	1943
Dalhart (3)	5,918	E	1949	R. Marshall Bingham (AM)	1952
Dallas (7)	434,462	H	1931	Elgin E. Crull (AM)	1952
Eastland (11)	3,626	H	1919	I. C. Heck	1949
Edinburg (5)	12,383	H	1946	R. A. Beers (AM)	1951
Fort Stockton (1)	4,444	E	1948	E. B. Ligon (AM)	1949
Fort Worth (6)	278,778	H	1925	W. O. Jones (M)	1946
Gainesville (1)	11,246	H	1950	Homer B. Bly (M)	1950
Garland (1)	10,571	H	1951	L. E. Stark (AM)	1951
Georgetown (2)	4,951	O	1944	Lee C. Black (M)	1946
Giddings (1)	2,532	O	1942	R. A. Toler	1942
Gilmer (1)	4,096	O	1948	Gene Gatlin (M)	1948
Graham (1)	6,742	H	1951	J. P. Tackett 2	1951
Harlingen (3)	23,229	H	1947	L. M. Crow, Jr. (AM)	1951
Hearne (2)	4,872	O	1939	Norman L. McCarver (M)	1943

TEXAS (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Hereford (1)	5,207	H	1952	R. Grady Bowdry (M)2	1952
Hubbard (3)	1,768	O	1943	J. C. Boone	1952
Jacksonville (4)	8,607	H	1931	Walter E. Cook (AM)	1949
Jasper (2)	4,403	E	1948	I. H. Walker (M)	1950
Kerrville (7)	7,691	H	1927	William J. Pitstick (AM)	1953
Killeen (1)	7,045	H	1949	R. A. Baca	1949
Kingsville (1)	16,898	H	1952	G. G. Medders (M)2	1952
Lake Jackson (2)	2,897	O	1948	John Elder (AM)	1949
Lamesa (4)	10,704	H	1945	C. A. Taylor (M)	1950
Levelland (2)	8,264	H	1949	L. E. Mabe (AM)	1952
Livingston (2)	2,865	O	1941	W. C. de Cordova (M)2	1945
Lockhart (1)	5,531	O	1947	Howard Grantham	1947
Longview (6)	24,502	H	1923	Harry G. Mosley (AM)	1952
Lubbock (7)	71,747	H	1917	Steve Matthews (M)3	1949
Lufkin (13)	15,135	H	1919	Joe McClendon (Act.)	1952
McAllen (2)	20,067	O	1945	William L. Schupp (M)2	1946
Marshall (3)	22,327	H	1927	Oscar B. Jones (AM)	1949
Mexia (5)	6,627	H	1920	Howard F. Mace (M)	1931
Midland (3)	21,713	O	1947	W. H. Oswalt (M)2	1949
Mount Pleasant (2)	6,342	H	1948	A. E. Taylor (M)3	1950
Nacogdoches (1)	12,327	H	1932	H. G. Stallings (M)	1931
Navasota (3)	5,188	H	1923	M. B. Thomas (M)	1947
Odessa (3)	29,495	O	1946	R. G. Pepin (M)2	1952
Pampa (8)	16,583	H	1927	B. H. Cruce (AM)	1952
Panhandle (7)	1,406	O	1923	V. L. Naylor	1952
Paris (2)	21,643	H	1948	John Perryman, Jr.	1953
Perryton (1)	4,417	E	1951	J. B. Whigham, Jr. (AM)	1951
Pittsburg (4)	3,142	E	1946	C. E. Wynne	1952
Port Arthur (6)	57,530	H	1932	Charles Brazil (M)2	1950
Ranger (1)	3,989	H	1952	L. Crossley	1952
San Angelo (11)	52,093	H	1916	Del Green (AM)	1952
San Antonio (1)	408,442	H	1952	C. A. Harrell (M)5	1952
San Benito (1)	13,271	H	1948	(Vacancy)	
Santa Anna (1)	1,605	E	1951	Richard D. Bass (AM)	1951
Sherman (8)	20,150	H	1915	Thomas A. Dennis (AM)	1951
Snyder (1)	12,010	H	1952	Jack Shelley (AM)	1953
Stamford (7)	5,819	H	1918	Harry D. Steenson (M)3	1952
Sulphur Springs (3)	8,991	H	1947	L. A. Patton	1951
Sweetwater (4)	13,619	H	1928	Henry B. Nabers (M)2	1950
Taylor (7)	9,071	H	1914	F. R. Cromwell (M)2	1950
Temple (9)	25,467	H	1922	W. E. Routh (AM)	1950
Terrell (9)	11,544	H	1919	E. E. Boyd	1950
Tyler (9)	38,968	H	1915	Clarence P. Stewart (AM)	1952
Uvalde (1)	8,674	O	1952	R. W. Evans (M)1	1952
Waco (3)	84,706	H	1948	J. W. Jeffrey (M)3	1953
Waxahachie (5)	11,204	H	1947	L. R. Sessions (AM)	1952
Weslaco (4)	7,514	H	1929	V. C. Thompson (M)	1939
West Columbia (2)	2,100	O	1942	J. R. Garrett (M)	1945
Wichita Falls (9)	68,042	H	1928	Bill N. Taylor (M)8	1951
Yoakum (7)	5,231	H	1915	R. H. Koether (M)	1948

UTAH—9

Bountiful City (1)	1,004	Oe	1953	Doyle Miller	1953
Cedar City (1)	6,106	Oe	1951	Thomas W. Thorsen (AM)	1951
Monticello (1)	1,172	Oe	1950	Keith Jewkes	1950
Nephi (2)	2,990	Oe	1948	George O. Matkin	1950
Ogden (1)	57,112	H	1951	E. J. Allison (M)4	1952
Richfield (1)	4,212	Oe	1952	Guy Baker (AM)	1949
South Salt Lake (2)	7,704	Oe	1946	William T. South (M)	1947
Tooele (2)	7,269	Oe	1925	Dale William James	1946
Vernal (1)	2,845	Oe	1947	LeRoy Taylor (M)	1946

VERMONT—28

Barre t (Websterville)2	10,922	E	1939	John A. Gordon	1948
Barton vil (1)	3,298	E	1948	Ernest P. Davenport	1948
Bellows Falls vil (5)	3,881	E	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M)2	1946

VERMONT (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bennington t (2)	12,411	E	1950	Chauncey H. Donaldson	1952
Bennington vil (1)	8,002	E	1950	Paul Hermann (M)2	1950
Bethel t (4)	1,534	E	1947	William Hatch	1953
Brattleboro (4)	11,522	E	1942	George F. Miller (M)2	1948
Castleton t (7)	1,748	E	1939	(Vacancy)	
Chester t (2)	1,981	E	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1945
Chester vil (2)	796	E	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1945
Hardwick t (4)	2,629	E	1937	H. E. Rowell	1950
Hartford t (White River Junction) (3)	5,827	E	1940	Almon C. Davis (AM)3	1946
Manchester (2)	2,425	E	1941	George A. Randall (AM)	1947
Middlebury t (5)	4,778	E	1937	Thomas E. Duff (AM)	1951
Middlebury vil (5)	3,614	E	1937	Thomas E. Duff (AM)	1951
North Troy vil (5)	1,057	E	1935	Ernest Westberg	1952
Northfield t (6)	4,314	E	1941	Robert C. Hayden	1947
Northfield vil (6)	2,762	E	1941	Robert C. Hayden	1947
Poultney t (1)	2,936	E	1951	(Vacancy)	
Poultney vil (1)	1,685	E	1951	(Vacancy)	
Randolph t (2)	3,499	E	1940	Joseph C. Babineau (AM)	1953
Randolph vil (3)	2,223	E	1934	Joseph C. Babineau (AM)	1953
Rockingham t (4)	5,499	E	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M)2	1946
St. Johnsbury t (3)	9,292	E	1923	Charles S. Sumner (AM)2	1934
St. Johnsbury vil (3)	7,370	E	1923	Charles S. Sumner (AM)2	1934
Springfield t (3)	9,190	E	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (AM)	1937
Springfield vil (3)	4,940	E	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (AM)	1937
Troy t (5)	1,786	E	1935	Ernest Westberg	1952

VIRGINIA—63

Abingdon (3)	4,709	E	1940	David Goodman (M)	1946
Albemarle County (Charlottesville (3)	26,662	E	1933	Daniel A. Robinson	1948
Alexandria (9)	61,787	H	1922	Ira F. Willard (M)2	1952
Altavista (6)	3,332	S	1936	R. J. Rountree, Jr. (M)2	1952
Appalachia (2)	2,915	E	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (3)	135,449	E	1932	A. T. Lundberg (M)	1947
Ashland (2)	2,610	E	1950	R. H. Beach (AM)	1951
Bedford (5)	4,061	Oe	1920	Robert W. Martin (AM)	1946
Big Stone Gap (6)	5,173	S	1936	Ross F. Walker (AM)	1952
Blacksburg (1)	3,358	E	1952	William M. Sterrett (AM)	1952
Blackstone (4)	3,536	O	1914	R. David Maben Jr. (M)	1943
Bluefield (5)	4,212	E	1930	W. N. Lambert	1941
Bristol (11)	15,954	Sh	1919	Robert L. Morrison (M)2	1948
Buena Vista (1)	5,214	Sh	1952	William E. Lawson, Jr. (M)2	1952
Charlottesville (8)	25,969	Oe	1913	James E. Bowen, Jr. (M)	1948
Clifton Forge (4)	5,795	S	1942	George K. Nicol (M)2	1951
Covington (6)	5,860	E	1925	J. G. Kyle (M)	1948
Crewe (3)	2,030	E	1926	H. B. Prichard	1941
Culpeper (4)	2,527	S	1930	R. W. Huffman	1943
Danville (1)	35,066	E	1950	T. Edward Temple (M)3	1950
Fairfax County	98,557	E	1952	Carlton C. Massey (M)3	1952
Falls Church (1)	7,535	S	1950	William R. Woodbury (M)5	1950
Farmville (9)	4,375	O	1915	L. Z. Johnston, Jr.	1950
Franklin (7)	4,670	Oe	1922	Thomas B. Noland (M)2	1950
Fredericksburg (2)	12,158	S	1912	L. J. Houston, Jr. (M)	1918
Front Royal (1)	8,115	S	1930	L. B. Dutrow (M)	1930
Galax (4)	5,248	O	1922	W. G. Andrews (AM)	1947
Hampton (1)	60,926	C	1952	William S. Coburn (M)3	1952
Harrisonburg (5)	10,810	S	1939	Arthur L. Dow (M)3	1952
Henrico County (Richmond) (4)	57,340	E	1934	Edward A. Beck	1952
Hopewell (7)	10,219	Sh	1924	R. Thomas Hobbs (AM)2	1952
Lexington (5)	5,976	O	1938	A. Kyle Roop	1951
Luray (2)	2,731	O	1937	T. F. Ewers (M)	1947
Lynchburg (2)	47,727	E	1920	Robert D. Morrison (M)	1949
Manassas (5)	1,804	O	1927	Garnette Y. Carpenter, Jr.	1951

VIRGINIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Martinsville (1)	17,251	E	1949	Kent Mathewson (M)2	1949
Narrows t (3)	2,520	H	1948	William P. Larew (AM)	1952
Newport News (3)	42,358	Sh	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (7)	213,513	Sh	1918	H. H. George III (AM)	1952
Norton (5)	4,315	S	1936	Robert K. McCord (M)3	1950
Orange (3)	2,571	E	1935	H. F. Knoell (M)	1941
Pearisburg (2)	2,005	O	1947	Floyd E. Jennings (AM)	1952
Petersburg (6)	35,054	E	1920	Roy F. Ash (M)2	1949
Portsmouth (11)	80,039	E	1917	I. G. Vass (M)3	1949
Pulaski (1)	9,202	Sh	1948	Julian F. Hirst (AM)	1952
Radford (8)	9,026	Sh	1920	W. A. Woodward (AM)2	1947
Richlands (1)	4,648	O	1952	I. T. Jessee (AM)	1952
Richmond (1)	230,310	Sh	1948	Sherwood L. Reeder (M)2	1948
Roanoke (2)	91,921	E	1918	Arthur S. Owens (M)2	1947
Salem (6)	6,823	E	1922	W. Frank Chapman (M)	1943
South Boston (3)	6,057	Oe	1946	Douglas G. Weiford (AM)	1951
South Norfolk (4)	10,434	Sh	1947	William J. Ganster (AM)	1952
Staunton (7)	19,927	Sh	1908	Seth Burnley (M)2	1948
Suffolk (4)	12,339	O	1919	Edmund N. Wilkinson (M)2	1950
Tappahannock (5)	1,011	S	1938	R. H. Burton, Jr.	1952
Vinton (2)	3,629	Sh	1936	Guy L. Gearhart (M)	1942
Virginia Beach (2)	5,390	S	1950	Philip W. Ancell (M)	1951
Warrenton (3)	1,797	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Warwick (1)	39,875	E	1945	J. C. Morris (M)	1945
Waynesboro (2)	12,357	O	1928	William T. Wells (M)3	1949
Williamsburg (4)	6,735	Sh	1932	Hugh B. Rice (M)3	1948
Winchester (5)	13,841	O	1915	S. Lee Grant (M)	1939
Wytheville (4)	5,513	S	1927	Carter W. Beamer (M)	1947
WASHINGTON—6					
Ellensburg (2)	8,430	E	1949	Carl M. Andresen (AM)	1953
Port Angeles	11,233	E	1952	Gerard S. Vergeer (M)3	1952
Puyallup (1)	10,010	E	1951	E. Frederick Bien (AM)	1951
Sunnyside (1)	4,194	E	1948	E. G. Hubbert (M)	1948
Tacoma	143,673	H	1953		
Vancouver	41,664	H	1952	James E. Neal (M)3	1952
WEST VIRGINIA—9					
Bluefield (6)	21,506	Sh	1921	William L. Kell (AM)	1951
Clarksburg (14)	32,014	Sh	1921	J. Frank Wiseman	1951
Grafton (3)	7,365	H	1947	A. Page Lockard (M)2	1950
Morgantown (6)	25,525	Sh	1921	Elmer W. Prince (M)	1933
Oak Hill (1)	4,518	H	1947	James Perry	1952
St. Marys (2)	2,196	Sh	1921	J. Bernard Riggs	1925
Salem (2)	2,578	H	1948	W. C. Farson	1950
Weirton (1)	24,005	Sh	1947	Dan Sweaney (M)	1947
Wheeling (6)	58,891	Sh	1935	Robert L. Plummer (M)	1951
WISCONSIN—15					
Ashland (2)	10,640	E	1948	Harlow R. Richardson (AM)	1951
Beloit (5)	29,590	E	1929	A. D. Telfer (M)	1936
Eau Claire (2)	36,058	E	1949	David D. Rowlands (M)2	1952
Fort Atkinson (3)	6,280	E	1931	Elmore Klement (M)	1941
Fox Point (1) (Milwaukee)	2,585	O	1946	E. G. Teschan (M)2	1946
Greendale (4)	2,752	E	1939	John M. Kuglitsch (AM)	1950
Jamesville (2)	24,899	E	1923	Warren C. Hyde (M)2	1951
Kenosha (7)	54,368	E	1922	Richard H. Custer (M)3	1952
Marinette (1)	14,178	E	1952	Robert L. Price (M)4	1952
River Hills (Milwaukee) (1)	567	O	1947	E. G. Teschan (M)2	1947
Shorewood (Milwaukee) 5	16,199	O	1926	Mark E. Keane (M)	1950
Superior (5)	35,325	E	1941	Robert Baumberger (M)5	1950
Two Rivers (5)	10,243	E	1925	John E. Dever (AM)	1952
Watertown (1)	12,417	E	1949	Dean Van Ness (M)2	1949
Whitefish Bay (1) (Milwaukee)	14,665	O	1938	Ralph H. Cahill (M)	1938

WYOMING—1

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Laramie (3)	15,581	E	1942	Andrew J. Hull, Jr. (AM)	1950

ALASKA—3

Anchorage (5)	11,060	E	1946	George C. Shannon (M)3	1952
Fairbanks (3)	5,625	E	1947	Donald H. Eyinck	1953
Ketchikan (2)	5,202	E	1948	William H. Barton (AM)	1950

PUERTO RICO—1

San Juan (5)	223,949	S	1931	Mrs. F. Ricon de Gautier (M)	1947

CANADA

ALBERTA—1

Lethbridge (2)	22,947	O	1927	A. L. H. Somerville (AM)	1950

BRITISH COLUMBIA—1

Victoria (1)	51,331	O	1949	Cecil C. Wyatt (AM)	1950

NEW BRUNSWICK—2

Saint John (2)	50,779	O	1946	E. D. Walsh (AM)	1951
Woodstock † (11)	3,996	O	1919	W. M. Steeves	1949

NOVA SCOTIA—1

Halifax (1)	85,589	Sh	1951	A. A. DeBard (AM)	1952

ONTARIO—3

Chatham (3)	21,218	O	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935
Niagara Falls (3)	22,874	O	1923	W. S. Orr (AM)	1944
Sarnia (1)	34,697	Sh	1951	E. Royden Colter (M)2	1951

QUEBEC—28

Arvida (3)	11,078	E	1926	R. A. Lemieux (M)	1943
Baie Comeau (2)	3,972	E	1937	Herman G. Ryland (AM)	1952
Beaconsfield	1,880	E	1952	Gerard Lamoureux	1952
Cap de la Madeleine (2)	18,667	E	1947	Leo Lupien (M)2	1951
Chicoutimi (2)	23,216	E	1947	Leopold Fortin	1950
Grand 'Mere (4)	11,089	E	1920	Jean Beique (M)	1945
Hampstead (1)	3,260	E	1943	K. G. Cameron (M)	1943
Isle Maligne (4)	482	E	1936	Donald P. Ross (AM)	1949
Lachine (1)	27,773	E	1933	Rene Laberge (M)	1939
Lac Megantic (1)	6,164	E	1948	O. Brulotte	1948
La Tuque (7)	9,538	E	1921	Fernand Bourassa (AM)	1952
Louiseville (2)	4,088	E	1947	Romuald Lemay	1952
Malartic (8)	5,983	E	1939	Roland Bourgalt (AM)	1951
Montreal-East (3)	4,513	E	1925	Roland McDull (act.) (AM)	1953
Mount Royal (3)	11,352	E	1934	W. R. J. MacNeil (M)	1945
Outremont (3)	30,057	E	1918	Eugene Roy (AM)	1951
Quebec City (1)	164,016	E	1942	C. R. Fontaine (M)	1942
Rimouski (1)	11,565	E	1947	Leopold Garon (M)	1947
Rouyn (1)	14,633	E	1947	D. D. Desilets	1948
St. Lambert (3)	8,615	E	1924	Percy R. Martin (AM)	1952
St. Laurent (1)	20,426	E	1948	Lucien Toupin (M)	1948
Shawinigan Falls (3)	26,903	E	1921	Robert Dorion (M)	1939
Temiskaming (1)	2,787	E	1920	(Vacancy)	
Trois Rivieres (3)	46,074	E	1942	Roger Lord (M)2	1951
Val d'Or (3)	8,685	E	1937	Paul E. Gagnier (M)	1948
Valleyfield (2)	22,414	E	1940	Alcide Lafontaine (M)	1948
Verdun (1)	77,391	E	1938	J. R. French (M)	1938
Westmount (3)	25,222	E	1913	Thomas J. Hughes (AM)	1950

Directories of City Officials

THE three separate directories in this Year Book contain the names of nearly 11,000 municipal officials as reported by local officials in January and February, 1953. Table XVIII on the preceding pages gives the names of city and county managers for all municipalities operating with this form of government. This table also shows the year the council-manager plan was made effective, the legal authority for the plan, the number of managers each city has had, the population of each city, the number of municipalities each manager has served if more than one, and the year of appointment to his present position. Table XIX contains all incorporated places over 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by state and giving 1950 populations. This table gives for each city the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief. Table XX lists all of the cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population by state, giving the name of the mayor and city clerk of each city. In Tables XIX and XX the year of expiration of the mayor's term is indicated. All urban places of 5,000 or more population are listed alphabetically by population groups with 1950 census figures in Tables IV and V elsewhere in this Year Book. Council-manager cities in all of the following tables are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city.

In all columns of Table XIX, if there is no letter following the name the title of the individual is the same as in the column heading. The month and year the mayor's term of office expires are shown after the name of nearly all mayors. Under "Chief Finance Officer," the name shown is that of the administrative officer indicated as being chief finance officer by the official filling out the questionnaire. In this column a letter indicating the title of the individual follows nearly every name. Under "Director of Public Works," if no director was reported the name of the city engineer is shown, and if no engineer was listed the name of the superintendent or commissioner of streets is given.

The names of municipal officials not reported in this Year Book are available in most states in the form of special directories published by a state league of municipalities or a department of the state government. New and revised editions of directories issued in 1952 are listed under the new books and pamphlets section beginning on page 269 of this Year Book. There are also several directories with nation-wide coverage for airport managers, health officers, housing officials, librarians, waterworks superintendents, and welfare officials. Such directories generally are published by federal agencies or by national organizations of public officials.

TABLE XIX

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1953

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council
P—President or President of Council

Code for City Clerk and Finance Officer:
A—Auditor
C—Controller
F—Fin. Dir. or Comr.
K—City Clerk
M—City Manager
N—Accountant
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
T—Treasurer

Code for Director of Public Works:
E—City Engineer
M—City Manager
S—Supt. of Streets

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city, a dagger (†) acting official, "t" town, "tp" township

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
ALABAMA—20							
Anniston	31	E. C. Lloyd 10-54	L. O. Treadway	L. O. Treadway K	James E. Standridge E	E. E. White	J. L. Peek
Auburn	13	G. H. Wright 9-53	W. Wilson Hill	W. Wilson Hill K	J. A. Baker S	W. E. Pollard	C. E. Ellis
Bessemer	28	Jap Bryant P 10-54	Mrs. Frances C. Jones	Mrs. Frances C. Jones K	R. N. Parsons	Leo B. Hill	Charles T. Mullen
Birmingham	326	W. Cooper Green	Mrs. Eunice S. Hewes	C. E. Armstrong A	J. D. Webb E	Hoyt M. Ayers	E. H. Brown†
Decatur	20	H. R. Summer	Joe Petty	D. D. Burleson A	Joe Eliott S	L. F. Elkins	J. B. Whitmire
Dothan	22	J. B. Davis	L. R. Driggers	L. R. Driggers K	C. H. Seeba E†	Floyd Harris	Eddie D. Kelley
Fairfield	13	J. T. McLaughlin 9-56	William F. Poer	William F. Poer K	J. T. Duncan E		Lacey Alexander
Florence	24	E. F. Martin 9-54	S. B. Howard	S. B. Howard K	H. M. Hargett E	Donald White	Noah H. Danley
Gadsden	56	Roy L. Wallace 10-54	P. M. McCall	Roy Wallace F	W. R. Hooks E	C. E. Landers	C. Fay Boman
Homewood	13	E. Ray Acton 10-56	Ward Bracken	Ward Bracken K	R. E. Burks A	Edgar H. Knox	Eli L. Scott
Huntsville	16	R. B. Searcy 9-56	N. M. Payne	N. M. Payne K	R. L. Mann S	Massey Tolen	J. L. Carroll
Mobile	129	Charles A. Baumlauer	S. H. Hendrix	H. G. Ziegler C	H. L. Fisher E	L. L. Petrey	D. E. McFadyen
Montgomery	107	W. A. Gayle 10-56	Silas D. Cater	H. L. Hughes C	O. L. Skinner E	R. L. Lampley	G. J. Ruppenthal
Opelika	12	Forney Renfro P	W. F. Pearson	W. F. Pearson K	N. L. McCrary	G. A. Mitchell	Floyd H. Mann
Phenix City	23	(not reporting)					
Prichard	19	G. V. Dismukes 9-56	Mrs. B. H. Centanne	Mrs. B. H. Centanne K	E. J. Ladd E	W. E. Dickson	E. C. Anderson
Selma	23	Chris B. Heinz 9-56	C. C. Ward	C. C. Ward K	W. P. Phillips S	H. H. Berry	E. W. Mullen
Sheffield	11	C. L. Beard 10-53	E. S. Enoch	E. S. Enoch K	W. C. Tankersley S	James E. Tyree	Bob Price
Talladega	13	J. Wallis Elliott 10-53	A. R. Decatur	A. R. Decatur K	H. A. Churchill S	Howard Lanier	R. D. Rutledge
Tuscaloosa	46	J. Hal McCall 10-53	Wallace F. Dalee	George F. Lamb A	A. C. Parker E	E. L. Mathews	H. D. Billingsley
ARIZONA—3							
Mesa	17	George N. Goodman 6-54	Marston Richards	Marston Richards K	Thomas J. Nesbitt E	Elgin W. McCarty	Gail A. Brimhall
Phoenix*	107	Hohen Foster 1-54	Ann Crawford†	John L. Williams F	K. K. King	George L. Simpson	Charles P. Thomas
Tucson*	45	Fred A. Emery 5-53	Carl M. Hitt	L. H. Wixson C	Neil B. Faunce	J. C. Sievert	Don J. Hays
ARKANSAS—12							
Blytheville	16	Dan A. Blodgett 1-54	W. I. Malin	W. I. Malin K	C. L. Alexander E	Roy Head	C. R. Graves
Camden	11	Walter H. Laney	F. P. Benson	F. P. Benson K	E. A. Rich E	D. M. Teague	G. B. Cole
El Dorado	23	A. C. Neel 1-54	George W. Jackson	William E. McRae T	Fleice M. Methvin	Frank H. Smith	Wm. E. Hickman
Fayetteville	17	Powell M. Rhea 12-53	J. W. McGehee	Harold Zick A	John E. Mahaffey E	Burl Skelton	Pearl Watts
Fort Smith	48	Jack Pace	Carl Atkins	R. W. Ferguson T	Jay Medlen	R. L. Rudd	W. G. Rogers

Helena	11	James T. Hornor 12-53	Mrs. Clare M. Tappan	Mrs. Clare M. Tappan K	L. R. Carmelee E	John Beveliaque	W. T. Phillips
Hot Springs	29	F. A. Housley	Emmett Jackson R	Emmett Jackson R	J. P. Faye E	George Sanders	John Emery
Jonesboro	16	Herbert J. Bosler 11-53	Faye J. Brown	Himie Goldstein T	Herbert J. Bosler E	Cecil Densmore	Holman Mabry
Little Rock	102	Pratt C. Remmell 12-53	H. C. Graham	H. C. Graham K	Jan B. Carter E	G. L. Nalley	Marvin Potts
North Little Rock .	44	Ross L. Lawhon 1-54	Percy H. Machin	Percy H. Machin K	Shelby Smith S	J. P. Caldwell	Jack Pyle
Pine Bluff	37	George H. Steed 1-54	E. A. Pledger	O. G. Goodman F	George Hestand	George Alford	Met Galligher
Texarkana	16	B. R. McCarley 12-53	L. V. Young	L. V. Young K	Vernon Glover	S. F. Walsh	Max Tackett
CALIFORNIA—105							
Alameda*	64	Frank P. Osborn 4-53	Mrs. S. Tennier	B. E. Jost A	Mark J. Hanna S	Thomas M. Lane	George R. Doran
Albany	18	Jerome Blank 4-53	Myrtle J. McLean	Grace L. Higgins T	A. L. Brinckman E	Fred Pimental	Stanley Williams
Alhambra*	51	D'Arcy Quinn 7-53	Mrs. M. E. Woodbury	Mrs. M. E. Woodbury K	W. M. Jarrett E	Frank A. Bovet	James I. Condie
Anaheim*	15	Chas. A. Pearson 4-56	Chas. E. Griffith	Beatrice M. Miller A	Geo. E. Holyoke E	Edw. Stringer, Sr.	M. A. Stephenson
Antioch*	11	William Beasley	Jean Fashbaugh	George W. Watts C	B. H. Maynard E	J. J. Grangnelli	H. H. Boyer
Arcadia*	23	John A. Schmocker 4-54	Walter M. Cronish	Robert T. Andersen C	Raymond Rogers	James M. Nellis	Neil F. Anderson
Azusa	11	Karl K. Jones 4-54	M. A. Hynes	M. A. Hynes K	Arthur Wolfe S	Marlowe Madison	Albert F. Kendrick
Bakersfield*	35	Frank Sullivan 4-53	Marian S. Irvin	Shelby Langford A	J. Holfelder	P. C. Pifer	H. V. Grayson
Bell	15	Ivan Butler 4-54	Wm. H. Poole	Ray Hartzler A	John Manok S	Adolph Treder	Jas. Irwin
Berkeley*	114	Laurance L. Cross 6-55	Ruth C. Kemp	Wm. Hunrick, Jr. F	Samuel C. Jacka E	Howard Lestrange†	John D. Holstrom
Beverly Hills . . .	29	D. Tannenbaum 4-54	B. J. Firminger	Danily Bell T	H. J. Scott S	L. B. Canfield	C. H. Anderson
Brawley	12	W. V. McClain 4-54	C. A. Warren	C. A. Warren K	Howard H. Hough	Leroy A. Jones	J. H. Gabard
Burbank*	79	Walter W. Mansfield 4-53	Mrs. Addie J. Jones	Joseph G. Ferrick C	Ralph Foy	Wm. J. Taylor	Rex Andrews
Burlingame	20	H. Kent Atwater	Herbert K. White	Herbert K. White K	Geo. J. Marr E	Edw. J. Leis	R. C. Theuer
Chico*	12	Theodore Meriam 4-53	Grace M. Strong	Grace M. Strong K	M. R. Pearce E	Chas. E. Tovee	James R. Evans
Chula Vista*	16	Aaron Reisland	Kenneth P. Campbell	Gordon K. Grant F	Richard A. Floyd	George Lee	Bernard T. McCollum
Colton	14	Paul J. Young 4-54	Elizabeth Davis	Wm. C. Watson C	Lucian E. Newcomer S	Geo. C. Carter	L. Charlesworth
Compton*	48	H. T. Laugharn 6-53	Mrs. Clyde Harlan	Harry S. Scott C	Don R. Robins E	Lewis W. Paysons	
Corona*	10	Charles R. Miller 4-54	Robert N. Annis	Wm. H. Hirschmann C	Victor J. Van Lint	Glen M. Hart	J. S. Lowery
Coronado*	13	L. M. Harmon	A. A. Mathewson	A. A. Mathewson K	J. R. Hitch	C. N. Damren	Robert Manchester
Culver City*	20	LeRoy Koos 4-54	Theo. R. Owings	Bruce C. Latta T	Lou Molnar E	John Kearney	W. N. Hildebrand
Daly City	15	A. J. Gaggero 4-54	B. C. Ross	B. C. Ross K	E. Smith E	J. E. Kennedy	R. A. Petrocchi
El Centro	13	E. N. D. Hatch 4-54	Irvin Maupin	Irvin Maupin K	Clyde Lee	R. R. Birchfield	Wyatt Briggs
El Cerrito*	18	Melvin C. Heinkel 4-54	Maryellen Foley	Maryellen Foley K	R. R. Randall E	O. A. Burnett	H. A. Thulin
Eureka	23	R. H. Madsen	Ruby Shanahan	Ruby Shanahan K	W. T. Woodcock	Allan Pettingill	C. E. Emaheiser
Fresno	92	Gordon G. Dunn 4-53	D. E. Roughton	A. L. Hildebrand K	A. Segel E	G. V. Coger	Henry Morton
Fullerton	14	Hugh W. Warden 4-54	Carrie D. Adams	Grover C. Hermes, Jr. T	Raymond R. Ribal E	Lloyd W. Eckels	Ernest E. Garner
Gardena	14	James L. Rush 4-54	Lucille W. Randolph	Lucille W. Randolph K	C. G. Borgen S	George Springstead	Elmo W. Field
Glendale*	96	Paul L. Burkhard 4-53	G. E. Chapman	A. C. Haak C	J. C. Albers E	E. H. Aiman	Carl R. Eggers
Hanford*	10	Otto R. Gribi 4-54	Arthur E. Hird	Arthur E. Hird K	Grant C. Potter E	E. J. Filippi	R. O. Stanley
Hawthorne*	16	H. E. Crozier 4-56	K. L. Keel	K. L. Keel K	T. B. McDermott S	P. C. Baumgardner	M. R. Baumgardner
Hayward*	14	John D. Haar	Irene T. Jamieson	Neal Bearden F	Harry H. Shatto	Matthew Jiminez	George Forth
Hermosa Beach . .	12	T. C. Sheehan 4-56	Frances C. Wendell	Frances C. Wendell K	R. L. Smith S	Fred B. Kelterer	Frank C. Harlow
Huntington Park. .	29	Delbert W. Cox	Agnes R. Platt	Agnes R. Platt K	H. E. Robinson E	John M. Slocum	Wm. A. Salvin
Inglewood*	46	Geo. C. England 4-55	Leonard C. Fox	Leonard C. Fox K	W. E. Kennedy E	Bacil Roberts	C. C. Cupp
La Mesa	11	F. Miles Nagel	Lester Freeman	Adah Campbell T	H. Leroy Edwards E	Raymond Lyles	Glenn B. Adams
Lodi*	14	T. A. Haskell 4-53	Henry A. Glaves, Jr.	M. J. Dreyfus F	A. C. Heckenlaible E	G. D. Polenske	Fred R. Hunt
Long Beach*	251	Lyman B. Sutter	Margaret L. Heartwell	S. M. Roberts F	J. P. Kincaid	Frank S. Sandeman	Wm. H. Dovey
Los Angeles	1,970	Fletcher Bowron 6-53	W. C. Peterson	Dan O. Hoye C	Lloyd Aldrich E	J. H. Alderson	Wm. Parker
Lynwood*	26	J. J. Willard 4-56	H. M. Campbell	H. M. Campbell K	A. J. Bateman M	Earl Gallaher	Paul W. Kerr

TABLE XIX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Madera	10	Albert Barsotti 4-56	Robert A. Young	Robert A. Young K	Albert C. Norton E	J. T. Brammer	Walter E. Thomas
Manhattan Beach*.	17	Reece H. Dorr	Herman R. Brandt	Herman R. Brandt K	Frederick C. Butcher E	Rothwell H. Swain	Henry G. Sights
Maywood	13	C. Milan Canning	Reva M. Fairbanks	Reva M. Fairbanks K	R. H. Niewig S	C. M. Caan	Wm. H. Durham
Menlo Park*	14	Charles P. Burgess 4-52	Margaret A. Becker	C. L. Longson M	C. L. Longson M		George Potter
Merced*	15	Kenneth E. Morley 4-53	A. H. Groesel	A. V. Henderson F	Ralph E. Graham E	George Coolures	Wm. C. Coleman
Modesto*	17	Harry Marks 4-55	Rex E. Gailfus	Fred W. Lawrence F	Marvin E. Ray	Jack Wemyss	James C. Neel
Monrovia*	20	R. T. Radford 4-54	W. C. Gerfen	W. C. Gerfen K	Maurice Tobin E	Guy W. Shaw	Grant Peterson
Montebello	22	Raymond C. Cook 4-56	S. W. Karnes, Jr.	S. W. Karnes, Jr. K	John L. Cole	W. W. Thatcher	M. L. Peek
Monterey*	16	D. H. Searle 5-53	E. C. Walker	C. E. Colburn A	M. R. Pearce	Gregory Teaby	Charles Simpson
Monterey Park*. .	20	James T. Bradshaw 4-56	Arthur W. Langley	Arthur W. Langley K	M. J. Carozza	Edw. McElhannon	Hermany Conaway
Napa*	14	E. Owen Seavey 5-55	Allen R. Thorpe	Allen R. Thorpe K	Hayward C. McDonald	Vernon D. Van Sant	Sherwood N. Munk
National City* ...	21	Maurice Carrigan	Irene M. Alston	Irene M. Alston K	Floyd Finnerty S	J. C. Bailey	Harry D. Smith
Newport Beach* . .	12	Norman Miller 4-56	C. K. Priest	K. R. Hannahs F	J. Bert Webb	Jan Briscoe	R. R. Hodgkinson
Oakland*	385	Clifford E. Rishell	Charles M. Don	James F. Carey T	Charles A. Reed S	J. H. Burke	Lester J. Divine
Oceanside*	13	H. Tom Wright 4-54	John H. Landes	Franklin W. Lilley M	Charles R. Crull E	Walter Johnson	Edwin W. Patrick
Ontario*	23	G. E. McQuatters	C. C. Peabody	Donald N. Cooley A	Robert E. Mills E	Lloyd H. Hopkins	Herbert W. Swinney
Orange	10	Harold R. Post	T. H. Elijah	T. H. Elijah K	Casey C. Bonebrake E	Ernest Hagen	Thos. V. Towns
Oxnard*	22	Rudolph Beck	Ethel Dale	Lyell C. Cash C	E. O. Imus E	F. O. Witt	C. T. Hartmeyer
Palo Alto*	25	J. P. Mitchell 7-53	Winifred Kidd	Maurice H. Moore C	H. M. Witbeck E	Louis F. Ledford	Wm. A. Hydie
Pasadena*	105	Alson E. Abernethy 5-55	Clara B. MacLellan	O. A. Dietrich	D. C. Mackenzie E	S. H. Edmonson	Clarence H. Morris
Petaluma*	10	Leland H. Myers 7-53	Gladys R. Wallin	Gladys R. Wallin K	Donald E. Baird	Daniel J. Nielson	Melvin Del Maestro
Piedmont	10	Osgood Murdock 2-54	John D. Preston	John D. Preston K	A. E. Boscows S	Frank Sandy	Wm. V. Pflaum
Pittsburg*	13	W. W. King	Jack Cardinalli, Jr.	John E. Rough T	E. L. O'Hara E	Vincent Scudero	Sal P. Jimno
Pomona*	35	Alan G. Orsborn 4-53	D. Harry Doremus	Cecil L. Marler C	James R. Ovington E	Robert A. Crawford	Ralph E. Parker
Redding*	10	Carl A. Williams 4-53	Dorothy C. Blood	H. R. Throop C	Howard L. Stites E	Henry T. Klaukens	Scott F. Lincemum
Redlands*	18	Hugh M. Folkins 4-54	Harry R. Whaley	F. M. Godshall T	P. W. Burk, Jr. S	Carl Rundberg	Wm. E. Slaughter
Redondo Beach* . .	25	J. Russell Shea 4-53	Fred M. Arnold	Fred M. Arnold K	Franz C. Nybe M	H. E. Mott	A. Lowell Hopkins
Redwood City* ...	26	Floyd D. Granger 4-54	R. S. Dodge	R. S. Dodge K	Glenn M. Jain E	Jos. Lodi	S. D. Wood
Richmond*	100	Gust J. Allen 6-53	John DeRoy	Bertel Peterson A	E. A. Hoffman	H. J. Schmidt	Ernest Phipps
Riverside	47	Edward V. Dales 4-53	Winfield G. Waite	Herbert W. Pierson A	Milton H. Irvine E	Ray. E. Allen	John A. Bennett
Sacramento*	138	Leslie E. Wood 12-53	H. G. Denton	A. O. Hoover C	E. A. Fairbairn E	T. Mulligan	J. V. Hicks
Salinas*	14	E. J. Raffeto 7-53	F. E. Heple	F. E. Heple K	Harris B. Munger, Jr. E	George Von Soosten	Raymond J. McIntyre
San Bernardino . .	63	George C. Blair 4-53	Jack T. Felton	Harold B. Carson T	Omer H. Brodie E	Dwight E. Littleton	James W. Ellis
San Bruno*	12	Claude G. Fourie 4-54	Ralph E. Woodman	Ralph E. Woodman K	C. L. White E	Joseph S. Senger	William L. Maher
San Buenaventura*	17	E. L. Gardner 4-55	Charles W. Reiman	Charles W. Reiman K	Leonard Sheehy E	A. J. Comstock	Strevell G. Taylor
San Carlow*	14	Newell F. Sharkey	Kathleen M. Grant	Kathleen M. Grant K	Richard Renney S	Lyle G. Clark	George P. Seely
San Diego*	334	John D. Butler 5-55	Fred W. Sick	John McQuilken F	Richard Gallagher	George E. Courser	A. E. Jansen
San Fernando. ...	13	D. P. Loomis	Ray A. Woods	Ray A. Woods K	Ray Walker	Reed Van Bebber	Walter Heebing
San Francisco ...	775	Elmer E. Robinson 1-56	John McGrath	Harry D. Ross C	Sherman Duckel	Edward Walsh	Michael Gaffey
San Gabriel*	20	Paul T. Erskine 4-56	Carl E. Gruendler	C. Thomas C	Harry Keebaugh	George Duguid	F. L. Carpenter
San Jose*	95	Parker L. Hathaway 7-56	Mrs. Dorothy Covill	Harry A. Young A	Harold J. FlanneryE	Lester A. O'Brien	J. R. Blackmore
San Leandro*	28	Thos. O. Knick	Herbert Burbank	Reuel Lindahl F	R. E. Lovejoy E	B. X. Whitaker	Artel Lamoureux
San Luis Obispo . .	14	T. I. O'Reilly	Jean Fitzpatrick	Jean Fitzpatrick K	G. Homer Hamlin E	Jas. Waldmeier	R. E. Heidorn
San Marino*	11	Corson W. Ide 4-54	E. R. Kerr	E. R. Kerr K	Paul F. Barton S	Glenn F. McClune	Glenn F. McClune

San Mateo*	42	F. H. Campbell 4-53	W. J. O'Farrell	Chas. A. Ginnever T	A. B. Sullivan M	Hugh F. Morris	Martin C. McDonnell
San Pablo	14	R. W. Pelletreau	Gertrude Yerko	Gertrude Yerko K	A. A. Myers S	Manuel Mello	W. A. Pedretti
San Rafael*	14	Edward Culver 4-53	Eugene W. Smith	Eugene W. Smith K	Raymond A. Boege	C. H. Johansen	Frank Kelly
Santa Ana*	46	Courtney R. Chandler	Erma Keeler	Homer Sterling A	Hugh M. Neighbor E	John Garthe	Boyd A. Hershey
Santa Barbara	45	Norris Montgomery 5-53	Faye Griffin	Faye Griffin K	C. W. Moore E	C. L. Tenney	Reginald Colley†
Santa Clara*	12	Wm. P. Kiely 5-53	A. S. Belick	Joseph F. Bass M	Edgar C. Schott E	Leonard J. George	Wm. P. Garrity†
Santa Cruz*	22	J. L. Chiorini 4-53	A. J. Miller	A. J. Miller K	A. D. Russell E	J. T. Sinnott	A. Huntsman
Santa Maria	10	G. E. Seaman 4-54	C. E. Winter	C. E. Winter K	John Raymond E	F. W. Crakes	E. P. McCaslin
Santa Monica*	72	Russell K. Hart 4-53	Kenneth O. Grub	W. A. Hard C	Maurice M. King	C. N. Carrell	H. W. Hutchinson
Santa Paula*	11	Warren L. King 4-54	Hersel J. Hopkins	Lela M. Frederick C	Guy D. Atmore	George Harding	Thos. B. Moore
Santa Rosa*	18	Alex McCluskey 4-53	Agnes S. Farquar	John Hawkes A	Frank S. Sarles E	George Magee	Melvin F. Flohr
South Gate	51	Millo Dellman 4-54	Herbert C. Peiffer	M. H. Matheson C	John Blain E†	D. F. Glines	J. C. Gutting
South Pasadena*	17	J. C. Partsch	M. M. Merritt	M. M. Merritt K	Jas. Rasmussen E	D. J. Lavenbarg	Robt. E. Blakely
S. San Francisco*	19	Emilio Cortesi 4-54	Arthur Rodondi	Arthur Rodondi K	Henry Schweining S	A. J. Welte	Louis Belloni
Stockton*	71	C. R. Evanhoe 11-53	B. L. Trahern	W. M. Riddell F	Marshall Dunlap E	Lyle Stevenson	J. A. O'Keefe
Torrance*	22	M. M. Schwab 4-56	A. H. Bartlett	A. H. Bartlett K	Ralph S. Perkins S	Jake J. Benner	John H. Stroh
Tulare*	12	Jim Ingle 4-55	Hazel Hoyt	Hazel Hoyt K	B. P. Westkamper E		Virgil Kelly
Vallejo*	26	Geo. C. Demmon 5-55	M. F. Brooks	Geo. H. Herbert A	T. D. Kilkenny E	John McCormack	Jack E. Stiltz
Visalia*	12	W. L. Kattmeierer 4-55	J. S. Banks	J. D. Rippy C	G. E. Chrissakis E	W. A. Wood	F. D. Bentzen
Watsonville	12	P. B. Marinovich 5-55	Florenz J. O'Brien	Florenz J. O'Brien K	Royal E. Fowle E	J. C. Hagerty	E. H. Dicks†
Whittier*	24	Chas. G. Swoed 4-56	Guy N. Dixon	Deabe E. Seeger M	Jack W. Sheetz	A. B. Alford	O. C. Smith

COLORADO—10

Aurora	11	C. E. Tupps 1-54	Vernon Wildman	Vernon Wildman K	Jas. L. Larsh E	Geo. Moorhead	S. C. Garrett
Boulder*	20	J. D. Gillespie 1-54	Leonard R. Jones	Leonard R. Jones K	C. M. Dixon E	Emil A. Johnson	M. M. Teegarden
Colorado Springs*	45	C. H. Blunt 4-53	R. F. Sonnekson	Mrs. Louise Huff A	J. J. Murray	F. H. Lausch	I. B. Bruce
Denver	416	J. Quigg Newton 6-55	Siewers Fincher	W. H. McNichols A	T. P. Campbell	Allie A Feldman	H. E. Forsyth
Englewood*	17	R. E. Frantz 11-53	J. L. Barron	J. W. Flint M	Neil W. Barde E	R. Geo. Woods	Joseph M. Kollar
Fort Collins*	15	Robt. W. Hays 4-54	Miles F. House	G. H. Palmes M	Howard E. Evans E	C. R. Carpenter	O. P. Kelley
Grand Junction*	15	W. D. Ela P 5-53	Helen Tomlinson A	Fred Hagie T	John Burton E	Charles Downing	Joe Keith
Greeley*	20	Price Hopkins 11-53	Mort Balch	Mort Balch K	Jack Hallohan	E. A. Brumley	C. C. Hunter
Pueblo*	64	Carl D. Bryan 1-54	Mary E. Weaver	Alva W. Sloan F	Glenn S. Turner E	Ed. G. Colgrlzier	Roy R. Harper
Trinidad*	12	Jas. E. Connelly 1-54	Eugene Aiello	Eugene Aiello K	H. H. Kellum E	C. W. Nolan	Charles Garlutzo

CONNECTICUT—36

Ansonia	19	W. T. Sheasby 12-54	P. E. Schumacher	Gerald F. Hill T	Thos. F. Pratt	Leslie Gardner	Wm. O'Brien
Bridgeport	159	Jasper McLevy 11-53	Fred Schwarzkopf	John Morris C	Charles Smith E	Arthur Platt†	John A. Lyddy
Bristol	36	Daniel J. Donovan 11-53	Rolfe E. Rowe	E. C. Hannan C	T. H. Donovan	Geo. C. Graham	Edmund S. Crowley
Danbury	22	J. V. Previdi 4-53	Charles M. Hatch	Charles M. Hatch K	Walter J. Scott	John H. Ireland	Wm. J. Henry
Darien t	12	Thomas F. Kerrigan	Albert L. Brunner	Albert L. Brunner K	Walter A. Bates E		Edward Mugavero
Derby	10	Anthony Dirienzo 1-55	J. S. Donahue	J. S. Donahue K	John Benanto S	Edward Cotter, Jr.	Thos. Van Etten
East Hartford t	30	John W. Torpey 10-53	Wm. Hines	E. S. Paganetti F	George Penney	Henry Dagon	Timothy Kelleher
East Haven t	12	F. A. Barker C 10-53	Margaret Tucker	H. W. Hackbarth C		T. J. Hayes	Edwin B. Priest
Enfield t	15	Timothy F. Conley C 6-53	Robert W. Child	Robert W. Child K	Timothy Conley		Earl Reynolds
Fairfield t	30	Dimmill L. Kinnie C 11-53	Samuel Glover		Frank Daniels E	Thos. J. Carroll	Jas. Kranbik
Greenwich t	41	C. C. Gisborne C 12-53	F. D. Barrett	Wm. H. Sherman C	Joseph W. Cone	Stuart M. Potter	John M. Gleason
Hamden t	30	Leon A. Booth C 10-54	Walter D. Connor	Alexander Murdoch T	Valentine E. Dyer E	Raymond C. Spencer	Harry H. Barrows
Hartford*	177	Joseph V. Cronin 12-53	Wm. A. Linnane	Robert L. Duffy F	H. I. Skilton E	Henry G. Thomas	Michael J. Godfrey
Manchester t*	34	S. G. Bowers 11-54	S. J. Turkington	Louise Johnson C	James Sheekey E	Herman Schendel	Wilfred Maxwell

TABLE XIX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Meriden	44	Wm. J. Cahill, Jr. 1-54	Ruth E. Payne	Matthew P. Kutka C	C. P. Prann E	L. Petrucelli	M. B. Carroll
Middletown	30	S. K. Bailey 1-54	Frank Roccapriore	Mark F. Dunn C	Samuel C. Cannon	J. F. Dunn	John F. Pomfret
Milford t*	27	A. P. Stowe C 12-53	George F. Weed	Clifford W. O'Key F	Clark Green	Ernest I. Cox	Arthur Harris
Naugatuck	17	George Fellows 5-53	Charles F. Daly	Charles F. Daly K	Charles D. Curtis E	Edward Galvin	John J. Gormley
New Britain	74	John L. Sullivan	Harry Scheny	Harry Scheny K	George Mueller E	George Scarlett	H. J. Cosgrove
New Haven	164	Wm. C. Celentano 1-54	Milton Rice	Frederick L. Cronan C	Wm. M. Bolton E	Paul P. Heinz	Howard O. Young
New London*	31	Fred Benvenuti 10-53	Henry L. McGuire	Herbert G. Huntley F	Charles P. De Biasi E	Thomas H. Shipman	John J. Courtney
Norwalk	49	Irving C. Freese 11-53	William J. Creagh	Louis A. Kupan C	Paul J. James	Charles A. Volk	Max Orlins
Norwich*	23	Phillip A. Johnson P 12-53	J. Dyer Potter	A. J. Gerard C	E. H. Lord-Wood	Wm. B. Confrey	Jos. L. Gendron
Shelton	13	Malachi J. Le May 1-55	Henry J. Dargon	Henry J. Dargon K	Robert Marsden S	Wm. E. Purcell	Wm. S. Donovan
Stamford	74	Thos. J. Quigley 12-53	Joseph V. Toner	Thomas Morrissey Jr. F	Leon Tuttle E	Victor Veit	John B. Brennan
Stratford t*	33	Frank A. Larkin C 9-53	W. Howard Wilcoxson	A. B. Vermilya F	L. F. Kniffin	T. S. Lockwood	P. J. Flanagan
Torrington	28	F. P. Daley 12-53	Alex G. Constable	Edwin J. Dowd T	Anthony Gelormino	Edward Goodman	Hugh E. Meade
Wallingford	12	Thomas P. O'Neil B 11-53	Gerald Harrington	Lauretta Kane T		J. J. Czine	E. J. Loughlin
Waterbury	104	R. E. Snyder 11-53	W. A. Sirica	A. E. Furlong A	H. C. Whitlock E	F. T. Scully	W. J. Roach
Watertown t	11	Stuart Atwood C 10-53	Mabel B. Hannon	Carrie A. Bush T		V. A. Fogelstrom	Frank L. Minucci
West Hartford t*	44	C. E. Carlson P 4-53	E. D. Dow	Rodney L. Loomis M	F. B. Chamberlin E	T. H. Donnelly	W. A. Sandstrom
West Haven t	32	Elmer E. Scranton C 11-53	E. F. Raffile	E. F. Raffile K	John F. Lynch E	W. S. Johnson	James P. Cannon
Westport t	12	W. C. Crossman C 11-53	Lois R. Clark	S. R. Betts T	Anthony Manere S	Harold J. Shippey	John A. Dolan
Wethersfield t	13	Burton A. Harris C	Arthur A. Wilaard	Francis C. Cignoli N	P. O. Roberts E	John F. McCue	Thomas J. Sullivan
Williamantic	14	F. J. Bergeron 12-53	R. F. Paulhus	R. F. Paulhus K	Alexis Caisse, Jr.	J. L. Rivard	F. R. Laramie
Windsor t*	12	N. W. Linden	J. F. Rawson, Jr.	A. Young N	Maurice Howes E	G. F. Patterson	Arthur Wall
DELAWARE—1							
Wilmington	110	James F. Hearn	W. R. Willets	Alex R. Abrahams T	E. F. Koester E	G. T. Morgan	H. K. Wadman
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1							
Washington	802	Samuel Spencer P	G. M. Thornett	J. L. Martin F	Col. L. W. Prentiss	M. H. Sutton	R. V. Murray
FLORIDA—28							
Bradenton	14	A. Sterling Hall 9-56	Harold F. Silver	Harold F. Silver K	R. B. Culler	A. W. Harris	C. C. Benton
Clearwater*	16	Francis C. Middleton	H. G. Wingo	Frank Abernathy F	Sidney Lickton E	Peter Treola	George McClamma
Coral Gables*	20	David H. Hendrick 4-53	E. B. Poorman	E. B. Poorman K	L. W. Robinson, Jr.	W. G. Kimbrough	W. G. Kimbrough
Daytona Beach*	30	John R. Tamm 12-55	Rhea B. Mordt	Rhea B. Mordt K	C. H. Moneypenny	Grattan B. Chapman	Albert B. Moore
Fort Lauderdale*	36	Lewis E. Moore	S. H. Marshall	H. Milton Link M	E. L. Patterson E	J. R. Carter	R. R. Kelley
Fort Myers	13	Heard M. Edwards 11-54	Sara Nell Williams	Sara Nell Williams K	William A. Grimes	R. S. Bass	Burl Underhill
Fort Pierce*	14	Wallace Sample 12-54	G. M. Mitchell	G. M. Mitchell K	Alton Register E	R. M. Register	H. L. Conyers
Gainesville*	27	Roy L. Purvis 3-53	A. C. O'Neill	A. C. O'Neill K	R. B. Senabaugh E	H. J. Richardson	W. D. Joiner
Hialeah	20	H. Milander 9-53	J. H. Goodlet	J. H. Goodlet K	George Wheeler S	A. R. Chapman, Sr.	H. W. Warner
Hollywood*	14	L. C. Boggs 4-53	Blanche E. Mann	Blanche E. Mann K	Eugene C. Hedges E	H. L.Cook	P. A. Thompson
Jacksonville	205	W. H. Burns 6-56	W. C. Almand R	J. E. Pace A	Walter G. Daniel E	J. B. Chancey	Sherman Cannon
Key West*	26	C. B. Harvey 9-55	Victor Lowe	Charles Roberts F	Ivan Roberts	Charles Cremata	Joe O. Kemp
Lakeland*	31	Norman T. Kent 1-54	L. R. Shuman	L. R. Shuman K	John Stokes	V. T. Rinehart	Dewitt Sinclair
Lake Worth*	12	M. C. Baker 4-53	E. C. Ewing	E. C. Ewing A	Ralph W. Howard	Clarence W. Brause	G. S. Sanders

Miami*	249	C. J. Senerchia 11-53	Frank Correll	George N. Shaw F	Raymond A. Williams	Henry Chase	W. E. Headley
Miami Beach*	46	D. Lee Powell	C. W. Tomlinson	C. W. Tomlinson K	M. N. Lipp E	Dock Kennett	A. W. Simpson
North Miami*	11	J. E. Ludick 10-53	E. May Avil	E. May Avil K	Otto Sprinkle S	Warren Bach†	Karl E. Engel
Ocala*	12	J. C. Crews	H. C. Sistrunk	H. C. Sistrunk K	Van Walker E	T. B. Sexton	K. C. Alvarez
Orlando	52	J. Rolfe Davis 1-56	Ed McDowell	J. E. Greaves C	A. B. Herndon E	Paul Pennington	C. R. Trulock
Panama City*	26	C. R. Gray 3-54	Leon Mathis	Leon Mathis K	C. E. Peterson E	A. D. Norris	G. W. McCall
Pensacola*	43	C. P. Mason 6-53	J. E. Frankel	J. E. Frankel K	J. P. Jennings	Claude Wright, Sr.	Crosby Hall
St. Augustine*	14	Everett B. Meade 5-53	Pauline Boyt	Richard Francis M	V. J. Usina, Jr.	Elwood W. Hartley	William Lindsey
St. Petersburg*	97	Samuel W. Johnson	Jennie Cook	Baynard E. Cook F	Frank O. Lee	S. O. Griffith	Jacob R. Reichert
Sanford*	12	Randall Chase 1-54	H. N. Sayer	H. N. Sayer K	J. L. Dunn S	M. N. Cleveland	R. G. Williams
Sarasota*	19	J. L. Early 12-53	L. B. Ashby	C. H. Pickett T	Max Sturm E	James R. Cowsert	Robert N. Wilson
Tallahassee*	27	W. H. Cates	Geo. C. White	Geo. C. White K	Miller Walston E	Earl Levy	W. E. Hurlbert
Tampa	125	Curtis Hixon 12-55	P. R. Bourquardez	H. D. Pelhank C	Roy E. Van Camp E	L. D. Blanton	M. C. Beasley
West Palm Beach*	43	H. Elmo Robinson	J. R. Gardner	M. L. Brewer C	D. A. Hanlon	J. H. Witherspoon	R. M. Allshire

GEORGIA—23

Albany*	31	E. E. Witherbee, Jr. 1-54	S. T. Dillingham	T. J. Williams F	E. J. Ford	J. J. Romeo	M. Burnett
Americus	11	F. P. Bowen 1-55	A. D. Gatewood, Jr.	A. D. Gatewood, Jr. K	G. E. Ansley F	H. K. Henderson	R. M. Cansler
Athens	28	J. R. Wells 12-53	A. G. Smith	A. G. Smith K	J. G. Beacham E	W. C. Thompson	C. O. Roberts
Atlanta	331	W. B. Hartsfield 1-54	J. L. Richardson	L. A. James C	Clarke Donaldson E	C. C. Styron	H. T. Jenkins
Augusta	72	H. L. Hamilton 1-55	Thos. D. Beckum	C. G. Paschal C	M. P. Phillips	J. C. Wilkerson	F. B. Green
Brunswick*	18	R. A. Sapp 1-54	Mrs. Richard Jennings	Mrs. L. M. Stephens T	Amos Williams	J. W. Greenfield	J. E. Register
College Park	15	Dr. M. T. Anderson 12-54	Mrs. Mary A. Hunt	Mrs. Mary A. Hunt K	H. E. Whelchel E	J. B. Eley	T. O. Smith
Columbus*	80	I. L. Shields 1-54	Henry G. Brannon	Dupont Hagins T	D. T. Grider	T. C. Turner	T. A. Erwin, Jr.
Dalton	16	Carlton C. McCamy 1-54	Guy W. Keister	O. R. Strain F	P. Mitchell S	Luther J. Broone	Jack Hayes
Decatur*	22	A. Mell Turner 1-54	Mrs. M. H. Christian	Mrs. M. H. Christian K	S. A. Roos E†	J. D. Peek	Luther Spinks
Dublin	10	W. H. Lovett 1-54	C. Flannery Pope	T. A. Jernigan T	C. V. Burch	S. V. Holmes	Tillman Jones
East Point	21	A. A. Roberts	E. L. Cole	W. P. Kidd T	G. H. Sparks	Max Wiggins	W. H. Tyler
Gainesville*	12	P. H. Chapman	Bert W. Fulford M	Mary Lou Ledford T	Lamar Pittard E	R. E. Spence	Henry Hoyt
Griffin*	14	Jon B. Virden	Mrs. Annie W. Cook	W. E. George M	John K. Avery	S. E. Simonton	Leo Blackwell
La Grange*	25	Frank Togner 1-54	C. H. Day	C. H. Day K	Fred Lamb E	Rufus Dorman	T. E. McClung
Macon	70	L. B. Wilson 11-53	Mrs. Viola R. Napier	K. L. Gunnells F	William Branan E	B. H. Brown	Ben T. Watkins
Marietta	21	Sam J. Welsch 1-54	Thomas F. Austin	Thomas F. Austin K	Ben H. Wootten E	Howard A. Schaffer	Ernest R. Sanders
Moultrie*	12	W. B. Withers	James Humphreys	James Humphreys K	U. B. McCranie E	Lawrence Rhodes	C. R. Ranew
Rome*	30	J. E. Yarbrough C 1-57	F. L. Sammons	F. L. Sammons K	Bruce Hamler	W. T. McKinney	Smith Horton
Savannah	120	Olin F. Fulmer 1-54	Mrs. Nola Roos	L. G. Bailey C	Norris Sherry E	W. S. Blanton	S. P. Butler
Thomasville*	14	Frank V. Eidson	P. M. Davenport	P. M. Davenport K	C. H. Jones, Jr. E	Charles A. Smith	H. A. Stegall
Valdosta	20	J. B. Giddens 3-54	A. S. Myddleton	N. N. Langdale F	Mike W. Ledford E	T. M. Cook	Wilbur Perkerson
Waycross	19	Vincent Settle 1-54	C. O. Parker	C. O. Parker K	T. L. Watts E	E. M. Everett	A. L. Ball

IDAHO—9

Boise City	34	R. E. Edelfsen 5-53	F. R. Bagley K	F. R. Bagley K	L. E. Morse E	Steve Taylor	James E. Brandon
Caldwell	10	J. C. Smith 5-53	Ada Hartenbower	H. E. Parmenter T	L. M. Porter E	L. C. Krall	Keith Judd
Coeur d'Alene	12	L. L. Gardner 5-53	J. R. Wilcox	J. W. Barrett T	E. E. Soniville E	W. W. Swofford	A. C. Engen
Idaho Falls	19	E. W. Fanning 4-53	S. R. Rostad	Ellen Bertrand T	C. R. Black E	B. O. Brown	F. G. Perrin
Lewiston	13	D. K. Wordern 6-53	A. M. Quane	A. M. Quane C	R. C. Lowrie E	D. R. Gill	R. O. Flood
Moscow	11	W. L. Anderson 5-53	R. G. Fredekind	Dan S. Grimmins	Harvey J. Smith E	Carl Smith	Harold D. Baker
Nampa	16	Preston Capell	G. H. Shellaberger	Elva G. Miller T	Clark Murphy E	L. T. Lessinger	M. C. Scrafford
Pocatello*	26		Josephine Ball	Josephine Ball K	Wendell E. Wilson E	A. A. Girard	A. L. Oliver

TABLE XIX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Twin Falls*	18	R. J. Schwendiman C	Constance J. Leiser	Constance J. Leiser K	N. S. Crossley E	L. Z. Bartlett	H. W. Gillette
ILLINOIS—72							
Alton	33	Carl Linkoh C 5-53	Paul Price	A. J. Osborne T	Guy Fairfield E	James Lewis	R. L. Galloway
Aurora	51	Loyd H. Markel 4-53	John P. Thill	John P. Thill K	G. H. Deuchler E	E. J. Ryan	J. E. Strever
Belleville	33	H. V. Calhoun 4-53	Robert L. Bell	Edwin C. Schlossen T	Thomas Schnipper	Albert Nebgen	Reese G. Dobson
Berwyn	51	Wm. J. Kriz 4-53	Emil Vacin	Vlasta L. Nemecek C	Anton Pav	Jos. Ihdre	Jos. Pilot
Bloomington	34	O. Lloyd Welsh	Marguerite Zook	Alvin J. Keller F	Stanley R. Wilhoit E	Rolland Behrend	S. C. Hibbens
Blue Island	18	Jno. M. Hart 5-53	Louis F. Schwartz	Emil J. Blatt T	Chas. A. Dewar	Allen G. Kollman	Richard Sorgenfre†
Brookfield*	15	Don Kulie 4-53	Charles E. Slack, Jr.	C. H. Eash M	Peter N. Natale	Fred B. McDowell, Jr.	Walter T. Griffin
Cairo	12	Egbert A. Smith 5-55	C. F. Walker	H. S. Hilboldt E	Donald E. Ball E	John Shepherd	Earl A. Shepherd, Jr.
Calumet City	16	Frank Kaminski 5-53	S. J. Maciejewski	S. J. Maciejewski K	John Walerowicz S	C. Sikorski	H. Wierklinski
Canton	12	W. Paul Woods	Katherine Sporer	Case Hill T	Howard Gibbons E	Julian Coultas	James Smith
Carbondale	11	John I. Wright 5-55	H. A. Grater	Curtis O. Ross A	Paul A. Hall E	Carl Crain	Harold Peterson
Centralia	14	Robt. M. Washburn 5-55	James Maxfield	Miss C. Sudermeyer T	H. B. Stover E	Herbert Bush	Bryan Pitts
Champaign	40	Virgil F. Lafferty 5-55	John P. Hill	Walter F. Bailey T	John T. Kearns E	August Schalk	Clyde R. Davis
Chicago	3,621	Martin H. Kennelly 4-55	L. D. Schreiber	James H. Dillard C	Virgil E. Gunlock	Michael J. Corrigan	T. J. O'Connor
Chicago Heights	25	Carl W. McGehee	A. Paul Soderman	Clinton Peterson T	James Shelley S	George Mahnke	Philip Howard
Cicero	68	Henry J. Sandusky P 1-54	Jerry F. Austin	Jerry F. Austin K	Frank Masa	Theo. Wesolowski	Erwin Konovsky
Collinsville	12	Louis Jackstadt 4-55	Vernon Lucas	Vernon Lucas K	Charles G. Sheppard E	Harold Meier	Richard Kohlhaas
Danville	38	Don H. Wilson 4-55	Betty Oakes	W. A. Larson C	H. F. Depke	Howard Rindt	Robert Christy
Decatur	66	Robt. E. Willis 5-55	J. W. Loftus	Ben F. Davis F	J. M. Weir E	Ira D. Leech	W. G. Kerwin
De Kalb	12	Frank W. Sohne 4-53	Bertha Schropell	E. A. P. Hutchinson T	Lloyd I. Johnson E	Clayton Kennedy	John Remsey
Des Plaines	15	K. G. Meyer 4-53	Otto W. H. Henrich	Otto W. H. Henrich K	Earl Warnicke	Raymond Kolze	John W. Wigham
Dixon	12	Wm. V. Slothower 4-54	Wayne C. Smith	Wayne C. Smith K	C. K. Willet	Wm. Gail Keyser	Frank Tyne
Downers Grove	12	Clyde B. Absher 5-55	Harvey Dvorak	Harvey Dvoark K	C. L. Baylor E	Grant Dicke	Otto A. Springborn
East Moline	14	B. H. Ryan 5-53	Arnold Neihaus	Arnold Neihaus K	Francis La Mar S	Paul Godesiabois	Albert Van Quathem
East St. Louis	82	Alvin G. Fields 4-55	John Tierney	Glenn J. Hendry C	David Johnston E	Gerald Fallan	George Dowling
Elgin	44	Myron M. Lehman 5-55	Milton A. Grow	Arthur F. Meyer T	Victor H. Kasser E	Charles Bicklet	Joseph G. Huber
Elmhurst	21	Erwin F. Wilson 5-53	George C. Prager	B. Mark Stephens C	Harvey S. Crockett S	Edwin Fiebrandt	Wilbert Rustenberg
Elmwood Park	19	Adam J. Reule 4-53	H. A. Hammersand	H. A. Hammersand K	Albert Lavine S	Chester Reardon	Charles Woods
Evanston	74	J. R. Kimbark	Edward W. Bell	H. D. Bent A	Joseph L. Rose	H. A. J. Dorband	P. J. Geisheder
Evergreen Park	11	M. H. Wessel P 5-53	J. H. Tanner	Wm. T. Conrad T	H. Onderwater S	L. Howatt	G. Trapp
Forest Park	15	Vernon M. Reich 5-55	Chas. W. Meseke	William Bertz F	Louis E. Prehr	Henry Lange	Jos. Cortino
Freeport	22	Glenn F. Kunkle 5-53	Lueva McHugh	Lueva McHugh K	Roscoe Cook E	Albert Luedeke	Walter Marsh
Galesburg	31	Ralph B. Johnson 4-53	Alfred Nystrom	Alfred Nystrom K	S. S. Scott E	E. T. Elkwall	George Fuller
Granite City	29	L. R. Davis 5-53	A. L. Stevens	John Dooner C	C. Curtwright S	Elijah King	Edw. Holmes
Harrisburg	11	Ralph Horning, Jr. 5-55	Olive Patterson	Olive Patterson K	Robert E. Browne E	Ray Johnson	Thomas Gram
Harvey	21	Arthur E. Turngren 5-55	Robt. K. Bentley	Robt. K. Bentley K	Clifton Campbell S	Carl Stanger	Matt Romser
Highland Park	17	A. G. Humphrey 5-55	Edw. P. Ohlwein	Edw. P. Ohlwein F	P. E. Cole E	W. J. Hennig	E. B. Patten
Jacksonville	20	Ernest L. Hoagland 4-53	John R. Phillips	Ilma B. Cline T	O. H. Spaulding S	Howard L. Reynolds	I. E. Flynn
Joliet	52	Arthur O. Janke 5-55	Arthur Blackburn	Edward Salesnik A	Harold Goodspeed E	Arthur Dillon	Ervin Boe
Kankakee	26	A. F. Hattenburg 5-53	J. W. Coffey	Don Holwell T	Charles F. Gregg E	Roy Marquart	Wallace Flamery
Kewanee	17	Ernest E. Stull 4-55	Harry L. Orr	Harry L. Orr K	Nicholas Fischer E	Albert B. Lyons	Clyde E. Rorah

La Grange*	12	Joseph F. Sheen P 5-53	T. G. Hamilton	Robert A. Finley M	William Fowler S	Harry A. Oakes	Harry A. Oakes
La Salle	12	Matt Bildhauer, Jr. 4-53	Bertha Young	F. S. Studzinski T	L. J. McGonigal		E. Kasprowicz
Lincoln	14	Alois M. Feldman 5-53	Donald E. Lie	Donald E. Lie K	Floyd Worth	Edgar Smith	Marshal Downs
Macomb	11	Ray C. Houtchens	Margaret Ruth	Arthur Fleshman K	Charles Stover S	Fred Wilson	Earl Barclay
Marion	10				W. W. Miller E		
Mattoon	18	G. W. Smith 5-53	James L. Warren	James L. Warren K	Everett Walker S	John C. Storm	Marion A. Joseph
Maywood*	27	Earl K. Broberg P 5-53	Joseph M. Learns	E. Gorman Ham C	Howard M. Denner	David Smith	Donald Nolen
Melrose Park	13	Andy H. Frenzel P 5-53	Michael Laraia	Michael Laraia K	Peter Tassi S	Anthony Prignano	Charles Calidendo
Moline	37	Paul C. Johnson 5-53	Mrs. A. N. Brissman	Mrs. A. N. Brissman K	Allan N. Hallberg E	John H. Polchow	Harry Fromme
Monmouth	10	Ralph Wells 5-53	Mildred Wilford	Mildred Wilford K	Clyde DeBok S	Robert Watson	Vincent Romans
Mount Vernon	16	Milton O. Forsyth 5-53	Lester F. Davis	Marie Williford T	Harold Waite S	Paul Partridge	Verner Pigg
Oak Park	64	J. R. Christiansen	James A. Wasson	G. L. Hackley C	Sanford F. Giles	Warren McFeely	Wm. O. Watters
Ottawa	17	Philip K. Bailey 5-55	H. W. Farnsworth	H. W. Farnsworth K	Robert E. Newell E	William Warren	Walter M. Keim
Park Ridge*	17	Albert P. Haake 5-53	C. W. Richards	DeSoto B. McCabe, Jr. M	Thomas Begg S	Norman A. Brown	Willis F. Jones
Pekin	22	J. Norman Shade 5-55	W. A. Jansen	C. R. Smith T	Juhius Stark S	Roy Weinheimer	Roy Brees
Peoria	112	Robert D. Morgan	F. D. Nash	J. A. Murphy C	Harry Wilson E	Dan P. Donahue	J. T. McAllister
Quincy	41	George Meyer, Jr.	Lawrence Kuhlman	T. B. Vonderheide C	C. A. Bunting E	George W. Simon	Ray Welsh
River Forest	11	Walter H. Gabel 5-53	P. W. Hazelton	P. W. Hazelton K	Arthur J. Pochert	Alfred F. Zay	Carl Soderlin
Rockford	93	C. H. Bloom 5-53	Elmer O. Strand	Elmer O. Strand K	W. H. Day E	Wayne Swanson	Roy W. Johnson†
Rock Island	49	Melvin McKay	Emil A. Johnson	Emil A. Johnson K	James R. Palmer E	Charles Wahlheim	Lawrence O. Jones†
Skokie	15	G. W. Wilson P	P. Struck	W. A. Krewer F	H. Weber	Ed Steek	W. C. Griffin
Springfield	82	John F. McWherter	O. Mack Wagner	Luke Lavin C	Charles A. Nelson E	Oscar Johnson	Fred Doerfler
Sterling	13	W. B. Wetzell 5-55	Ester Donders	W. I. Anderson T	John Devine	Christ Dingler	Edward Ohda
Streator	16	Albert E. Dietman 5-55	Roy Rathbun		Fred H. Renz E	Wm. Webler	John Gaydas
Urbana	23	Glen E. Chapman 5-53	Bess M. Holmes	Bess M. Holmes K	H. J. Cooperider	Victor C. Wimmer	Wilbur R. Jones
Waukegan	39	Robt. E. Coulson 5-53	Edward R. Holmberg	Edw. R. Holmberg K	Robt. G. Kramer E	Norman Litz	Earl Hicks
West Frankfort	11	Lowe Harkins 5-55	Dewey Horrell	C. A. Marchildon C	Paul O. Hall	Alton McGhee	Ray Brown
Wheaton	12	(not reporting)					
Wilmette*	18	Wm. H. Alexander P 4-53	Mary E. Brush	Ralph D. Clay A	Armon Lund	Ralph K. Reardon	Edwin F. Whiteside
Winnetka*	12	Carl S. Lloyd P 4-54	C. R. Miller M	R. A. Weidaw F	R. L. Anderson E	R. A. Porter	D. R. Derning†
Wood River	10	W. R. Stoneham	E. P. Howard	H. E. Kegros T	J. W. Hamilton S	A. Bond	H. Kerrigan

INDIANA—39

Anderson	47	Noland C. Wright 1-56	Fairy V. Stanley	E. M. Davidson C	Clarence V. Windsor E	Alfred Tibbetts	Jennings D. Coen
Bedford	13	Ivan H. Brinegar	Margaret Johnson	Margaret Johnson K	Harold Howell E	Ralph Brook	Jesse Condiff
Bloomington	28	Emmett Kelly 1-56	Esther F. Leavitt	Esther F. Leavitt K	J. M. Cason E	Horace Robertson	John V. Axsom
Columbus	18	Richard L. Thayer 1-56	L. Barkheimer	L. Barkheimer K	Richard L. Thayer	Lawrence Seikman	Cuba McKay
Connersville	16	Glen Henderson 1-56	Jean Williams	Jean Williams K	Curt Jerman S	Joe Rudd	Walter La Hayne
Crawfordsville	13	Carroll O. Beeson 1-56	Harold A. Roth	Harold A. Roth K	Lex B. Clore E	Leslie Stout	Fred Grimes
East Chicago	54	Walter M. Jeorse 1-56	Conrad B. Boniecki	B. A. Bochnowski C	John A. Brozovic	Nick J. Palla, Jr.	Michael Vinovich
Elkhart	36	E. L. Danielson 1-56	Ralph H. Shafer	Robert E. Long C	Harmon J. Weaver E	Miles Houghton	Ivan E. Carlson
Elwood	11	Elmo Gustin 1-56	Gladys Land	Gladys Land K	Elmo Gustin	Everett Phillips	Keith Dixon
Evansville	129	H. O. Roberts 1-56	Robert Ossenberg	Charles L. Oxley C	M. B. Wedge	Charles Sensmeier	Kirby Stevens
Fort Wayne	134	Harry W. Baals 1-56	Carl Miller	Robt. E. Meyers C	Chauncey McRulis E	Clint Baals	Al Feegel
Frankfort	15	Chas. J. Goder 1-56	John L. Stewart, Jr.	John L. Steward, Jr. K	Alonzo L. Krug E	Ernest Hobbs	Glen L. Nickols
Gary	134	Peter Mandich 1-56	Nick P. Elich	M. M. Holovacha C	Glen S. Smith S	Joseph Zale	Jas. Traeger
Goshen	13	Rollin R. Roth 1-56	Clare F. Garber	Clare F. Garber K	Ray Spotts S	Forest Laufraw	Ray D. Auer
Hammond	88	Vernon C. Anderson 1-56	E. B. Bellamy	C. H. Wainwright C	Robt. Lippman E	Wm. Tamm	T. J. Martenson
Hobart	10	Fred Rose 1-56	Laura R. Bracken	Laura R. Bracken K	G. P. Huntington E	Richard Harrigan	Wm. McGinn

TABLE XIX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Huntington	15	G. P. Rudicel 1-56	L. E. Stepban	L. E. Stepban K	Gordon L. Watson E	Earnest Greider	V. T. Pinkerton
Indianapolis	427	Alex M. Clark 1-56	Grace M. Tanner	John R. Barney C	William Hunt E	John E. Ambuhl	Joseph F. Hancock
Jeffersonville . . .	15	Chas. Hoodenpyl 1-56	Carl J. Braun	Carl J. Braun K	Charles Gannon S	Wm. E. Cox	Paul Coleman
Kokomo	39	Raymon Gilbert 1-56	Lucille Rodefer	Emerson Martin C	Emerson Martin	Francis X. Mannion	Don Scott
Lafayette	36	Kenneth R. Snyder 1-56	E. V. McQueen	Carl L. Mason C	Donald McClurg E	Peter Kuipers	K. T. Bowman
La Porte	18	Thomas E. Boyd 1-56	C. E. Anderson	C. E. Anderson K	Lefler Anderson S	Jack Fender	Leo Frederickson
Logansport	21	G. F. Muehlhausen 1-56	W. H. Jones	Fred Edgerly C	Robt. J. Wedekind E	Jos. L. Graffis	L. O. Hall, Jr.
Marion	30	Ralph J. Leech 1-56	Burdell Myers	Thos. D. Riley C	Wilmer Wilson E	Wesley McFarreb	Earl McPherson
Michigan City . . .	28	Russel G. Hileman 1-56	Wallace Ludwig	Edwin L. Mokrycki C	Eugene Buckingham S	A. R. Mitchell	A. L. Menke†
Mishawaka	33	E. Spencer Walton 1-56	Oscar Van DePutte	Jos. W. Snyder C	Homer W. Fisher E	Thos. H. Pressler	H. Dean Bolerjack
Muncie	58	J. R. Barclay 1-56	Samuel Cunningham	J. R. Hiner C	Ward M. Harlan E	Aaron Belcher	Harry Nelson
New Albany	29	C. Pralle Erni 1-56	Leon P. Stein	Leon P. Stein K	Frank Hartman S	Thomas A. Daniel	Asa E. Wilson
New Castle	18	Paul F. McCormack 1-56	Charles Hayes	Charles Hayes K	Coleman Sulton	Vaughn Reed	Elgan Carter
Peru	13	S. G. Cox 1-56	Laura C. Bond	Laura C. Bond K	Maynard Wiltshire	Lyman Gruwell	Richard Stitt
Richmond	40	L. E. Meadows 1-56	Arthur J. Reeg	H. G. Coleman C	S. W. Hodgin E	Leslie L. Williams	Luras Rohe
Shelbyville	12	Philip Banawitz 1-56	Eleanor T. Vachett	Eleanor T. Vachett K	Joseph Banta E	Russell Klare	Lloyd Mellis
South Bend	116	John A. Scott 1-56	Mayme DuMont	Granville Zeigler C	Ray S. Andrysiak E	Richard Duck	Richard Gillen
Terre Haute	64	Ralph Tucker 1-56	Joseph P. Pipp	Raymond F. Thomas C	Paul D. Meadows E	Zenis Nicoson	Frank Riddle
Valparaiso	12	John E. Wiggins 1-56	Christine A. Moltz	Christine A. Moltz K	Harry Gustafson S	Wilbur Cowdrey	Dale Gott
Vincennes	19	Eugene Stocker 1-56	Floyd G. Combs		Robert E. Lind E	Dewey Shepherd	James F. Harlow
Wabash	11	James L. Smallwood 1-56	Mary B. Brooks	Mary B. Brooks K	John J. Mossman E	Ralph Campbell	Zenno Malott
Washington	11	Homer E. Beasley 1-56	Omer O. Dayton	Omer O. Dayton K	C. D. Guthrie S	Claude Foster	James Rogers
West Lafayette . .	12	C. R. Burnham 1-56	C. H. Miners	C. H. Miners K	C. M. Draper E	Charles M. Dienhart	Jay F. Watson
IOWA—23							
Ames*	23	W. L. Allan 12-53	J. W. Prather	J. W. Prather K	M. B. Starr E	Sam Long	G. J. Erickson
Boone	12	Wm. R. Johnstone 1-54	G. M. Wiley	G. M. Wiley K	George A. Nelson E	Robert Robertson	E. L. Peterson
Burlington	31	Thos. J. Smith 12-53	Robt. Schlampp	Art A. Drebenstedt F	Harry Vollmer E	Harold Duke	Richard Wiesel
Cedar Falls	14	J. E. Cundy 1-54	E. H. Kooser	E. H. Kooser K	H. F. Beisner E	R. D. Kennison	A. R. Riebe
Cedar Rapids . . .	72	M. J. Sedlicki	M. M. Krebs	R. E. Normans A	Frank E. Young E	E. P. Kohout	Wm. Kudrena
Charles City* . . .	10	Harold S. Henry 1-54	Madeline E. Nicholson	Madeline E. Nicholson K	Arthur E. J. Johnson M	Marvin D. Carbiener	Kermit R. Binger
Clinton	30	Don R. Allison	E. Leslie Crabb	E. Leslie Crabb A	Benton R. Anderson E	Harold Nelson	Jens C. Kair
Council Bluffs* . .	45	James F. Mulqueen 4-53	L. B. Brugenhemke	L. W. Larson F	Forest E. Grover E	Waldo Merrill	Earl E. Miller
Davenport	75	A. R. Kroppach 1-54	F. A. Hass	C. F. Schmidt T	R. C. Graham	L. R. Schick	Les Jurgens
Des Moines*	178	Allan Denny 4-54	A. E. Johnson	Lillian Clemons F	J. M. Tippee	C. L. Slade	Howard Eide
Dubuque*	50	Ruben Austin 12-53	J. J. Shea	A. L. Holscher A	Kenneth Cullen E	Thos. J. Hickson	Hugh Callihan
Fort Dodge	25	Hugh D. McMahon 1-54	R. H. Clelland	R. H. Clelland K	John E. Wright E	E. F. Parks	W. F. Etzel
Fort Madison . . .	15	Geo. H. Brown 12-53	Doyle C. Huett	Doyle C. Huett K	Wayne W. Massey E	Merle Willard	Roy O. Poling
Iowa City*	27	Wm. J. Holland 1-54	Geo. J. Dohrer	George J. Dohrer K	F. E. Gartzke E	Al Dolezal	E. J. Ruppert
Keokuk	16	Herbert Schouten 1-54	Clarita Langston	Clarita Langston K	C. J. Nelson E	Jno. Breheny	E. C. Alberts
Marshalltown . . .	20	H. L. Mowry 12-53	Rena Van Orman	Rena Van Orman K	C. John Engineer E	R. F. Ellis†	C. F. Pfeiffer
Mason City	28	H. E. Bruce 1-54	Pearl B. Kellog	Francis De Sart A	C. W. Hamblin	A. Boyd Arnold	Leo Allstott
Muscatine	19	Elmo Ferguson 12-53	Florence Mason	Florence Mason K	Ed Knott E	Paul Meerdink	Theodore McGill
Newton	12	C. C. Harp 1-54	Dale Andrews	Dale Andrews K	J. G. McFadden E	Wm. Lattimer	N. C. Shaver

Oskaloosa	11	Carl E. Johnson 1-54	Laura H. Spooner	E. L. Butler T	Ralph Clough S	M. C. Whitmore	G. O. Crispin
Ottumwa	34	Herschel Loveless 1-54	D. E. Shepherd	Verna Frazier A	H. E. Cook E	Harley McClure	Lester Canny
Sioux City	84	Ralph Henderson 12-53	Carl Norrbon	A. E. Rugg A	Keys C. Gaynor E	John M. Hill	Russell H. White
Waterloo	65	L. A. Touchae 1-54	H. W. Wente	H. W. Wente A	D. M. Larrabee E	Ray Tiller	Harry J. Krieg

KANSAS—25

Arkansas City* ..	13	C. K. Freeman 4-53	James F. Clough	James F. Clough K	R. E. Bridges E	H. E. McCullough	Paul E. Lesh
Atchison*	13	Fred W. Stein 4-53	R. L. Noble	R. L. Noble K	Add Ellyson E	Harley Yocum	G. L. Johnson
Chanute*	10	Don C. Beach	Ross Cooper	Ross Cooper K	Ray Bruggeman E	C. W. Brennan	T. F. Morehead†
Coffeyville	17	G. A. Erickson 4-53	L. Saunders	L. Saunders K	Pat B. Smith E	Cal A. Durand	Pete Billups
Dodge City	11	C. L. Clinton 4-54	M. E. Smith	M. E. Smith K	F. Kirkpatrick	C. F. Krambeck	P. D. Manda
El Dorado*	11	J. D. Faulconer 4-53	F. E. Brooks	F. E. Brooks K	L. Martindale E	D. J. Rayburn	R. Tarrant
Emporia*	16	F. G. Clogston	Mrs. P. Archer	Mrs. P. Archer K	R. W. Cunningham E	C. C. Johnson	A. L Bates
Fort Scott	10	C. F. Brown	C. Luffel	C. Luffel K	H. H. Wogan	Sam E. Ayers	Russell Simmons
Garden City*	11	Frank Schulman 4-53	Chas R. Peebles	Chas. R. Peebles K	Karl J. Svaty E	James Fare	Martin Craig
Great Bend*	13	J. E. McMullen 4-53	A. W. Herzog	A. W. Herzog K	Sam. L. Radke	Walter Sears	Jim Corn
Hutchinson*	34	J. W. Vandaveer 4-53	C. H. Ash	C. H. Ash K	T. E. Chenoweth M	Fred Dimond	Carl Spriggs
Independence* ...	11	E. E. Wilson 4-53	G. H. Krienhagen	G. H. Krienhagen K	G. H. Hackmaster E	Roy Pitts	A. D. Williams
Junction City* ...	13	C. A. Mohn 4-53	J. M. Kinkade	J. M. Kinkade K	J. Russel Calder E	Dan Baker	B. M. Wolf
Kansas City	130	C. E. Tucker	Howard Payne	J. O. Slaughter A	J. O. Armstrong E	Olander Lind	E. B. Swarner
Lawrence*	23	Chris Kraft	Harold C. Fisher	Harold C. Fisher K	H. M. Sheridan E	John Miller	John Ingalls
Leavenworth	21	T. L. Sexton 4-53	J. C. Walker	J. C. Walker K	W. B. Jennings E	R. C. Schroeder	Alois Mistler
Manhattan*	19	R. D. Rogers 5-53	Orpha Stewart	W. B. Avery N	D. C. Wesche E	Clyde Morris	Leo Osbourn
Newton*	12	C. L. Myers 4-53	A. Schroeder	A. Schroeder K	R. L. Chandler E	Ed Warhurst	C. H. Sherman
Ottawa	10	Robert W. Luce 4-53	L. I. Crater	L. I. Crater K	A. J. Jefferis E	H. W. Gilliland	F. H. Bullock
Parsons	15	G. A. Berglund 4-53	D. M. Raymond	D. M. Raymond K	Earl C. Blackburn S	J. E. Dodson	H. L. Cohoon
Pittsburg*	19	F. J. Foresman 4-53	Agnes M. Young	Wm. L. Baldwin A	C. M. Cooper E	W. C. Campbell	R. M. Beard
Salina*	26	Carl Ramsey	Chas. E. Banker	H. E. Peterson F	H. F. Harper E	J. E. Travis	H. Salmans
Topeka	79	G. G. Schnellbacher 4-55	E. R. Jones	A. Logan A	W. E. Briscoe E	W. J. Cawker	R. D. Kerr
Wichita*	168	F. T. Amsden	C. C. Ellis	Ralph Wulz A	L. K. White E	Elgin Wood	G. W. Shepherd
Winfield*	10	W. W. Keith 4-53	H. H. Hanlen	H. H. Hanlen K	G. Finuf E	Chas. Ford	G. Froemming

KENTUCKY—15

Ashland	31	D. Aronberg 12-55	C. S. Howard	P. Slavens C	C. E. Clevenger	B. Hensley	C. F. Howard
Bowling Green ...	18	E. R. Campbell	J. F. Denton	V. Williams A	P. Lawson E	B. Basham	M. Waddle
Covington*	64	J. J. Maloney 12-54	F. A. Gillespie	M. Holman C	G. Wellis E	W. Salyers	J. J. Bornhorn
Fort Thomas ...	11	F. B. Stegeman 1-54	Mrs. A. B. King	R. H. Meyers T	Chas. H. Kuhn E	B. J. Nielander	L. W. Cook, Jr.
Frankfort	12	Dr. C. T. Coleman	Marcella Lynch	Marcella Lynch K	B. C. Collins E	Robt. White	Henry Morrow
Henderson	17	O. A. Benton, Sr. 1-54	P. J. Thomy	E. C. Farmer A	Newton Neil E	L. Martin	Aubrey Williams
Hopkinsville	13	A. S. Koon	Hattie C. Wood	C. H. Vinson F	Jos. M. Davis	Jos. W. East	Jas. E. Greenfield
Lexington*	56	F. Fugazzi 1-55	F. Todd	F. Benckart F	T. Robinson E	Earl McDaniel	D. McCloy
Louisville	369	C. P. Farnsworth 12-53		Wm. D. Meyers F	H. T. Meiners	John Krusenklaue	Carl Heustis
Madisonville	11	D. Parish 1-54	L. Barton	M. Jackson T	J. O. McGary	B. K. Toombs	W. H. Collins
Middlesborough ..	14	S. Chasteen 1-54	G. C. Owen	G. C. Owen K	E. V. Williams S	R. M. Knipp	G. Harrell
Newport*	31	R. Sidell 1-56	F. L. McLane	A. L. Wald F	T. R. Williams	E. Miles	Geo. Gugel
Owensboro	34	L. Woodward 1-54	E. J. Rhodes	Mrs. E. Clark T	Earl Patton E	Starling Lambert	V. Bidwell
Paducah*	33	R. C. Cherry 1-56	Mrs. S. Thurman	Oscar Talmage T	H. L. Gangnath	Ernest Hannin	Gerald Stewart
Richmond	10	Grant Robinson, Jr. 1-54	W. V. Jackson	W. V. Jackson K	Dan Burns E	R. W. Montgomery	W. J. Mason

Table XIX—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
LOUISIANA—17							
Alexandria	35	Carl B. Close 6-53	Hal T. Dulany	Hal T. Dulany K	Soule Butler F	George C. Gray	Ralph Neff
Bastrop	13	Geo. H. Goodwin 7-53	Mrs. Doris Mallory	Mrs. Doris Mallory K	Curtis Bridges S	Walter Mayne	Ray J. Sibley
Baton Rouge	126	J. L. Webb, Jr. 12-56	Clyde Didlier	Geo. F. Brogdon F	L. J. White	R. A. Bogan	J. H. Green
Bogalusa	18	Curt Siegelin 12-54	K. I. Bean	C. E. Tullos F	Archie Pounds	E. G. Smith	W. E. Boyd
Bossier City	15	H. L. Fuller 7-53	C. W. Fowler	Harry B. Walker A		F. M. Smith	J. L. Cathey
Crowley	13	Harold E. Lyons	L. B. Broussard	L. B. Broussard K	John Berlinger S	J. W. Andrus	Maxwell Barousse
Gretna	14	Wm. J. White 7-53	Julius F. Hotard	Henry F. Bender F	Alvin Hotard E	Reuben B. Hock	Bean Miller
Houma	12	Leon Gary	Robt. F. Bourg	Robt. F. Bourg K	J. C. Pittman E	Leonce A. Doiron	Arnie P. Charrier
Lafayette	34	A. J. Mouton 5-56	C. A. Rodemacher	Mrs. P. J. LeBlanc C	L. P. McKnight	A. F. Broussard	A. E. Chargois
Lake Charles . . .	41	Tom C. Price	Florence N. Moore	Lucius L. Moss F	W. H. McInnis S	G. H. Stitzlein	J. H. Hebert
Monroe	39	John E. Coon		Frank X. Cline F	Thos. Keller E	H. L. Hales	M. L. Peters
New Iberia	16	P. A. Viator 6-56	E. J. Le Blanc	E. J. LeBlanc K	John Rochel E	Leonard Vuillemot	Andrew Viator
New Orleans	570	DeL. S. Morrison 5-54	George Weaver	E. A. Dinkelspiel C	Albert G. Wyler E	Howard L. Day	Joseph Scheuring
Opelousas	12	T. W. Huntington 7-54	Charles Clay	Edwin Stagg T	Harold Dunbar S	Leo L. Lafleur	Gilt Richard
Ruston	10	H. T. Richardson 7-54	J. L. Perry	J. A. Norris T	O. W. Hogan S	James T. Mabry	P. R. Kinard, Sr.
Shreveport	127	Clyde E. Fant 11-54	Velda Skinner T	John McW. Ford F	H Lane Mitchell	Floyd Kendrick	E. G. Uckabay
West Monroe	10	J. A. Norris 6-54	L. L. Wood	L. L. Wood K	W. R. Towsen S	E. C. Taylor	J. W. Caldwell
MAINE—13							
Auburn*	23	Edward M. Field	Leon H. Cole	Albert M. Eustis A	Roscoe L. Clifford E	J. Coleman Miller	Alton E. Savage
Augusta	21	Brooks Brown, Jr. 1-54	Joseph H. Gambino, Sr.	A. J. LaCasse T	Waldo Hill E	William Haskell	Vernard W. Dudley
Bangor*	32	John Flaherty 1-54	Jay E. Alley	Jay E. Alley K	James MacLeod	John J. Nelligan	John B. Toole
Bath*	11		H. E. Ring, Jr.	Eva L. Kingsbury T	Arthur S. Avery S	Richard J. Frates	Frank L. Moriarty
Biddeford	21	Louis B. Lausier	Armand Duquette	Wm. E. Shaw T	S. Duquette	Arthur King	Albert E. Pare
Brunswick t*	11		M. F. Goff	M. F. Goff M	Donald Jamison	Harold E. Nickerson	Joel P. LeBel
Lewiston	41	R. L. Marcotte	Lucien Lebel	Julian Deshaies A	Henry Aliberti E	Zephirin Drouin	Roland Amnott
Portland*	78	H. M. Luthe C 12-53	Leon T. Webber	G. H. Anderson A	George H. May E	Oliver T. Sanborn	C. F. Hofacker
Saco	10	Harry A. Warren	Edward J. McEnery	George C. Bailey T	Paul E. Towne	Arthur E. Emmons	Raymond Kerry
Sanford t	15	M. J. Maurice C	Leo C. Pelletier	Fred J. Bowne T	George Fortier	Almon Stackpole	Ralph Rodgers
South Portland* . .	22		J. Harold Webster	J. Harold Webster M	Albert E. Waterman E	Horace S. Jose	Frank R. Whitten
Waterville.	18	Richard J. Dubord 1-54	Chas. N. Nawfel	B. D. McLellan T	Ralph G. Knowlton E	Ralph E. Gilman	John D. McIntyre
Westbrook	12	Richard F. Libby	C. D. Vaillancourt	Philip C. Laffin T	Roscoe F. Libby S	Charles Knowles	Hormidas Aube
MARYLAND—11							
Annapolis	10	Arthur G. Ellington 7-53	Katherine S. Russell	G. Turner Ouaid T	John C. Keefe E	Rush L. Lacey	George W. Rawlings
Baltimore	950	T. D'Alesandro, Jr. 5-55	Allan L. Dell	J. Neil McCardell C	Paul L. Holland	Michael H. Letz	Beverley Ober
Cambridge	10	Russel P. Smith, Jr. 7-56	Carroll Dail	Hatter Macnot A	J. H. Crosby E	B. G. Kinnamon	Grason Price
College Park	11	C. R. Davis 5-53	Helen W. Shaw	Stewart B. Shaw T	Harry E. Hughes S		David R. Thompson
Cumberland	38	Roy W. Eves 7-54	W. G. Ullery	Arthur B. Gibson A	Chas. R. Nuzam E	Virgil A. Parker	R. Emmett Flynn
Frederick	18	Donald B. Rice 7-54	A. A. Nicodemus R	Jos. E. Eisenhauer S	W. R. Walter E		Charles V. Main
Hagerstown	36	Herman L. Mills 4-53	Elden L. Kerney	Thos. W. Summer T	Claude D. Williams E	John W. Hall	Jesse B. Brown
Hyattsville	12	Jesse S. Baggett 5-55	Ellery W. Baker	Howard C. Dingee T	John S. Naylor S	Chas. DiVincenzo	Howard H. Holmes

Mount Ranier. . . .	11	Herbert W. Reichet 5-53	E. A. Bean	E. A. Bean K	Lingan D. Soper	William Freeman	Fred Schatz
Salisbury	15	Rollie W. Hastings 6-54	Rebecca F. Brittingham	(Miss) R. Brittingham K	Philip C. Cooper	Austin W. Moore, Sr.	Wm. J. Chatham
Takoma Park . . .	13	Ross Beville 3-54	Harold J. Willard, Sr.	Harold J. Willard, Sr. K	Earl W. Thomas E	Melvin McBride	Chester E. Thomas

MASSACHUSETTS—82

Adams t	12	Clayton Couture C 3-54	Audrey Louison	J. T. Satko N	Francis L. LaBatt S	Arthur Hathaway	E. W. Reid
Amesbury t	11	Owen J. Justin 3-53	Albert M. Grant	Raymond O. Davis T	Fred W. Merrill S	Louis J. Bartley	Daniel J. Flynn
Amherst t	11	F. Civille Pray C 3-53	G. L. Fitzgerald	Charlotte Abramson N	S. P. Puffer, Sr. S	George A. Cavanaugh	Wm. A. Engelmann
Andover t	12	Roy E. Hardy C 3-54	George H. Winslow	George Napier A	Warren Peterson E	Edward C. Buchan	
Arlington t	44		James J. Golden	Carmen Foritano N	Wm. J. Toomey	Richard J. Tierney	Archie F. Bullock
Athol t	12	Thomas Kendrick C 2-54	Walter E. Farnum	Wm. K. Wheeler N	H. J. Brouillet S	George V. Henrich	Wm. J. Callahan
Attleboro	24	Cyril K. Brennan 1-54	K. F. Blandin	Wm. Marshall T	Russell Tennant E	J. O. Mowry	Peter Marron
Belmont t	27	J. Watson Flett C	Charles B. Wiggin	F. J. Lally T	Joseph W. Kales	Wm. H. Hill	Wm. G. Heyd
Beverly	29	C. S. Wilkinson 1-56	Bennett E. Merry	Louise M. Linehan A	Roger F. Duwart	F. W. Wittenhagen	Edward R. Aucone
Bonston	801	John B. Hynes	Walter J. Malloy	Charles J. Fox A	Geo. G. Hyland	S. P. Stapleton	E. W. Fallon
Braintree t.	23		Ernest C. Woodman	Jno. W. Harding T	J. L. Wentworth S	Harry T. Sears	Edw. D. Cahill
Brockton	63	C. Gerald Lucey 1-54	J. Albert Sullivan	C. F. Gilmore A	Henry W. Hall S	Lawrence F. Lynch	John F. O'Connell, Jr.
Brookline t.	58	Reuben L. Lurie C	Arthur J. Shinners	Leon L. Allen N	Walter A. Devine E	Thomas F. Malloy	James W. Tonra
Cambridge*	121	Joseph A. DeGuglielmo 1-54	F. H. Burke	Martin F. Nolan A	Ralph J. Dunphy†	John F. Collins	P. F. Ready
Chelsea	39	Andrew P. Quigley 1-54	J. E. Tyrrell	George Henderson T	John Marion E	Charles G. Voke	John J. Kirby
Chicopee.	49	W. J. Trybulski	A. Balthazar	J. A. Ritchott A	T. F. Robinson E	Peter J. Gula	T. A. Fisher
Clinton t	12	Paul P. Lavelle C	N. B. Fallon	Herbert S. Child N	Patrick Ball S	Wm. E. Powers	M. E. Kelley
Danvers t*	16	C. F. Lundergan C 4-53	Arthur Gay	V. Whittier N	Bruce Eaton†	Joseph Kelley, Sr.	Raymond Kirwin
Dedham t	18	Walter A. White C	John T. Cary	John J. Flynn N	John J. Shea	John B. Hartnett	John F. Cahill
Easthampton t . . .	11	Wm. A. Herrmann C	Frank J. Janik	Mrs. May V. Simmons N	Wm. P. Lawler E	Robert Ulm	Frank Skryzniarz
Everett	46	Philip J. Crowley	J. M. Carroll	A. H. MacKinnon A	J. F. Kelly E	J. J. Evans	B. V. Elliott
Fairhaven t	13	Harold F. Kerwin	Michael J. O'Leary	Michael J. O'Leary T	Ellsworth M. Burgess S	Frank Rogers	Norman D. Shurtleff
Fall River	112	John F. Kane 12-53	A. J. Gauthier	Ernest Floyd A	Thomas J. Logan E	George E. McGaw	C. A. McDonald†
Fitchburg	43	Peter J. Levanti 12-53	D. H. McLean	J. B. Perault A	Joseph M. Peirce	Ernest C. Caouette	C. F. Taylor
Framingham t . . .	28	John C. Acton C	Wm. S. Walsh	Albert E. Cole T	Richard Mackey E†	Leroy Trevitt	E. T. McCarthy
Gardner	20	Gabriel G. Morze 1-54	Sarah E. Bourgeois	George B. Currie A	W. E. Gouslin S	James F. Casavant	Cyrille Leblanc
Gloucester	25	Joseph J. Grille 12-53	Allen F. Grant	K. S. Webber A	P. A. Polisson E	L. A. Blatchford	W. J. Ellis
Greenfield t	17	H. F. Burnham C 4-54	W. J. Cunningham	John E. Kiley T	E. L. Bond E	S. R. Zanieski	Wm. J. O'Connell
Haverhill*.	47	Joseph L. Willett	Bernard H. Donahue	J. Beck Pierce A	Harry W. Bailey E	R. K. Noves†	Wm. A. Gavin†
Hingham t	11	Lewis W. Perkins	Wm. L. Howard	J. Irving Botting N	Alexander D. Peters S	Albert W. Kimball	H. A. MacFarlane
Holyoke	55	J. T. Doherty†	Jos. Jubinville, Jr.	R. J. Thompson A	Edward A. Maher E	Jno. H. Rohan	T. F. Grady
Lawrence	81	John J. Buckley	Joseph R. Smith	John S. Cahill A	Frank Blackstock E	E. A. Retelle	Daniel P. Kiley
Leominster	24	Ralph W. Crossman 1-54	A. U. Mahan	Frank A. Shaw N	G. W. Damon S	E. P. Johnson	G. H. Smith
Lexington t	17	D. E. Nickerson C 3-54	Jas. J. Carroll	Ethel U. Rich† N	Wm. M. Burns	Roy A. Cook	John W. Rycroft
Lowell*	97	Henry Beaudry 1-54	Wm. Sullivan	Dan E. Martin A	S. Kearney E		F. Kelleher
Lynn	100	Arthur W. Frawley	Albert L. Flynn	Geo. Crane A	Frank E. Gowdy E	Joseph E. Scanlon	Jos. Healey
Malden	60	Fred I. Lamson 1-54	R. F. Mooney	Arthur A. Marr, Jr. C	Thomas Sheehan E	Arthur Greene	Joseph Henry
Marblehead t . . .	14	W. G. Martin	Chas. J. Kelley	Clarence Chapman N	R. O. Burlingham E	John I. Adams	S. Bradick
Marlborough	16	R. J. Gadbois 12-53	F. J. Bertrand	E. F. Bigelow T	J. Francis Granger E	John H. Brecken	G. E. Hutch
Medford*.	66	John C. Carr, Jr. 1-54	G. P. Hassett	A. A. Lucey A	Harold J. Nicholson E	John J. E. Gorham	Thomas Kirwan
Melrose	27	Thomas L. Thistle 1-54	R. H. Greenlaw	S. Homer Buttrick T	Glen S. Weeks E	Sidney C. Field	G. D. MacWilliams
Methuen t	24	Roger E. Ingalls	Everett V. Sanborn	Wm. H. Ruediger N	John V. Austen	Benj. M. Bean	Cyril Feugill
Middleborough t* .	10	R. W. Maddigan, Jr.	Waldo S. Thomas	Chester L. Shaw T	Louis Forney S	Bertram Tripp	Chartes H. Rogers
Milford t	15	Wm. V. Bellantonio C 3-53	Catherine L. Coyne	M. J. Hannigan A	Edward C. Carroll S	John F. Adams	Wm. F. Fitzpatrick

TABLE XIX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Milton t	22	C. F. Batchelder, Jr. C	G. Frank Kemp	Fred N. Krim A	A. W. Manning E	Fred Whalen	John G. Shields
Natick t	20	Edwin H. Parkin, Jr.	Jas. H. Fleming	Arthur C. Leavitt N	B. G. Sargent	Lyman G. Brown	W. Joseph Shea
Needham t	16	E. J. Stewart	Marian S. Peterson	M. W. Grant N	Lester C. Hollis	R. N. Salamone	Thomas H. Welch
New Bedford	109	Edward C. Peirce	C. W. Deasy	Marge Mulkerne A	Thomas W. Williams	Milton C. Andrews	Wm. S. P. Murphy†
Newburyport	14	Andrew J. Gillis 1-54	Vera M. Kelly	Norbert A. Carey A	Edward Murphy S	Burton T. Lunt	James E. Sullivan
Newton	82	T. R. Lockwood 12-53	Frank M. Grant	John D. Martin C	Willard S. Pratt	John E. Corcoran	Philip Purcell
North Adams* . . .	22	Ernest H. Rosasco	Albert A. Fuller	Percy F. Kittredge T	Henry Galipeau	Arthur Girard	John Flaherty
N. Attleborough t .	12	Robert A. Monroe C	E. Roger Sherman	August R. Funke T	Nathan B. Phipps, Sr. S	Ralph C. Robertson	Peter J. McKeon
Northhampton . . .	29	Pierre Drewsen	John P. Foley	John T. Curran A	F. P. Ryan E	Charles G. Dalton	G. J. Bernier
Northbridge t . . .	17	G. L. Searles	Ruth C. Keller	Dutton Alden T	Wm. Williamson S	Phillip B. Walker	Albert Cullen
Norwood t*	17	C. A. Riley C	W. A. Blasenak	W. A. Blasenak K	Albert E. Casey	Alonzo N. Earle	Mark Folan
Peabody	23	Philip C. O'Donnell					
Pittsfield	53	Robt. T. Capeless 1-54	John J. Fitzgerald	John J. Fitzgerald K	M. E. Lundberg	Thos. F. Burke	Thos. H. Calnan
Plymouth t	14	J. T. Frazier	Herbert K. Bartlett	Mrs. Cora B. Grady N	Elmer C. Chandler S	Leslie W. MacLean	Russell P. Dearborn
Quincy*.	84	D. I. MacIntosh 12-53	Mrs. Hattiemay Thomas	Alexander Smith A	Chas. Herbert	Thos. Gorman	Wm. Ferrazzi†
Reading t	14	Kenneth C. Latham 3-54	Boyd H. Stewart	Boyd H. Stewart N	Philip Welch	Hugh L. Eamon	Thos. J. Fitzpatrick†
Revere*	37	Louis M. Kirstein 12-53	J. F. McChristal	Joseph Cortazzi N	G. S. Burnett E	C. A. W. Gillis	T. J. McCarrick
Salem	42	Francis X. Collins 1-54	Augustine J. Toomey	Harold M. Perkins A	Frank P. Morse E	Arthur L. Flynn	Jos. V. McDonough
Saugus t*	17	D. J. Lucey C	Mrs. Ruth Stevens	Carl E. Chapman N	Henry Seaver E	G. B. Drew	Roland Mansfield
Somerville	102	John M. Lynch 12-53	Norman E. Corwin	David Y. Ross A	Edward F. Moynihan	Jas. H. O'Hara	Aug. F. Sharry
Southbridge t . . .	18	J. Gerald Nolet	Mrs. C. P. Boyer	Leon A. Caron N	Henry A. Racicot E	Oswald Meunier	O. S. Desrosiers
Springfield	162	Daniel B. Brunton 1-54	Clifford F. Smith	Berton E. Hale A	Jas. J. Sullivan S	Rene J. Patingre	Ray. P. Gallagher
Stoneham t	13	F. A. Schneider	Winthrop A. McCarthy	W. A. McCarthy N	R. B. MacKenna	William Crosby	John C. Nelson
Stoughton t*	11	W. J. O'Brien	Margaret Fitzpatrick	Donald H. Blatt M	James Williams	Fred Pye	Peter J. McGarvey
Swampscott t . . .	12	F. R. Champion C	M. F. MacLean	I. M. Adams A	H. L. Hamill E	C. H. Lampard	F. P. Wall
Taunton	40	John F. Parker 1-54	Henry L. Galipeau	Thos. F. Corr, Jr. T	Wm. F. O'Donnell E	Morgan L. Sheehy†	T. J. Galligan
Waltham	47	Henry A. Turner	Wm. J. Lanagan	C. Ralph Dow A	Herbert F. Howe	Ernest L. Neal	Asa E. McKenna
Wakefield t	20	M. P. Corran C	Charles F. Young	John McCarthy A	Joseph De Foe	Clifford Jacobs	John Yates
Watertown t	37	Herbert Applin C	Geo. B. Wellman	Wm. W. Norcross, Jr. A	Thos. V. Dwyer S	Wm. C. McElroy	Jas. M. Igoe
Webster t	13	J. P. Ivascyn	Mrs. P. C. Mahon	Jos. P. LaPlante N	Jno. R. Kleindienst E		Delphis J. Nadeau
Wellesley t	21	Marian N. Pierce C	Mrs. Mary C. Ditano	Alexander McLea N	Philip Plaisted E	Thos. H. Slaman	Robt. P. MacBey
Westfield	21	Richard E. Fuller 1-54	Harold Whittemore	Robt. P. McMahon A	Francis J. Martin	Jeremiah Moriarty	Malcolm Donald
West Springfield t	20	Raymond H. Bagg C	Victoria F. Allen	Geo. W. Hutchinson T	T. Frederick Roche S	Fred H. Sibley	Jno. B. O'Brien
Weymouth t	33	Joseph Crehan C	Harry Christensen	Emerson R. Dizer N	Russell H. Whitting E	Walter R. Murray	Edw. F. Butler
Winchester t . . .	16		Mabel W. Stinson	Jas. J. Costello N	Jas. A. Wakefield, Jr. S	Jas. J. Callahan	Chas. J. Harrold
Winthrop t	19	F. A. Baumeister	Jos. F. O'Hern, Jr.	Albert L. Pignon E	Fritz E. Westlin S	Wm. A. Floyd	Wm. A. Punphret
Woburn.	20	Francis H. Murray, Jr.	Mrs. Margt. G. Karl	Hugh F. Gilgun A	Albert Wall S	Michael J. Kane	Thos. Maguire
Worchester*	203	Andrew B. Holmstrom 12-53	Russell T. Ober	Harold J. Tunison T	Earl R. Perry	Herbert F. Travers	Wm. P. Finneran
MICHIGAN—55							
Adrian	18	Claude E. Porter 4-53	E. A. Ballenberger	C. A. Landel F	Wm. H. Gibbs	John H. Hawley	Robt. C. Stites
Albion	10	N. H. Wiener 12-54	J. P. Bentley	J. P. Bentley K	H. A. Rieger E	Sam O'Dell	H. J. McAuliffe
Allen Park	12	Henry M. Lucy 3-53	R. Don Pretty	Elsa L. Woodrow T	Raymond Hinzman	Chas. Julian	Marvin Driver
Alpena*	13	Fred K. Taber 4-53	Edward E. Seguin	Edward E. Seguin K	Al Kennedy S	F. C. McKim	Lorenzo D. Walker

Ann Arbor.	48	Wm. E. Brown, Jr.	Fred J. Looker	Fred. J. Looker K	Geo. H. Sandenburgh E	Benj. Zahn	Casper Enkemann
Battle Creek	49	Wm. V. Bailey	Joseph M. Boos	Grace Preston T	R. R. McIntosh	Chas. Crosier	Cleon Cramer
Bay City*	53	Edwin E. Bukowski†	James H. Gates	Oscar A. Kasemeyer F	R. K. McGillivray	Jos. L. Trudell	Frank W. Anderson
Benton Harbor* . .	19	F. Joseph Flaugh 4-53	Earl L. Tidey	Mark H. Grosse F	C. C. Smith S	M. L. Shepherdson†	Vern C. Story
Berkley*.	18	Donald N. McPherson 4-53	Edwin J. Johnston	Edwin J. Johnston K	R. W. McGarry E	Frank W. Irons	Frank W. Irons
Birmingham*. . . .	15	Dean G. Beier	Irene E. Hanlay	Wm. F. Johnson F	Leland R. Gare E	Vernon W. Griffith	Ralph W. Moxley
Cadillac*	10	T. W. Kelly 12-53	Emil F. Meyer	Emil F. Meyer K	Otto Dahlgren S	Robt. Gilchrist	Fred A. Johnson
Dearborn	95	Orville L. Hubard 1-54	Myron A. Stevens	George E. Brady F	Harry A. Hoxie	Frank J. Gilligan	Lawrence J. Schaeffer
Detroit	1,850	Albert E. Cobo 1-54	Thos. D. Leadbetter	Jno. H. Witherspoon C	Carl D. Warner	Edward J. Blohm	Donald S. Leonard
East Detroit*. . . .	21	Mildred B. Stark 4-53	Chas. W. Beaubien M	Esley J. Rausch F	Chas. Paternoster	August Zado	Lyman Eckhardt
East Lansing* . . .	20	Cornelius Wagenvoord 4-53	Shirley Suesz	Helen Hendrickson T	Lyle Bornor T E	Murle Croy	Chas. F. Pegg
Ecorse	18	Louis S. Parker	Patrick Trondle	Wm. Jones F	F. W. Liddle	Fred Pudavan	Alvin Royal
Escanaba*.	15	Robt. E. LeMire 4-54	Geo. M. Harvey	A. H. Lawrence C	L. W. Jenkins E		Glenford S. Leonard
Ferndale*	30	Bruce D. Garbutt	Thos. H. O'Donoghue	W. A. Laking M	Roy T. Goodspeed E	Ray L. Wixson	Reginald Lembke
Flint*	163	Donald Regile 12-54	Harry Cull	Olney F. Craft F	Theodore D. Moss	Calvin Johnson	James T. Byars
Grand Rapids* . . .	177	Paul C. Goebel 5-54	R. Stanton Kilpatrick	Agnes Van Dyke A	Chas. W. Daring	Frank H. Burns	Dewey Beaver
Grosse Pt. Park* .	13	Homer C. Fritsch	Wm. G. Stamman	Charles Heise T	Herbert L. Heger	Edward L. Rector	Arthur E. Louwers
Groose Pt. Woods*	10	Paul W. Rowe 4-53	Ray McArthur M	Helen Fox T	Fred Hansen S	Vern Bailey	Vern Bailey
Hamtramck	43	Albert J. Zak 4-54	Walter J. Gajewski	Joseph Miekstyn C	I. M. Koprowski E	Henery L. Kanar	Wm. A. Nowicki
Hazel Park*	18	John R. Hall 4-54	Lenore Armour	Lenore Armour K	Oliver Godsey	Frank Durbin	Lester E. Cook
Highland Park . . .	46	John R. Smith 4-55	Thos. E. Schawcross	Lilias F. Evans C	L. C. Whitsit E	Frank A. Ford	Dewey T. Schultz
Holland*	16	Harry Harrington 4-55	C. Grevengoed	John W. Fonger A	Jacob Zuidema E	Andrew Klomparens	Jacob Van Hoff
Inkster	17	Donald E. Olson 4-53	Mrs. Fred K. DePlanche	Malcolm MacDonald T	Wm. E. Meadowcroft	Kenneth L. Roberts	Chas. L. DePlanche
Ironwood*	11	A. W. Burlinski	L. Adriansen	L. Adriansen K	L. O'Callaghan S	E. Laitale	J. L. Sullivan
Jackson*	51	James N. House 1-54	Everett Cattell	Everett Cattell K	George E. Snyder E	Harold Crawford	Harry H. Bailes
Kalamazoo*.	58	Glenn S. Allen, Jr. 11-53	Marie K. Filarksi	Maurice Shippers F	Harold L. Andrews	Lloyd J. Curry	Howard W. Hoyt
Lansing	92	Ralph W. Crego 1-55	Millie Brown	Robt. E. Sanderson C	Collins Thornton	Chas. Deckek	Paul R. Taylor
Lincoln Park	29	Stephen Cruetz 4-53	John M. O'Connor	Lawrence M. Bailey C	Chester Mozena	Thos. C. Dickson	Floyd M. Crichton
Livonia	18	Jose Ziegler 4-54	Marie W. Clark	Marie W. Clark K	Harold Hultquist S	Calvin Roberts	George E. Harmon
Marquette*	17	L. W. Brunn 4-53	Robt. H. DeRoche	W. E. Miller A	W. D. Monroe E	R. W. Bystrom	D. McCormick
Menominee	11	James M. Kehoe 4-54	B. W. Delgoffe	B. W. Degoffe K	Arvid Lundin S	Wm. Sorrer	Joseph Kellner
Midland*.	14	Noland Poffenberger 11-54	Weyant Panghorn	Weyant Panghorn K	Charles Johnson E	Earl Engwiss	Richard Rogers
Monroe.	21	Albert J. Davis 1-54	D. A. Soleau	D. A. Knaggs T	Mark G. Dance E	Russell Emerson	Jesse Fisher
Mount Clemens . .	17	P.T. Mulligan	Frederick Soule	Frederick Soule K	E. L. Pettingill E	Clayton Dubay	Harvey Hammond
Mount Pleasant*. .	11	E. Lee Johnson 12-53	Allan J. Kronsbach M	Edna Shangle T	Spense Strouse S	Lawrence Tanner	Vernell Davie
Muskegon*	48	J. E. Medendorp	R. F. Cooper	H. E. Lundberg F	I. E. Hall E	Elmer Bandgren	Fred Castenholz
Muskegon Heights*	19	B. P. O'Grady	R. J. Miles M	M. Kroeze A	Glen Whelpley E	H. L. Ridout	A. J. Bell
Niles	13	Russell E. Thomas 4-54	Burt C. Luth	Ilah Warren T	Roy Robinson	Walter Zimmer	Lloyd Bates
Owosso.	16	Chas. Moore 4-53	G. A. Van Epps	G. A. Van Epps K	Wm. Stickel	Roy Coakes	T. A. Rice
Pontiac*	74	Arthur J. Law 4-54	Ada R. Evans	Oscar Eckman F	Lewis M. Wrenn E	John Schroeder	Herbert Straley
Port Huron*	36	T. E. Woods 4-53	A.R. Hill	Earl Madill T	Jay F. Gibbs M	Geo. W. Hisscock	Daniel L. O'Leary
River Rouge	21	M. Warren Duncan 4-53	Jno. R. Osborn	P. Thos. Redmond T	Geo. Deering	Phillip Goniea	Ralph Phillip
Roseville	16	Roy F. Diesing 3-53	Robt. J. Nunn	August H. Peters T	Fred O. Fischer	Harold A. Flechsig	Michael A. Miller
Royal Oak*	47	Vernald E. Horn 12-53	Mrs. Gladys Holmes	H. D. Kesselring F	G. L. Nampa E	Charles Henning	Ray C. Hayward
St. Clair Shores* .	20	Thos. S Welsh 4-53	D. J. Harn	J. D. Baughman M	George Koopman E	Phillip A. Eckhout	Harvey E. Champine
St. Joseph*	10	W. V. Tiscornia 4-53	Ira D. Wagner	Ira D. Wagner K	Delosse Bicknell	W. Hudson Mitchell	Tom Gillespie
Saginaw*.	93	Wm. R. Hart 4-53	Frank B. Niederstadt	Carl J. Faist F	Hugh A. Benner	Russell G. D. Brennan	Wm. A. Yule
Sault Ste. Marie* .	18	James Robertson 5-55	R. R. Reinhart	R. O. Gustafson A	Wilfred F. Jacques S	E. B. Peterson	J. Willard Welsh
Traverse City* . .	17	Jack Nelson 4-53	C. L. Anderson	Robt. E. Seabrook T	Julius A. Rowley E	John Cooper†	Chas. Woodrow

Table XIX—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Wyandotte	37	William E. Kreger	Ford Wagar, Sr.	Ford Wagar, Sr. K	Louis H. Moehr E	Floyd Collard	Clarence Petraska
Ypsilanti*	18	Carl J. Scheffler	Mabel Stadmiller	N. G. Damoose M	J. Knowel Hart	Gerald Kelly	Harold E. Haun
MINNESOTA—22							
Albert Lea*	14	James C. Nelson 1-53	Ila Dudley	Elmer G. Hagen A	Robert C. Dunn	Joseph Spark	Ole Anderson
Austin	23	M. G. Rolfson	J. H. Weiland	J. H. Weiland K	G. L. Brown E	John Tobar	George Roopr
Bemidji*	10	Harry Pihl 12-55	Mrs. Ruby Hunter	Clarence Gordhamer F	Harry Paine E	C. O. Johnson E	Earl Lang
Brainerd	13	Levi Johnson	Walter Fall	Walter Fall K	C. O. Markson E	George Lucas	Louis Rofidal
Duluth	105	Geo. W. Johnson 4-53	C. D. Jeronimus	Charles Priley A	Arthur W. Tews E	Lorenzo J. Jones	Oscar F. Brewer
Fairbault	16	A. J. Keller 4-53	Lilias H. Smith†	Louise Thonet T	Frank W. McKellip E	M. S. Morgan	Ed D. O'Brien
Fergus Falls	13	G. M. Kantrud 4-53	Iver Mickelson	Iver Mickelson K	Erwin F. Hensch E	Wm. Nelson	Coleman Slatten
Hibbing	16	A. E. Carleton 1-54	Roy E. Mickelson	C. C. Counts A	J. H. Rough E	Hugh J. Riley	Chester Nasseth
Mankato*	19	John C. Zotalis 1-55	H. J. Matson	L. E. Vanbel T	Nel Shiehan S	Ben Bangerter	Stan Christ
Minneapolis	522	Eric S. Hoyer 7-53	Mrs. Arlene Finkle	Al Hansen C	Hugo Erickson E	Raynold Malmquist	T. R. Jones
Moorhead	15	Henry C. Stiening 1-54	Paul A. Cook	Paul A. Cook K	George T. Anderson E	F. I. Remley	L. H. Biefeldt
Owatonna	10	T. E. Carroll 3-54	L. R. Haberman	L. R. Haberman K	C. D. Pihlstrom E	Edwin Slezak	Julius Starks
Red Wing	11	Arnold W. Kosee 5-53	H. E. Nordholm	H. E. Nordholm K	J. F. Enz E	Steve Rosener	Eric Carlson
Richfield*	18	Fred C. Reller 1-54	Paul H. Haugen	Paul H. Haugen K	Egil Wefald E	R. W. Meeker	C. Johnson
Robbinsdale	11	Chas. O. Wallace 1-55	E. A. Jaenisch	E. A. Jaenisch K	Ralph P. Frederickson E	Adolph Jullie	Mathew Spurzem
Rochester	30	Glenn O. Amundsen 4-53	Fred R. Finch	Karl H. Postier T	Ralph E. Monson E	Frank Everett	James J. Macken, Jr.
St. Cloud	28	L. A. Borgert 5-56	A. J. Haberkorn	A. J. Haberkorn K	R. W. Teague	William Ruehle	A. T. Anderson
St. Louis Park	23	C. L. Hurd 1-54	Joseph Justad	Joseph Justad K	Phil W. Smith E	C. M. Williams	Andy Nelson
St. Paul	311	John E. Daubney 6-54	Mrs. Agnes H. O'Connell	Jos. J. Mitchell C	Geo. M. Shepard E	Wm. Mattocks	Neal C. McMahon
South St. Paul	16	H. B. Gachstetter 4-53	J. F. O'Donnell	J. F. O'Donnell R	Donald Blaisdell E	H. E. Rund	Louis Fuller
Virginia	12	John Vukelich 4-54	J. G. Milroy, Jr.	J. G. Milroy, Jr. K	J. W. Hejda E	L. M. Larson	George Forte
Winona	25	L. E. Pfeiffer 4-53	Roy G. Wildgrube	Roy G. Wildgrube K	Wm. O. Cribbs E	Frank P. Witt	A. J. Binghold
MISSISSIPPI—15							
Biloxi	37	R. Hart Chin					E. F. Wetzel
Clarksdale	17	Kinchen O'Keefe 7-53	J. B. Lindsay	J. B. Lindsay K	N. E. Offenbeiser E	F. M. Owens, Jr.	H. D. Scherk
Columbus	17	Wm. G. Hairston	G. L. Lipscomb	G. H. Lipscomb K	Adair L. Cox E	O. B. Spruill	R. L. Lipsey
Greenville	30	George F. Archer 1-56	J. E. Luna	J. E. Luna K	John H. Teunisson, Jr. E	A. Z. Lokey	C. A. Hollingsworth
Greenwood	18	A. D. Saffold 7-53	Bonner Duggan	Rosella Bunner F	C. G. Abbott	R. G. Duren	R. R. Shurdeen
Gulfport	23	Milton T. Evans 7-53	Ivan Ballenger	R. H. Washington A	W. Coon E	Van Ladnier	R. H. Hart
Hattiesburg	29	Edward J. Currie 7-53	W. P. Harrington	W. P. Harrington K	James Estes E	W. E. Barksdale	E. C. Harris
Jackson	98	Allen C. Thompson 6-53	Mrs. J. R. Skinner	A. B. Huey C	J. J. Halbert E	L. F. McDonald	W. D. Rayfield
Laurel	25	Andrew S. Scott 7-53	J. C. Coats	D. U. Maddox T	Thos. I. Carter, Jr. E	Henry Sullivan	C. W. Valentine
McComb	10	Albert Elton		Newman Terrell C			C. E. Simmons
Meridian*	42	L. B. Paine	R. S. Tew	R. S. Tew K	J. M. Slaughter, Jr. E	P. M. Pigford	O. A. Booker
Natchez	23	Walter P. Abbott	S. F. Junkins	S. F. Junkins K	Ed Stiles	Will Druetta	Jack Thomas
Pascagoula	11	Wilbur G. Dees 7-53	V. P. DeJean	V. P. DeJean K	H. C. Ezue	J. B. Hudson	R. E. Jones
Tupelo	12	Geo. F. Maynard 7-53	James L. Ballard	James L. Ballard K	Lyle N. Bowen S	Arthur Hutchinson	D. C. Crockett
Vicksburg	28	Pat Kelly 7-53	Marie Pantoliano	Marie Pantoliano K	J. L. Hyland E	J. F. Hosemann	Otto Finane

MISSOURI—28

Cape Girardeau . .	22	Manning P. Greer 4-56	Verna L. Landis	Verna L. Landis K	Robt. M. Harrison E	Dewey Hinton	Irvin J. Richmond
Carthage.	11	Thos. E. Taylor 5-54	Margt. A. Mooneyham	Margt. A. Monneyham K	H. J. Williams	J. W. Brydges	R. L. Loyd
Clayton.	16	Roy A. Campbell 4-54	Miss C. W. Niedner	Miss C. W. Niedner K	Nelson Alexander S	Otto G. Brexler	Chas. J. Tacke
Columbia*.	32	W. Roy Sappington 4-53	F. L. Boggs	Wm. Estel Palmer F	Geo. W. Farrell	Max Woods	R. N. Long
Ferguson	12	Frank H. Gollhofer 4-53	Mrs. R. B. Becker	Mrs. R. B. Becker K	E. F. Thatcher E	Doug. Bindbeutel	Al Montrey
Fulton	10	Jack A. Garrett 4-54	B. Alexander	B. Alexander K	C. E. Kays S	Clinton Harris	T. L. Edson
Hannibal*	20	C. J. Menzel 5-53	W. C. Fisher	J. R. Rice T	Warren Barrett E	Milton Fink	Jno. Walmsley
Independence	37	R. P. Weatherford, Jr. 4-54	James S. Craig	James S. Craig K	Robert B. Waddill E	T. J. Pollard	Henry E. Williams
Jefferson City . . .	25	Arthur W. Ellis	Henry W. Ells	Henry W. Ells K	Richard D. Fowler E	John Sullivan	L. G. Rackers
Jennings	15	Oliver R. Koeneman 4-55	Owen J. Galbraith	Owen J. Galbraith K	J. Roy Graham E	Al Wiese	Jno. J. Oberts
Joplin	39	Dr. H. C. Oltman	Maude E. Fones	Margaret Applegate A	J. J. McAfee E	C. E. Bardmess	Roy Isgrigg
Kansas City*	457	William Kemp 4-54	Margaret Strahm	R. F. Agard	Reed McKinley	Francis Wornall	Henry Johnson
Kirksville	11	I. E. Markhan	Ray C. Waddill	A. L. Bartlett F	Carl Eggert E	John Snider	Leonard Crow
Kirkwood	19	Wm. L. Berthold 4-56	Wm. C. Mason	Wm. C. Mason K	Clarence Temme E	John Bryce	Kenneth Peek
Maplewood	13	A. A. Poetting 4-53	John P. Usher	John P. Usher K	John Havey		Leo Buck
Mexico*	12	S. A. Yeargain 4-53	John M. Caldwell	E. R. Cross M	E. R. Cross M	T. W. Merritt	Earl Jones
Moberly*	13	Wm. C. Orscheln 4-53	R. V. Daly	R. V. Daly K	Doyle Miller E	S. R. Stinebaker	Omer N. Winn
Overland.	12	Norman Meyers	Anne M. Bibb	Anne M. Bibb K	Wilbur G. Temme E	Brown Hairgrave	Frank Mothersway
Poplar Bluff	15	A. W. Bartlett	Ralph Sanner	Ralph A. Sanner K	J. C. Berryman	Sam Knight	Nathan C. Massey
Richmond Heights.	15	Lee M. Dugan 4-56	A. Benoist Riley	F. W. Keene F	Frank E. Nohl E	George M. Hawkins	Oliver Bruggeman
St. Charles	14	Henry C. Vogt 4-55	Frank F. Brockgreitens	Frank Brockgreitens K	Chester H. Owens E	Earl Bricker	Earl W. Humphrey
St. Joseph	79	Stanley I. Dale 4-54	George H. Dodd	Deane P. Wiley C	Glenn B. Riddle E	Wm. H. Higgins	Harry W. Crowell
St. Louis	857	Raymond R. Tucker	Oscar Schaefer R	Milton Carpenter C	Frank J. McDevitt	Walter Kammann	Jeremiah O'Connell
Sedalia	20	Herb Studer 4-54	Fred H. Handley	Fred H. Handley K	James L. Collins E	John Lueck	Edgar Neighbors
Sikeston	12	Jos. M. Gravens, Jr. 4-54	A. C. Barrett	L. C. Leslie T	A. C. Waters E	E. L. Tongate	Harold Wallace
Springfield	67	N. Karchmer 4-56	Donald H. Kelley	F. H. Willey, Jr. A	O. H. Reynolds E	Ray Fraker	Frank J. Pike
University City*. .	40	Walter Metcalfe 4-54	Daniel Almon	Victor A. Ellman F	Walter A. Hembuecher E	Ernest W. Byrne	Peter Gaffney
Webster Groves . .	23	Clarence H. Appel	Norville E. Blaske	Benn Quinn F	John Clayton E	J. Ralph Eddie	Orvid Yadon

MONTANA—7

Anaconda	11	Dan T. McKittrick 5-53	Miss Regina Connor	Gertrude McMahon T	Dan T. McKittrick	Eugene C. McBride	Mike T. Morris
Billings	32	T. T. Rowe 5-53	Wm. J. Fry, Jr.	M. C. Stolt T	John P. McGhee E	L. B. Smith	C. E. Maness
Bozeman*	11	Walter Secor 1-54	L. G. Shadoan	L. G. Shadoan K	S. D. Waldorf E	John McCrosson	A. N. Haas
Butte	33	Thos. R. Morgan 5-53	Beryl Wilson	Bernard E. Holland T	Geo. W. Tippett E	John O'Donnell	Bart J. Riley
Great Falls	39	James B. Austin 5-53	Fred L. Hill	W. S. Jeffries A	Kenneth L. Chrysler E	Charles E. Lane	Harold M. Mady
Helena	18	J. R. Kaiserman	Nina M. Settles	John R. Scholefield T	Wm. M. Butler E	J. M. Munger	J. E. Fred
Missoula.	22	Ralph L. Starr 5-53	Alice M. Jasquith	Lois Cates T	Patrick Whelan E	Clarence P. Kern	Dan Rice

NEBRASKA—10

Beatrice	12	P. E. Barker 4-54	A. G. Kleman	T. M. Ward T	Albert E. Engler E	Cecil Hess	Norman L. Bryant
Fremont	15	Carl F. Olson	Leonard L. Larsen	Ralph Noerrlinger F	Lon Wright	V. H. Mordhurst†	Robert N. Millard
Grand Island* . . .	23	O. E. Cunningham P	F. S. White	S. Johrde T	C. W. Burdick	Richard Evans	Joe M. Rosler
Hastings	20	Gerald E. Mackie†	Edward L. Dier	Edward L. Dier K	David R. Hill	Robt. J. Van Fleet	George Maul
Kearney*	12	Fred.G. Geist, Sr. 4-53	Mrs. H. J. Nelson	F. E. Hollingsworth T	Ralph Lancaster	John Wiseman, Sr.	R. T. Nelson
Lincoln	99	Victor E. Anderson 5-53	T. H. Berg	T. H. Berg K	D. L. Erickson	E. P. Feaster	Joe T. Carroll
Norfolk	11	B. A. McCreary 4-53	A. O. Hazen	A. O. Hazen K	H. H. Tracy E	R. H. Wolff	Irvin F. Ferris
North Platte	15	Kirk Mendenhall	L. E. Mehlmann	L. E. Mehlmann K	C. W. Draper E	Leslie Mills	Chas. Dick

Table XIX—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Omaha	251	Glenn Cunningham 5-54	M. J. Dineen, Jr.	Walter X. Spellman F	Edw. W. Woodbridge E	Clyde P. Dunn	Henry Boesen
Scottsbluff*	13	Albert P. Hauke 5-53	L. E. Townsend	T. E. Thompson M	W. J. Brown	Jim Bramwell	Cecil Rhodes
NEVADA—2							
Las Vegas*	25	C. D. Baker 6-55	Shirley Ballinger	Harold A. Laird C	C. C. Boyer E	C. W. Williams†	A. H. Kennedy
Reno*	32	Francis R. Smith 5-55	Elliott E. Gill	Elliott E. Gill F	E. R. Cann E	Karl Evans	L. R. Greeson
NEW HAMPSHIRE—10							
Berlin	17	Aime Tondreau 3-54	G. A. Cournoyer	G. A. Cournoyer K	P. L. Murphy E	O. B. Berquist	Walter Hynes
Claremont*	13	Wm. P. Barron 12-53	Mrs. R. C. Haugsrud	Philip L. White M	Leonard J. Gould S	Esmond J. Dansereau	Wm. C. Nobbs
Concord*	28	Shelby O. Walker	Arthur E. Roby	Archie N. Gourley A	Wesley Haynes	Clarence H. Green	Arthur W. McIssaac
Dover	16	Maurice J. Murphy 1-54	Alfred J. Guilmette	Robt. W. Herlihy F	Maurice J. Myers	Thos. W. Clancy	John J. Murphy
Keene	16	Laurence Pickett 1-54	Mrs. Lena Warren	H. B. Adams A	C. H. Langtry E	W. R. Messer	William Bridgham
Laconia	15	R. W. Smith	Charles E. Lord	Madeline Tardif F	Arnold J. O'Mara E	Merle Sargent	Chas. Dunleavy
Manchester	83	J. T. Benoit 1-54	M. J. Quinn	Armand E. Tetu A	Romeo F. Dusseault	G. N. Gruevin	F. P. McGranaghan
Nashua	35	Lester H. Burnham 12-53	Edward S. LeBlanc	Alfred O. Poulin T	Alexander Maynard E	Anthony Molloy	Joseph Regan
Portsmouth*	19	Theo. R. Butler	A. J. Bellucci	Wilfred E. Young A	Nat S. Stevens	Fred. R. Compton	Wm. J. Linchey
Rochester	14	John Shaw 1-54	D. Arlene Baker	P. H. Bergeson N	Porter Roberts	Ralph Seary	Vane Nickerson
NEW JERSEY—90							
Asbury Park* . . .	17	Geo. A. Smock 2nd, 5-53	Mary V. Martin	William M. Reid T	Frank Tilton S	Michael J. Ryan	Fred Lembke
Atlantic City	62	Joseph Altman 5-56	Bertram E. Whitman	John J. O'Donnell C	Wm. F. Casey	Zenus Mathis	Earl W. Butcher
Bayonne	77	Edward F. Clark 5-57	John F. Lee	Geo. J. Prendeville F	Alexander Drogin E	P. F. Kenny	Robert O'Connor
Belleville	32	Jas. J. Tulley 5-54	Florence Morey	Jas. J. Tully F	Patrick A. Waters	Wm. T. Donleavy	George Spatz
Bergenfield	18	Henry W. Theis 12-53	Edmund L. Willis	William Dillon F	Edward C. Meyer	Geo. Rosien	Robt. F. Ullrich
Bloomfield	49	Donald H. Scott 12-54	J. Cory Johnson	J. Cory Johnson K	Herbert Evans	Thos. F. Gussner	Thos. Spatcher
Bridgeton	18	Thos. A. Dailey	Fred. B. Edwards	Earl L. McCormick C	Wm. A. Kirby E	John Peguesse	Frederick Semple
Burlington	12	Anthony T. Greski 1-55	Samuel C. Stafford	Samuel C. Stafford K	Samuel R. Probasco F	Theo. Hughes	A. T. Greski
Camden	125	Geo. E. Brunner 5-55	Mary K. MacClennan	Mary K. MacClennan K	Frank A. Abbott	Wm. Van Pfefferle	Gustav Koerner
Carteret	13	Frank I. Bareford 1-56	Michael Maskaly	Alexander Comba C	Walter Wadiak S	Robert Morris	Geo. Sheridan
Cliffside Park . . .	17	Edward Ulrich 1-54	Arthur H. Abrams	Louis S. Korb A	Jas. W. Mahoney	James McGrath	Frank N. Borrell
Clifton*	65	Fred G. DeVido 5-54	Edith M. Marrion	John Frenz T	Jno. L. Fitzgerald	John Zenet	Jas. N. Marsh
Collingswood	16	Arthur E. Armitage 5-53	R. S. Wigfield	R. S. Wigfield T	John H. Osler, Jr. E	Carl B. Rudderow	Wm. H. Beck
Cranford tp	19	F. P. Anderson 1-54	J. Walter Coffee	D. J. Croft T	P. J. Grall E	H. G. Schindler	W. A. Fischer
Delaware tp	10	Christian M. Weber 5-56	Margaret E. Wermuth	Marg. E. Wermuth K	Samuel McGill S		Frank G. Jones
Dover	11	John Roach Jr. 12-53	Earl C. Nelson	Harry A. Armitage T	Raymond Sharp E	Harry Bauknecht	John J. Valley
Dumont	13	Jos. J. Hishon 1-54	Jno. R. Zellweger	Jno. R. Zellweger K	Arthur J. Schaefer S	Wm. Bruno	H. H. Allmers, Sr.
East Orange	79	Wm. M. McConnell 1-55	Alice I. Webster	J. Easton Williams A	Carl Vogt S	Geo. J. Rebhan	Jno. F. McGinty
East Paterson . . .	15	Walter W. Brower	Walter A. Bredder	M. R. Juillet			
Elizabeth	113	Nicholas S. LaCorte 1-55	Thos. P. Luchio	Patrick F. McGann	Harold J. Seymour E	Patrick J. Keelan	Frank Brennan
Englewood	23	M. Leslie Denning 12-53	Joseph T. Carney	Eugene S. Fisher A	Thos. V. Frank S	Edward T. Truslowe	Jack Abrams
Ewing tp	17	C. W. Armstrong, Jr. 1-54	W. L. Nason	H. F. Byrne T	Wm. C. Stratton E		Wm. C. Forst, Jr.
Fair Lawn*	24	Elden M. Shonka 5-53	Ralph M. Bryant	Ralph M. Bryant K	Frank E. Peruggi E	Kenneth R. Lull	Michael Vanore
Fort Lee	12	Louis Botjer 12-53	W. S. Corker	E. H. Wiederman T	W. S. Corker S†	Chris Mayer	Carl Mayer

Garfield	28	Carmen M. Belli	Jos. J. Novack	Wm. L. Pelio C	William Ventura	Chas. Yadolino	N. L. Perrapato
Gloucester City	14	Philip V. Rea	Daniel J. Lane	Edward Walker T	William Andrews E	Walter E. Klaus	Leroy Jackson
Hackensack*	29	A. R. Wm. Granito 6-53	Ethel M. Hoyt	C. Robt. Featherstone A	Lester K. Fishbrough	Wm. C. Frodsham	Wm. J. Menke
Haddon tp	12	Wm. G. Rohrer, Jr. 5-55	Mrs. Ethel T. Atkinson	Mrs. J. Raymond Chard F	John H. Osler E	Edward Turner	Wm. C. Snyder
Haddonfield	10	F. V. Westermaier 5-53	J. Ross Logan	J. Ross Logan C	Walter M. Macnamara E	Jonathan F. Cox	Wm. Padgett
Hamilton tp	41	Wm. J. Steiner 1-54	Frank A. Priest	Harold A. Sutterley T	Jas. L. O'Rourke E		T. D. Simpson
Harrison	13	F. E. Rodgers	Charles A. Farley	Harry J. McLynden T	Joseph Cundari	Walter B. Tuitte	M. W. Bergen
Hawthorne	15	Louis Bay, 2nd 5-55	Geo. V. Grillo	Victor Verberckmoes T	Louis C. Bay S	Louis C. Bay	Ryan Vandervalk
Hillside tp	21	Milton B. Conford 12-53	Howard J. Bloy	Wm. Ostermiller	Arthur L. Riche S	August H. Daviet, Sr.	P. F. Korlesky
Hoboken	51	Fred M. De Sapio	Arthur C. Malone	Thos. A. Gallo F	Patrick A. Caulfield E	Geo. F. Bonin	John Reynolds
Irvington	59	Herbert Kruttschmitt 5-54	Timothy M. Maloney	H. Kruttschnitt F	I. J. Casey, Jr. E	Harry V. Zigenfus	August Hock
Jersey City	299	John V. Kenny 5-53	Jas. A. Tumulty, Jr.	Donald Spence F	Jas. Henderson E	Thos. F. Maloney	Jas. L. McNamara
Kearny	40	Jos. M. Healey	Donald Allan	James Ness T	Arthur Brokaw E	Wm. A. Wandras	John N. Hemsley
Lakewood tp	11	Victor E. Johnson C 12-53	Stanley E. Brower	Lilian H. Bedwell T	Arthur Curtis S	U. S. Grant	Walter Comstock
Landis tp	21	(not reporting)					
Linden	31	Wm. J. Hurst 1-54	Thos. J. Wieser	Chas. S. Valvano T	John Mesler	Frank T. Miller	Frank J. Hickey
Lodi	15	Anthony Guarano 12-53	J. Pacella	C. J. Focarino T	A. D. Interdonta	C. Mees	W. Witte
Long Branch	23	Alex Vineburg	J. Arthur Wooding	Walton Sherman F	O. Wolcott Morris	James Pierce	Thos. Marks
Lyndhurst tp	20	Carmine Savino 5-53	Dominick J. Lavelli	Dominick J. Lavelli K	Harry Gutheil S	Henry Quinzer	Otto Bayer
Madison	10	Donald A. Morrison 1-54	Miss Wlsa S. Wick	Mrs. Myra A. Aindow T	Chas. A. Hausser	Robt. L. Chamgers	Edward W. Hinch
Maplewood tp . . .	25	Milo S. Borden 1-54	Stephen Y. Ronnie	Stephen Y. Ronnie T	E. W. Barbehenn E	Louis Zimmer	Harold R. Dowd
Millburn tp	15	Clarence A. Hill C 1-54	Theo. L. Widmayer	Theo. L. Widmayer T	Clarence A. Hill	J. David Hayes	C. Norbert Wade
Millville	16	Simon M. Cherivtch 5-53	John H. Fisher	John H. Fisher K	N. B. Wade E	Francis Wettstein	Samual G. Fithian
Montclair	44	W. L. Dill, Jr.	J. D. McKee	H. M. Heddy C	C. G. Bourgin	A. W. Bilby	T. G. Fleming
Morristown	17	W. Parsons Todd 1-55	Nelson S. Butera	John W. Wehman A	George E. Burke	John J. Cullinan	A. J. Beckwith
Neptune tp.	14	C. S. Loveman 1-54	J. W. Knox	A. H. Phard T	J. A. Shafto		S. W. Maas
Newark	439	Ralph A. Villani 5-53	Harry S. Reichenstein	Meyer C. Ellenstein F	Leo. P. Carlin	J. J. Wilkinson†	Fred. R. Lacey
New Brunswick . .	39	John A. Lynch	Harry W. Dwyer	John E. Ferren C	Monroe W. Taylor E	Arthur C. Jacques	Frank Masterson
North Arlington . .	16	W. J. O'Connell	R. B. Galloway	Elbert W. Baker T	Joseph Luty		John F. Egan
North Bergen tp . .	42	John J. Roe	Joseph Kelly	J. A. Sullivan C	Joshua Muss E	Henry Andes	Joseph Stemel
North Plainfield . .	13	Chas. E. Goudreau 1-54	Frederick A. Martin	Robt. H. Pasch T	Frances S. Blifford E	Frank S. Reynolds	Martin J. Kane
Nutley	27	Harry W. Chenoweth 5-56	Florence E. Rutan	Frank E. Drake T	Dudley R. Shepard E	Andrew Hutch	Chas. J. Rummel
Orange	38	Wm. Howe Davis 5-54	Michael J. Donlon	Carl H. Diefenbacher T	F. E. Caspar E	Edward J. Burke	Wm. L. Byrne
Passaic	58	Morris Pashman 5-55	Anthony C. Martini	Theo. C. Janeczek T	John Schneider E	Thos Veech	Edward Boyke
Paterson	139	Lester F. Titus 12-53	Frank Sciro	J. G. Dortman	V. J. Scanlan	G. H. Strathearn	J. T. Walker
Pensauken tp	23	Edward M. Stewart 1-54	Robt. V. Peabody	Elmer E. Brown T	William H. Toms	Wm. Clements	Willis D. Perkins
Perth Amboy	41	Jas. J. Flynn 5-54	Philip P. Costello	John A. Mika C	Stephen Balinski	Lauris Larson	Em. Bachman
Phillipsburg	19	Vernon D. Best 3-54	Harry R. Carhart	Harry R. Carhart K	Shipman Pursel E	Bernard G. Hughes	J. M. Stabp
Piscataway tp. . . .	10	H. J. Rockefeller	W. M. Voorhees	Chas. O'Rourke T	Chas. J. Kupper E		
Plainfield	42	Carlyle W. Crane 1-55	Fred Toegel	Raymond J. Myzie F	F. A. Eastlund S	Florence F. Donovan	P. J. Murphy
Pleasantville	12		Nemiah Andrews	Harry Helfrich, Jr. T	Edward Friedly E	Clarence Johnson	Belleville Naylor
Princeton	12	MacKay Sturges 1-54	Robt. F. Mooney	M. Von Strein Sterzl A	I. Russell Riker E	Walter F. Foley	Edward W. Mahan
Rahway.	21	Reynolds C. Buckley 1-55	John J. Williams	Edna J. Thorne T	Edward R. Boate E	James R. Stevens	Clifford Dunphy
Raritan tp.	16	A. T. Tuttle 1-55	Alice E. Sullivan	Chas. J. W. Boehm A	W. H. Cunningham E		
Red Bank	13	Mrs. K. E. White 12-54	Amy E. Shipp	Julia M. Leough T	Ensley M. White	Harry Aumack	Frank W. Reuther
Ridgefield Park . .	12	Geo. F. Wagner 5-56	Harold J. Jones	Harold J. Jones K	Anthony Zoda S	Frank Kenison	Jos. E. Gorman
Ridgewood	17	Albert J. Faber 5-55	Frank Aherns	C. N. Malone C	R. P. Raymond E	Oliver Vance	J. S. F. Sommerrock
Roselle	18	Francis A. Pitman 1-54	Melvin E. Levers	E. C. Moffitt T	M. A. Leber E	Elwood Johns	H. W. Barrett
Roselle Park	12	Robt. L. Sheldon 1-55	Chas. E. Renton	John Naffke T	Jos. S. Fuhrmann E	Warren A. Metzler	Edward Stevens

TABLE XIX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Rutherford	17	J. C. Green 1-54	Harold J. Landshof	S. D. Staples T	W. J. Dorgeloh S	K. C. Minor	E. E. Bigelman
Sayreville	10	Anthony J. Popowski 12-53	Frank P. Kolb	Jos. J. Weber	Karl H. Wilbur E	Charles Muth	Harry Olsen
Somerville	12	Walter F. Scott 12-53	Edith A. Varley	Harold Gernert T	E. S. Van Fleet	Chas. Kugler	Leroy Stevens
South Orange	15	Courtenay Overman 5-53	Mary S. Jenkins	H. S. Watkins T	A. L. Demarest E	John J. Reynolds	T. B. Fitzsimmons
South River	11	John F. Fitzpatrick	Geo. A. Bowen	Henry O. Schlegel	John J. Wolak S	E. I. Miller	Chas. Van Derventer
Summit.	18	Percival M. Bland 1-54	Harry C. Kates	Herbert G. Fuchs T	Francis A. Murray E	Thos. J. Murray	Edward K. Egan
Teaneck tp*.	34	Henry Deissler 5-54	Clara A. Christensen	Wm. F. Haeker T	Wm. G. Whitelaw E	Francis A. Murray	Cornelius J. Harte
Trenton	128	Donal J. Connolly 5-55	Stanley H. Maziarz	Chas. J. Miller C	Jos. E. English E	Thos. J. Phelan	Wm. A. Dowling
Union tp	38	Edward Biertuempfel 1-54	Wm. M. Friberger	Ernest A. Winters T	George Kling S	Harold H. Denk	Jacob F. Denk
Union City.	56	Harry M. Thouret 5-54	Wilfred G. Turner	Wm. F. Meehan F	Peter Lamort E	Chas. Friedl	Edward J. Mescall†
Verona	11	Willard E. Dodd 12-54	Clemens C. Krueder	Fred. R. Wagner T	David W. Carmichael E	John Coerper	Edgar D. Coffin
Weehawken tp . . .	15	C. S. Kraus, Jr.	L. P. Carroll	J. F. Maher, Jr. T	Peter La Mort		
Westfield	21	Chas. P. Bailey 12-54	Jane F. Jones	Dennis N. Lever	John T. Hopkins E	Wm. Linden	Albert Pfirrmann
West New York . .	38	John E. Otis	Charles Swensen	J. S. Toomey A	John J. White	Ernest G. Beckert	John F. Rooney
West Orange	29	Fred. C. Erwin	Thurman J. Williams	Douglas S. Coffey T	Henry C. Warnick E	Leon Coleman	Harry H. Hains
Woodbridge tp . .	36	H. B. Quigley 12-53	B. J. Dunigan	W. R. Darby A	Howard Madison E	James Ward	Geo. E. Keating
Woodbury	11	Henry W. Peterson 12-54	Albert J. Riggins, Jr.	Walter C. Wilkins, Jr. T	Paul Dehner S	Howard B. Ballinger	Herman L. Peters
NEW MEXICO—7							
Albuquerque*. . . .	97	Clyde Tingle C. 10-55	Ida V. Malone	G. Albert Linder	E. O. Betts E	W. A. Westerfeld	Paul A. Shaver
Carlsbad.	18	Walker Bryan 4-54	H. E. McMinn	H. E. McMinn K	Harold G. May S	Ira J. Stockwell	L. F. McCollum
Clovis*.	17	Ned Houk 2-55	Bea Tillman	W. H. Patton T	Clinton Craig	George Maddox	Jeff D. Guthrie
Hobbs*	14	W. R. Hollis	Marjorie K. Risinger	Marjorie K. Risinger K	James E. Lassiter S	Archie Conner	Ivan Read
Las Cruces*	12	Samuel Klien	Raymond E. Howell	Raymond E. Howell K	Henry U. Gaines	Joe Camunez	Santos Ramirel
Roswell*.	26	W. R. Cobean 4-54	Brad L. Hays	Brad L. Hays K	C. M. Woodbury M	Geo. E. Daniels	L. O. Thompson, Jr.
Sante Fe	28	H. Paul Huss 4-54	E. M. Berardinelli	E. M. Berardinelli K	S. P. Davalos	Ellis S. Bauer	Joe L. Romero
NEW YORK—72							
Albany	135	Erastus Corning 12-53	Bejamin Barry	Lawrence J. Ehrhardt C	Arthur L. Bush E	Michael J. Fleming	Philip G. Coffey
Amsterdam	32	Burtiss E. Deal 1-54	Anthony Sandy	Richard Hayden T	John P. Gomulka†	E. C. Buhrmaster	Jeremiah Roberts
Auburn*	37	Robt. A. Nelson 1-56	Wm. E. McGrath	Samuel A. Goodman C	D. M. Dunning, Jr. E	Luke J. Bergan	John F. Tenity†
Batavia.	18	Judd L. Perkins 1-54	Roland D. Fisher	Roland D. Fisher K	Harry S. Boyd	Geo. Brookmier†	Neal B. Smock†
Beacon	14	J. L. Bolton 12-53	E. F. Cummings	E. F. Cummings K	Harold Hayward E	Douglas Van Vlack	Jeese B. Dingee
Binghamton	81	Donald W. Kramer	Geo. R. Beers	John Bloomer C	Regis C. McNama E	Frank J. Buckman†	M. J. Hanifin
Buffalo	580	Joseph Mruk 1-54	Gerald Sullivan	Chester Kowal C	Frederick W. Crane	Harold R. Becker	Michael C. Noepper
Cohoes	21	R. I. Roulier	E. M. Herbert	Arthur Dufresne C	Frank Hines E	Harold Grogan	Joseph Garrett
Corning	18	Geo. E. Keenan 12-53	Charles E. Hause	Vernon M. Schoonover T	Philip Gramman E	Alfred Doolittle	Ronan Laurence
Cortland	18	Robert H. Kerr 1-54	Willard K. Ghent	Richard B. Sanders T	Alfred R. Reilly E	A. H. Smith	Michael Canestaro
Dunkirk	18	Walter F. Murry 1-54	L. C. Weekes	L. C. Weekes C	H. T. Stumpf E	Earl Meiers	John J. Warren
Elmira*	50	Emory Strachen 1-54	Helen R. Martin	A. Lester Gregg T	Abe L. Oppenheim E	Louis J. Mosher	Eugene F. Golden
Endicott	20	C. Burdette Parkhurst 1-54	Ralph A. Jackson	Steve Kuracina T	Nick English	Paul L. Brown	Leroy E. Wike
Floral Park.	15	Walter D. Lawrence 4-53	Edward J. Rock	Chas. T. Hartman T	Roger J. Vanderbrook	Fredk. Schlawiedt	P. V. Maickel
Freeport.	25	Robt. L. Doxsee 4-53	Edmund T. Chesire	Milford F. Van Riper C	Harry Chunsand S	John Marra	Peter Elar
Fulton	14	Wm. A. Branagan 12-53	Frank A. Campbell	H. A. Fielding T	H. O. Andrews E	G. W. Allen	H. A. Holden

Garden City.	14	Goe. R. Murdock	E. R. Courtney	E. R. Courtney K	A. H. Rogers	W. J. Flannery	S. J. Vandewater
Geneva	17	E. Earl Rogers	L. A. Wright	J. F. Goodman T	H. M. Bolton E	L. L. McGuigan	J. E. McDonough
Glen Cove	15	Joseph A. Stanco 12-53	Mary E. Pierce	Harvey L. Doxey T	Robert H. Danis	Fred DiMenna	Frank V. McCue
Glens Falls	20	J .Ward Russell 1-54	Katheryn V. Fitzgerald	Robt. T. De Long T	Edward Anderson	Frank Preston	Edward Kennedy
Gloversville	24	Robt. B. Ramssey 12-53	Wm. H. Marple	Hazel A. Andrest T	George Naginey E	Frank E. Tiedeman	Bernard Murphy
Hempstead	29	Ernest A. Ashdown 4-53	Lael Von Elm	Harry F. De Beau T	Leslie S. Marshall E	Wm. Vollmer	John L. Feeley
Hornell.	15	F. P. Hogan 1-54	Lloyd Burdett	J. I. Nesbitt T	Gerald Clancy	F. V. Kinnerney	Lowell T. George
Hudson	12	John L. Kelly 12-53	Harry R. Deacon	Joseph T. De Moy T	Howard V. Harding E	Dan'l. Bartholomew	John J. Sullivan
Ithaca	29	Evan E. Cook 12-53	N. Springer	N. Springer K	F. J. Laverty	R. Travis	W. Simmers
Jamestown	43	Stanley A. Weeks 12-53	Clinton H. Watson	Donald W. Swanson C	Leonard W. Bergman	Rudolph H. Swanson	L. H. Ericson
Johnston City. . . .	19	Donald E. Slocum 1-54	Herbert Schaefer	Herbert Schaefer K	James C. Adams E	George E. Hannon	Floyd E. Allen
Johnstown	11	Harvey W. Mansfield	Archibald Wands	James J. Morrell T	Clarence W. Knowles E	John H. Walker	Jos. P. Cerrone
Kenmore.	20	C. C. Morehouse	Clifford F. Lane	T. W. Dickson T	Fred S. Creamer S	Raymond J. Kirsch	C. E. Yochum
Kingston	29	Oscar V. Newkirk 12-53	Bernhardt S. Kramer	Oscar A. Goodsell T	Ernest A. Steuding	Joseph L. Murphy	Raymond VanBuren
Lackawanna	28	Frank J. Szcygiel 12-53	Thaddeus J. Bartus	James A. Fennie A	Matthew M. Katra	John P. Quinn	Walter F. Kubisty
Lockport.	25	Wm. A. Maillet 1-54	Kenneth F. Miner	Walter C. Wiese, Sr. T	Harold R. Conley	Daniel N. Haley	Franklin J. Tracy
Long Beach*	16	J. F. Segriff P	Anthony Di Paola	Francis P. Callahan T	Samuel Hirschkositz S	Martin Held	Leo Nolan
Lynbrook	17	Fred A. Greis 4-53	Harold E. Dana	Bonno Ries T	Edward Stoner	Harry Eschenbach	Wm. Corgan
Mamaroneck* . . .	15	Edwin B. Dooley	F. H. Bull, Jr.	F. H. Bull, Jr. K	C. A. Latimer E	Thos. Faillace	Louis Giancola
Massena	13	Stowell P. Fournia 4-53	Leslie E. Schall	Leslie E. Schall K	Walter D. Clark S	Charles Smith	Thos. O'Neil
Middletown	23	Louis V. Mills 12-53	Robt. S. Van Fleet	Robt. S. Van Fleet K	G. W. Chumard E	Lee I. Hunt	Harry Holmbraker
Mineola	15	Thomas H. Wilson					
Mount Vernon . . .	72	Jos. P. Vaccarella 1-56	Geo. W. Rieger	John Lynn C	James Carideo	Edward Gall	Wm. P. McDonald
Newark.	10	T. R. Beales	J. A. Dear		Leroy H. Wright	Harold Atwood	Wm. Scheerens
Newburgh*	32	Herbert A. Warden 12-55	Lemma B. Crabtree M	Robert P. Aex M	Robert Todd	Wm. J. Coleman	John J. Mullarkey
New Rochelle* . . .	60	Stanley W. Church 1-56	Chas. Combes	Anne N. Hughes T	Edward Feldmann	Raymond Rumery	Walter Kirchoff
New York	7,892	Vincent R. Impellitteri 1-54	Murray W. Stand	Joseph Lazarus C	F. H. Zurmuhlen	Jacob Grumet	Geo. P. Monaghan
Niagara Falls*. . .	91	E. W. Mirrington, Jr. 12-55	James E. Collins	Eugene T. Creagh C	Harry E. Curts E	John R. Barron	Martin T. Considine†
North Tonawanda .	25	Myles W. Joyce 1-54	Edward L. Bothwell	Wallace I. Robertson T	Theo. H. Werth	N. H. Compton	Pat. F. Grimaldi
Ogdensburg	16	Robt. McDonald 1-54	Simon A. Sargent	Merritt M. Morse T	Ross R. Jemano E	Francis Cadieux	Leo. P. Le Bean
Olean	23	Wm. N. Davis	Floyd L. Kelly	Clair C. Phillips A	C. H. Weatherell, Jr.	Frank W. Savage	Geo. E. Finger
Oneida	11	Victor P. Tarry 12-53	Marie A. Whitcombe	Albert G. Behr C	Albert T. Ernewein	Frank W. Cheeseman	J. A. Murphy
Oneonta	14	Roger G. Hughes	L. R. Cummings	Jas. D. Van Woert T	C. M. Taylor	Jos. M. Scanlon	Robt. J. Simmons
Ossining	16	Jesse A. Collyer, Jr. 12-54	Fred. T. Scrima	Fred. T. Scrima K	W. Arthur Slater E	Arthur Bell	Spencer Purdy
Oswego.	23	Frank L. Gould 1-54	B. M. Bough	R. E. McCormack T	George W. Allen	Monte R. Lass	John J. Reed
Peekskill	18	John E. Hayes 1-54	J. E. Walsh	H. H. Lent C	Chas. Fisher, Sr.†	Louis A. Coie	Peter King†
Plattsburgh	18	John J. Tyrell 1-54	Geo. E. Miller	J. Omer Laplante T	Frank D. Behan	Richard R. Norris	Clifford L. Fleming
Port Chester	24	Anthony J. Posillipo 5-54	Daniel A. O'Connell	Anthony B. Gioffre T	Geo. A. Mowbray	Frank Faffley	Michael J. Brennan
Poughkeepsie* . . .	41	Robt. E. Stevens 1-54	Harry D. Matteson	Aubrey B. Coons F	Harold R. Dean	Irving D. Merrick	Geo. Leadbitter
Rensselaer	11	Thos. S. Clark 1-54	Harvey C. Younghans	Albert J. Schiebly T	Albert J. Kaufman	Louis Dombrosch	Charles Stewart
Rochester*	332	Samuel B. Dicker 1-54	Thos. P. O'Leary	Emmet C. Norton C	Harold B. McElwain	John Slattery	T. H. Killip
Rockville Centre .	22	W. Harry Lister	Frank A. Ernst	Robt. Eichman T	Frances J. Klaess	Henry Mornuli	Thos. Eublea
Rome	42	D. R. Townsend 1-54	Joseph E. Lolo	J. W. Hughes T	M. A. Brennan	Wm. M. Campbell	Jas. C. Dunn
Rye	12	Joseph A. Hannan 1-54	R. Fred Talento	Wm. H. Selzer C	Raymond W. Murphy E	Cornelius Ball	Cornelius Ball
Saratoga Springs .	15	Addison Mallery	Jerome V. Pitney	Owen Lewis F	Chas. McTygue	John Hickey	Patrick F. Rox
Scarsdale*	13	Harold I. Smith 4-53	Ethel M. Hyde	Anson McLoud T	Harry J. Fairbanks E	Chester A. Dodds	Wm. J. Short
Schenectady*	92	Archibald C. Wemple 1-56	Freeman K. Keller	Myles J. Burke F	John F. Lucey E	Edward M. Moffett	J. Joseph Foley
Syracuse	221	Thos. J. Corcoran 12-53	Edward R. Apps	Geo. H. Bedford F	Nelson F. Pitts E	Wm. J. Connelly	John A. Kinney
Tonawanda	15	Arnold C. Gath 1-54	Mrs. Ida M. H. Rogalsky	Roland E. Martin T	Frank Keller	Grover Rech	Clarence O. Luther

TABLE XIX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Troy	72	E. A. Fitzgerald 1-54	J. G. Brigham	L. J. Collins C			
Utica	102	Boyd E. Golder	Anthony Sisti, Jr.	Thos. J. Nelson C	Jas. Sapanaro E	Leo Barry	Leo Miller
Valley Stream	27	Henry Waldinger	F. G. Chalmers	Fred A. Clemenz T	Percy P. Sprague	Robert Bischof	
Watertown*	34	John H. Newman 1-56	Minnie E. Carnes	Karl W. Kisner T	Ray W. Howard	Joseph T. Dibble	Edward J. Curtin
Watervliet*	15	Hugh F. Donnelly 12-55	Robt. Diamond	Thoas. Mahoney F	Nicholas Normile M	Edward G. Hughes	Maurice Kennan
White Plains	43	Edwin G. Michaelian 1-54	Marjorie W. Kane	Gustav E. Olson F	Wm. I. Collyer E	Edward MacDonald	Wm. A. Sullivan
Yonkers*	153	Kristen Kristensen 12-53	Wm. H. Gray, Jr.	John F. Carozza C	Thos. J. Cooney	Wm. E. Garvin	James McCue
NORTH CAROLINA—30							
Albemarle	12	A. A. Furr 5-53	T. L. Andrew	T. L. Andrew K	G. S. Moore	C. E. Morris	R. L. Furr
Asheville*	53	Earl W. Eller 5-53	Margaret Simmons	Weldon Weir M	John C. Walker E	J. C. Fitzgerald	Claude C.Waddell
Burlington*	25	S. Carlysle Isley 5-53	R. P. Pope	R. P. Pope K	Wm. M. Garrison	R. C. Fortune	A. M. Butler
Charlotte*	134	Victor Shaw 5-53	Mrs.William R. Hoffman	L. L. Ledbetter T	Loyd G. Richey E	Donald S. Charles	Frank N. Littlejohn
Concord	16	F. A. Kestler 5-53	C. S. Morgan, Jr.	C. S. Morgan, Jr. K	S. G. Kaufield, Jr. E	C. L. Miller	A. L. Murr
Durham*	71	E. J. Evans 5-53	Elsie N. Jones	R. W. Flack M	H. W. Kueffner E	C. L. Cox	H. E. King
Elizabeth City*	13	N. E. Ayblett	H. K. Houtz	H. K. Houtz K	E. T. Hyman M	W. K. Davis	W. C. Owens
Fayetteville*	35	J. O. Talley, Jr. 5-53	Louise W. Talbot	Louise W. Talbot T	D. J. Gore	Carl A. Cain	L. F. Worrell
Gastonia*	23	W. H. Yancey 5-53	J. L. Kendrick	J. L. Kendrick K	W. J. McConnaughey E	R. L. Rhyne	J. C. Elliott
Goldsboro*	21	Scott B. Berkeley 5-53	Ralph G. Jones	Z. G. Hollowell N	E. G. Porter E	C. W. Howell	H. A. Lane
Greensboro*	74	Robt. H. Frazier 5-53	Hazel Nisbet	Herman C. Wilson F	H. L. Medford	C. W. Wyrick	J. L. Williamson
Greenville	17	Lester D. Page 7-53	H. H. Duncan	H. H. Duncan K	C. K. Beatty S	Geo. W. Gardner	Sullivan G. Gibbs
Henderson	11	Henry T. Powell 6-53	W. G. Royster	W. G. Royster K	J. E. Hanlett S	C. G. Ellis	J. E. Parks
Hickory*	15	D. S. Menzies 7-53	H. L. Burdette M	Mrs. T. P. Lewis A	C. Glenn Sigmon	Donald E. Shuford	M. L. Little
High Point*	40	A. R. Kearns	Mrs. P. C. Smith	H. L. Crowe F	George Dean	C. S. Canady	C. C. Stoker
Kinston*	18	Guy Elliott 5-53	T. W. Heath	T. W. Heath K	W. G. McAdams	J. S. Gray	Marion Haskins
Lexington*	14	E. R. Coltrane	C. V. Sink	S. A. Tesh T	W. W. Beck	T. N. Owen	V. G. Price, Sr.
Monroe*	10	M. W. Williams 5-53	Clara H. Smith	Clara H. Smith K	T. C. Dove E	Sam Goodwin	Jesse A. Helms
New Bern*	16	Geo. H. Roberts 6-53	C. Thellinger	Evelyn Shupp T	F. M. Scott	A. O. Patterson	Ed Belangia
Raleigh*	66	Jas. E. Briggs 6-53	H. P. Edwards	W. R. Price F	James Lambeth	A. B. Lloyd	Thos. Davis
Reidsville*	12	George Hunt 7-54	N. R. Baker, Jr.	J. L. Womack M	R. L. Goolsby S	H. W. White	M. F. Loftis
Rocky Mount*	28	E. F. Duke 5-53	L. B. Aycock	C. L. Bonney T	Frank H. Cothran E	W. B. Parrish	J. I. Nichols
Salisbury*	20	E. L. Hardin 6-53	J. W. Ellis	J. W. Ellis K	J. A. English E	Chas. L. Burkett	D. K. Shuler
Sanford*	10	A. E. White	A. B. Harrington	A. B. Harrington K	A. C. Thomas S	J. O. Bridges	T. P. Watson
Shelby	16	C. M. King 7-55	Miss Reeves Forney	Miss Reeves Forney K	J. M. Watterson S	James Reid	W. K. Hardin
Statesville*	17	A. Fred Alexander 5-53	A. E. Guy	C. L. Lineback M	E. B. Stafford E	L. M. Gaither	A. F. Hartness
Thomasville*	11	Walter W. Rapp	Eva Jones	Eva Jones K	J. O. Lambeth	Lindsay Loftin	Paul M. Shore
Wilmington*	45	E. L. White	Mary B. Southerland	D. B. Padgett A	Ward Andrews E	J. L. Croom	J. J. Padrick
Wilson*	23	G. L. Hales, Sr. 6-53	T. T. Lynn	T. T. Lynn K	W. B. Bandy E	Tyrus Bissette	A. A. Privette
Winston-Salem*	88	Marshall C. Kurfees 6-53	Ralph L. Dixon	Ralph L. Dixon F	R. A. Thomas	M. G. Brown	James I. Waller
NORTH DAKOTA—5							
Bismarck	19	Tom Kleppe 4-54	Myron Atkinson	Myron H. Atkinson A	Edward J. Booth E	Harry Homan	Don E. Schoenman
Fargo*	38	Murray Baldwin P 5-54	W. G. Johnson	W. G. Johnson A	W. P. Tarbell E	Fred J. Wells	Edward Nelson
Grand Forks*	27	Oscar Lunseth 4-56	R. S. Niles	R. S. Niles A	A. F. Hulteng E	J. P. Newark	R. C. Hill

Jamestown	11	W. F. Sharp 4-54	F. P. Gilrenan	F. P. Gilrenan K	Evrick D. Peterson E	Forest Eglestern	Jos. Dockter
Minot*	22	H. C. Kiehn 4-54	R. E. Barcus	R. E. Barcus A	Paul J. Hays	Gilbert Malek	E. B. Roberts

OHIO—78

Akron	275	Chas. E. Slusser 12-54	Claude M. Butler	John Currie F	Marvin Davis	Frank Vernotzy	T. F. Lynett
Alliance	26	Harley R. Ewing 12-53	Karl Ayers	Karl Ayers A	John M. Thorpe	Milo Sights	A. O. Lower
Ashland	14	Louis E. Mansfield	T. V. Withers	T. V. Withers K	Howard Maxheimer E	Paul R. Soles	Harry L. Smith
Ashtabula	24	D. F. Dunlavy 1-54	J. H. Shaw A	J. H. Shaw A	F. A. Collins E	A. T. Rohl	John Hamilton
Athens	12	Peter B. Seel 1-54	H. G. Jefferson	H. G. Jefferson K	Fred H. Beckler E	Charles Dalton	J. B. Grogan
Barberton	28	T. L. Parker 1-54	Ray Flickinger	Ray Flickinger A	Harry Bushey E	Luther Culbertson	Byron Eubanks
Bellaire	13	John J. Saunders 12-53	Allen Dickey A	Charles A. Linch A	J. W. Belt	Charles Jewell	Ed Good
Bellefontaine	10	G. L. Wren 12-53	Harry C. Weaver	Harry E. Travis A	Foster F. Wright E	T. D. Dille	A. D. Paden
Berea	12	Edward T. Manning	Gertrude Knott	Donald R. Rager A	Joseph Skodis	Ronald Garlick	Augustine Yanke
Bexley	12	Wm. A. Schnieder 1-54	Edw. Stackhouse	Edw. Stackhouse A	Wllard Montgomery S	W. A. Montgomery S	Roland McNamee
Bowling Green . . .	12	C. W. Dick 1-54	Jane Coller	Jane E. Coller C	Jno. Pendleton	Morris Instone	Guy Spotler
Bucyrus	10	F. P. Sitler 12-53	Anita Deisler	E. C. Oppenlander A	A. L. Winter	Wm. F. Mader	A. L. Stuckert
Cambridge	15	Russell Diehl	Paula Phillips	Carl Oshe A	Fred Boyd	H. C. Callihan	Harry Watkins
Campbell	13	Michael J. Kovach 12-53	Anthony Yeropoli	Wm. Glass A	John V. DeMart	Julius Torok	John Putko
Canton	117	Carl W. Wise 1-54	Lester R. Shroyer	T. Frank Snyder A	Harry McCool	Wm. Roche	Jas. Milligan
Chilicothe	20	R. B. Middleton 1-54	J. K. Rudell	David Webb A	H. M. Alexander	L. M. Gant	A. R. Poole
Cincinnati*	504	Carl Rich 1-54	Charles R. McHugh	James Flick F	Robert Sarvis	Barney Houston	Stanley Schrotal
Cleveland	915	Thos. A. Burke 11-53	Thad. Fusco	Frank R. Hanrahan F	Samuel F. David	Elmer M. Cain	Frank W. Story
Cleveland Heights*	59	Henry Pirtle 1-54	Edward Schuele	Edward Schuele K	Gorman Lamont	Frank Veasley	E. W. Griebel
Columbus	376	Robt. T. Oestreicher 1-54	Agnes Brown Cain	R. P. Barthalow A	Harry D. Metcalf	W. G. Strickfaden	Frank L. Harrison
Conneaut	10	John L. Walker 12-53	Elmer Kitinoja	Bert Palmer A	John C. Walter	Louis Stevens	Kenneth Pounds
Coshocton	12	W. S. MacKenzie 1-54	Norman Lewis	F. C. Shafer A	John C. Shipps	Walter Weaver	Richard Schulmaker
Cuyahogan Falls .	29	Harding A. Wichert 12-53	Raymond G. Scott	Raymond G. Scott A	Thos. H. Sauter E	Louis P. Seiler	Menzo D. Preston
Dayton*	244	Louis W. Lohrey 1-54	Oscar F. Mauch	Earl E. Hagerman F	Geo. F. Baker	Forrest B. Lucas	Matthew C. Kirkpatrick
Defiance	11	Ronald B. Baringer	H. L. Beatty	Leonard F. Patten A	Theodore Blue E	Harvey Hughes	C. D. Nestleroad
Delaware	12	Murton F. Pinney 1-54	K. C. Virtue	Robt. E. King A	Don Mackley	Jerome Pluckebaum	D. M. Morris
East Cleveland* . .	40	Kline F. Leet 1-54	Grant T. Apthorp	Grant T. Apthorp K	Sholto M. Spears E	Fred W. Lange	Horace S. Weaver
East Liverpool . .	24	Arnold W. Deson	E. Allan McKeeven	E. Allan McKeeven A	L. S. Bloor	Charles Bryan	Leroy J. Wise
Elyria	30	H. W. Ault 12-53	Pearl Cautle	E. L. Alheit A	J. M. Powell E	W. N. Bates	J. E. Boggs
Euclid	41	Kenneth J. Sims 1-56	J. V. O'Connor	W. A. Abbott F	Michael A. Spino	Robt. E. Gill	Gerald J. Sullivan
Findlay	24	Chester P. Smith 1-54	Raymond Hartzell	E. H. Struble A	Otto C. Gohlke E	Homer F. Johnson	Leo M. Larkins
Fostoria	14	Ray Coburn	Harry R. Mosier	Harry R. Mosier A	Glen Peterman E	T. E. Walsh	John Walsh
Fremont	17	O. J. Stierwalt 12-53	Paul Leite	Clara K. Gibbs A	Arthur Hetrick S	U. S. Meyers	Myron Bork
Garfield Heights .	22	Chas. F. Wing 1-54	Wm. C. Hitch	Harry Benson A	John W. Gerda	Otto Bicker	Wm. A. Schieberl
Girard	10	Joseph Catone 12-53	Chas. W. Morse	Chas. W. Morse A	Thos. R. Rees, Jr.	Nathan E. Walker, Sr.	W. R. Flory
Hamilton*	58	Geo. E. Radcliffe 1-55	Adele Edmonds	Charles T. Rupert F	Roy J. Fiemeyer	Geo. Schlotterbeck	John A. Bippus
Ironton*	16		Don Hopkins	Paul S. Sutton	Karl Wentz E	John McGerty	Harold Haas
Kent	12	R. L. Garrett 12-53	John A. Williams	Francis J. Kerwin A	Thos. A. Gilliam E	Fred Miller	F. R. Grubb
Lakewood	68	A. I. Kauffman 12-55	Henry A. Rees	Henry A. Rees K	Harlan F. Bartels E	Chas. A. Delaney	F. O. Stephens
Lancaster	24	W. H. Crook	Mercedes Barr	Rosannah Barnes A	Walter Graf F	Walter Myers	Sam Hostler
Lima	50	Stanley A. Welker 11-53	Edith Anderson	George A. Burgoon A	Chas. Ash E	Walter L. Hydaker	Kermit L. Westbay
Loraine	51	John C. Jaworski 1-54	Jos. J. Metcock	Jos. J. Metcock A	Lewis G. Goodell E	Elmer G. Stough	Paul A. Cleaver
Mansfield	44	T. B. Wright 12-53	Earl O. Pollock	P. L. Kelly A	Boyd Wierman E	L. J. Steele	J. J. Schwab
Maple Heights . . .	16	Walter K. Maser	John J. Witzel	John J. Witzel A	Charles Tucek	Frank Vacha	Frank Vacha
Marietta	16	Gerald E. Broughton 1-54	Donna D. Moseley	N. L. LaFahey A	Lowell W. Russell†	D. E. Dyenner	T. B. Sprague

TABLE XIX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Marion	34	Harold F. Robinson 12-53	Mayme Gorton	Elmer M. Shaw A	Ralph E. Forrest	Owen A. Sifritt	Tom B. Coon
Martins Ferry	13	Chas. H. Yo Ho C	Maude Griffith	William Mandry A	Alonzo McGlumphy	Wayne Troy	J. W. Muhleman
Massillon	30	S. Robert Weirich 1-54	Norman J. Putnam	Norman J. Putnam A	Floyd J. Sherwin	Donald E. Simon	Stanley W. Switter
Middletown*	34	Francis Carmody C 12-55	Doris Keonborg	Harry E. Newlin F	C. A. Boeke	Wm. Fishbaugh	Jos. Blackmore
Mount Vernon	12	Walter W. Rohler	Martha Biggs	M. M. Aplleton A	Richard Moffitt E	Carl L. White	Wm. J. Jessup
Newark	34	John W. Shank 12-53	Geo. A. Kappler	L. Tenney Rees A	R. M. Schenk S	Stanley Shaw	Arthur E. Jones
New Philadelphia	13	Fred Schneider	Delbert E. Perkins	Delbert E. Perkins A	Michael Franz	Glenn Heck	Emery Gintz
Niles	17	Edward P. Benney	Homer Thomas	Homer Thomas A	G. P. Fisher E	James Swager	Charles Berline
Norwood	35	R. Edw. Tepe 12-53	R. J. Gels	R. J. Gels A	Edward Tepe S	Thos. G. Fisher	Chas. Fritz
Painesville*	14	L. F. Braun C 1-56	C. V. Boudreaux A	C. V. Boudreaux A	W. C. Smith S	C. G. Smith	C. G. Slee
Parma	29	Stephen A. Zona 12-53	Joseph S. Lime	Joseph S. Lime A	Fred W. Newcomb	Clyde Jones	Lester Roeper
Piqua*	17	Wilbur F. Reck	Jose Klasman	Anna H. Sager† F	Robert M. Hance M	G. Effinger	Earl McClannan
Portsmouth*	37	Chester H. Allen 1-54	Evangeline Justice	James D. Williams A	Chas. S. Stevenson E	Howard Kiefbler	Hughie Rudity
Rocky River	11	Frank Gibson 1-54	Clyde W. Brown A	Clyde W. Brown A	Lyle D. Andrus	Robert Kelly	Chas. R. Duggan
Salem	13	R. R. Johnson	K. L. Webster	K. L. Webster A	Frank Wilson	Vincent Malloy	Nerr Gaunt
Sandusky*	29	Rudolph Knauer 1-54	Carl F. Breining	Carl F. Breining T.	Edward E. Hartung E	Wilson M. McLaughlin	Russel A. Thom
Shaker Heights	28	John W. Barkeley	T. E. Cook	T. E. Cook F	Rudy Rife	M. M. Hand	H. M. Benethum
Sidney	11	Emerson Deam 12-53	Thelma L. Short	Jane Werst A	Carl Roeller	Elmer Weipert	William O'Leary
South Euclid	15	Geo. J. Urban 1-54	Lester L. Askue	Lester L. Askue A	Godfrey Hoffmeyer	Godfrey Hoffmeyer	Martin Schmies
Springfield*	79	John H. Horstman 12-55	Lucille Shaffer	Herbert R. Peck A	Fred M. Hughes	Willard Compton	Lawrence Abbot
Steubenville	36	W. C. Sterling 1-54	J. F. Poole, Jr.	T. J. McDonald A	C. E. Rest	M. J. Cody	R. H. Cunningham
Struthers	12	Harold Milligan	John F. Pearce	John F. Pearce A	Emil Elias	Sam Richards	Neil Gordon
Tiffin	19	C. L. Dedrick	Robert Beals	Mildred Beidleman A	H. G. Kuhn E	R. R. McElhenny	H. J. Fraley
Toledo*	304	Lloyd E. Roulet 1-54	Carl E. Diefenbach	Rudy Klein A	Burton R. MacRitchie	Karl B. Schiedler	Ray E. Allen
Troy	11	Paul W. Kerr 12-53	H. H. Tamplin	H. H. Tamplin A	Homer E. Anderson	John Kessler	John Hennessey
University Heights	12	Earl W. Aurelius 1-54	Roy J. Madden	Roy J. Madden K	Harold P. Peterson E	R. J. Benjamin	Robt. Bucklin, Jr.
Van Wert	10	Martin W. Fiegert	John A. Jones	John A. Jones A	F. H. Connors E	P. E. Conn	M. L. Kennedy
Warren	50	W. C. Burbank 1-54	Mrs. Edythe Clime	O. J. Kersten A	Hyman Bruss	Edwin Oldacres	Manley English
Wash. Ct. House*	11		Marie Melvin	Marie Melvin A	Clyde Smith S	George Hall	D. Vaiden Long
Wooster	14	John P. Grassbaugh 1-54	Mary V. Parker	Mary V. Parker A	H. H. Slater E	Lloyd Eberhart	Walter R. Yost
Xenia*	13	W. H. Thornhill 12-53	A. V. Perril	A. V. Perril K	Harold Gabriel E	W. T. Buffington	A. R. Stephens
Youngstown	168	Chas. P. Henderson 12-53	John H. Lemon	Emerson J. Davis F	James C. Ryan	Leroy Halstead	Edw. Allen
Zanesville	40	Wm. G. Watson 12-53	A. E. Bagley	Henry F. Stemm A	Bernard Dunmead	Roy T. Messerly	Clifford Courtney
OKLAHOMA—23							
Ada*	16	Ben Morrison 5-54	James N. King	James N. King K	Jno. R. Hamman M	Chester Sneed	Cecil Smith
Ardmore*	18	Fred B. Hicks 4-53	L. M. Thurston	L. M. Thurston K	Glenn Wilson E	Maxie Gordon	Hubert Bartlett
Bartlesville*	19	E. S. Dunaway 5-53	Eva Sanderson	Eva Sanderson K	J. E. McCormick E	Walter Crowder	Willard J. Jarvis
Chickasha*	16	Max Hickey 3-54	Mrs. Donna Holden	H. B. McDowell M	Dan Allen S	Bill Suddarth	Ernest Kell
Duncan*	15	R. R. Sharp 5-53	C. H. Smith	Jno. C. Milliken M	R. C. Coburn S	H. E. Ray	R. D. Webb
Durant	11	M. F. Overstreet 5-53	Lollie Lambden	Mary L. Wilson K		Preston Greeson	Ben Risener
El Reno*	11	B. T. Conway	Ethel Dowell	C. A. Bentley M	John Roblyer S	H. Leroy Searcy	Lee Harvey
Enid*	36	Geo. Streets 5-53	Clint O. Thrasher	Clint O. Thrasher K	Loren T. McKee E	A. W. Lang, Jr.	Ralph Knarr
Guthrie*	10	W. C. Scurlock 5-53	H. A. Braun	Fred Wenner T	Percy Gifford S	M. H. Hunter	S. E. Long

Lawton	35	R. E. Glenn 5-53	D. L. Shelton	C. W. Simpson A	C. W. Gallagher	L. R. Julian	J. R. Cable
McAlester*	18	H. I. Aston 5-56	Celest O'Bannon	Jack Gabbert T	Wm. T. Reed S	H. E. Cacy	Roy Anders
Miami	12	(not reporting)					
Midwest City* . . .	10	Marion G. Reed 5-54	E. B. Foster	E. B. Foster K	Clif Ensley S	M. W. Johnson	Tom. P. Denton
Muskogee*	37	Lyman Beard 5-54	R. L. Davis	J. I. Rowe A	J. R. Keeth E	J. E. Coppinger	Felix G. Duncan
Norman*	27	Al Fuzzel	T. C. Barrowman	R. E. Clement N	F. D. Bernard S	T. L. Townley, Jr.	Albert Dodd
Oklahoma City* . .	244	Allen Street 4-55	Earle M. Simon	R. T. Luttrell A	W. W. Baker E	G. R. McAlpine	L. L. Hilbert
Okmulgee	18	Leo E. Hassell	Dale George	Dale George K	Stanley F. Hopper	A. C. James	
Ponca City	20	Harper Baughman 5-53	C. E. Norton	C. E. Norton K	Carl T. Norris E	Kenneth Long	D. F. B. Harsh
Sapulpa*	13	H. Q. Gilliam 5-54	John S. Egan	A. H. Chapman A	John J. Burroughs E	W. M. Collier	Bill D. Johnson
Seminole.	12	R. T. Haber 5-53	Herman C. Sullivan	Herman C. Sullivan K	H. M. Montgomery	Jack Gale	Lester Bush
Shawnee*	23	Ralph W. Graves 4-54	Russel Hathcock	Russel Hathcock K	Jas. B. Bennett E	Orval Yates	Bill Holt
Stillwater	20	A. B. Alcott 5-54	Lee Hall	Lee Hall K	W. B. Hoss E	Ray Davidson	Homer Boughton
Tulsa	183	C. M. Warren 5-54		S. M. Smith A	Wm. Wooten E	G. N. Paris	Geo. O'Neal†

OREGON—11

Albany*	10	Chas. C. McCormack 1-55	E. F. Fortmiller	C. G. Reiter M	Harold Poling E	Don Hayne	Ray Maddy
Astoria*	12	Peter G. Cosovich	O. K. Atwood	O. K. Atwood K	H. M. Olsvick E	Wayne V. Osterby	C. M. Leding
Bend*.	11	R. W. Brandis 1-54	W. T. Thompson	W. T. Thompson K	John H. Eaton E	Vernon Carlon	H. A. Casiday
Corvallis*.	16	Dean Dorsey 1-56	Geo. Simerville	Geo. Simerville A	Victor L. Goodnight E	Percy Tallman	Cecil Fruitt
Eugene*	36	V. E. Johnson 1-57	Henry F. Beistel	Henry F. Beistel R	W. C. Clubb E	E. L. Surfus	T. D. Brown
Klamath Falls . . .	16	Paul O'Landry 1-57	Ruth T. Berry	Ruth T. Berry T	E. A. Thomas E	Roy Rowe	Orville Hamilton
Medford	17	D. L. Flynn 1-54	Ralph Woodford K	Darrel Houston T	Vernon Thorpe	Gordon Barker	Clatous McCredie
Pendleton*	12	Morris Temple	Olinto Ricci	Olinto Ricci R	Ray Struthers	Wm. Batchelor	Ralph Bond
Portland.	374	Fred L. Peterson 1-57	Will Gibson A	Will Gibson A	L. G. Apperson E	Edward Grenfell	James W. Purcell
Salem*	43	Al Loucks 1-55	Alfred Mundt R	Paul H. Hauser T	J. H. Davis E	E. L. Smith	Clyde A. Warren
Springfield*.	11	Edward Harms, Jr. 1-56	Wm. E. Mansell	Wm. E. Mansell K	E. L. Williams E	Harry Krieger	Harry W. Howard

PENNSYLVANIA—118

Abington tp	29	G. E. Maurer P	E. R. Ambler S	A. R. Parkhouse T	O. L. King E	John Manzinger	P. D. McKee
Aliquippa	26	Arthur D. Tracy B 1-54	Wm. S. Doty	Wm. S. Doty S	William Galupi S	Ernest Kleber	Charles Sorok
Allentown	107	B. C. Diefenderfer 1-56	Geo. W. Kistler	N. L. Lichtenwalner F	E. W. Meekly E	Walter Flores	A. L. Reilly
Altoona	77	Walter H. Grove 12-56	Fred R. Walker	J. H. Tobias C	Harry H. Penny	Sam'l. H. Ake	Paul V. Rouzer
Ambridge	16	Walter Panek 12-53	Joseph Rodio	Joseph Rodio K	Joseph Matzzie S	William Rittelman	Andrew H. Bires
Arnold	10	M. F. Horne 1-56	Tom Tannas	Tom Tannas K	P. J. Malick E	Ernest Johnson	Michael Peltz
Beaver Falls	17	Edw. C. Corcoran 1-54	Howard Jeffreys	Howard Jeffreys K	D. F. Harrey	Edwin Phillips	Wm. Feeney
Bellevue	12	Jno. H. Bragdon 1-54	Roy E. Kidd	C. E. Braden T	Jas. Greenough S	Geo. Kimberlin	Ralph A. Morcroft
Bensalem tp	11		William White S			Wm. Ervin	George Rentz
Berwick	14	R. C. Culp B 12-53	D. Wm. Arndt	D. Wm. Arndt K	Geo. Lowery S	Raymond Felterman	Harry Peterson
Bethel	11	J. J. Shaw B 1-54	Shirley Degelman	Shirley Degelman S	M. E. Frye E	Ray Kuzminski	J. V. Miskunas
Bethlehem.	66	Earl E. Schaffer 1-54	Bertram L. Nagle	H. Gordon Payrow, Jr. F	J. G. Soltis	John L. Schweder	Raymond R. Rueter
Bloomsburg	11	David C. Beers P 1-54	Paul D. Jacobs	Albert W. Dudy, Jr. T	Harold Shulde E	Robt. Stackhouse	Wm. G. Edgar
Braddock	16	G. B. McDonough B 1-55	J. J. O'Hara	Wm. J. Miller T	G. M. Dillon	John Morenzi	Wm. Sulkowski
Bradford	17	J. L. Hinaman 1-56	L. H. Thomas	William Beck C	J. H. Quirk E	Edward Larkin	Edward Edmonds
Brentwood	13	A. G. Kaufnabb B 12-53	F. E. Yeager S	C. R. Martin T	L. F. Uecker	W. J. Stasko	A. O. Jordan
Bristol	13	I. J. Hetherington 1-54	Mrs. Agnes Coles	Harold Hunter T	Livingston Joyce E	Clifford Hagerman	Linford J. Jones
Butler	23	T. R. Nicholson 1-54	Philip O. Miller	M. Caroline Court T	O. J. Keck S	Jos. Langland	John Schnitzer
Canonsburg	12	F. A. Caruso	Carl J. Gessler S	A. J. Bodenham F	David H. Abrams E	W. H. Arnold	James T. Haney
Carbondale	16	Frank P. Kelly	Thos. A. Boles	Thos. A. Boles K	W. L. Giles E	Jos. Healy	Francis P. Judge

TABLE XIX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Carlisle*	17	Jas. Hargis B 1-54	Mary Conti	Mary Conti S	James Hair	Ray Kelly	Charles White
Carnegie	12	T. T. Coyne B	A. B. Lafferty	A. B. Lafferty K	Jas. W. Barrett S	M. F. Schulte	C. H. Kiseling
Chambersburg . .	17	A. L. Farner 12-53	S. B. Jacobs	S. B. Jacobs K	C. F. Pfontz E	G. S. Klenzing	H. S. Byers
Cheltenham tp* . .	23		H. C. Pike M	Edwin Linson T	G. E. Hesselbacher E	Wm. Gottschlak	Sam'l. Johnston
Chester	66	Ralph F. Swarts 1-56	R. J. Larkin, Sr.	W. Alrich Price F	Norman G. Young E	Jas. A.Devlin	Roy Seaman
Clairton	20	J. J. Mullen 1-55	Wm. R. Miller	Wm. R. Miller K	Guy S. Johnston E	John Powanda	Peter Orsini
Coal tp.	17	Anthony Konetski C	Lewis Evans S	Anthony Bogdan T	Robert Weary E		Wm. Shuey
Coatesville	14	Sam'l. F. Heffner 1-56	Frank P. Lennegar	Donald F. Eastburn T		Geo. W. Redman	Robt. J. Hume
Columbia	12	Walter Roye B 1-54	Edward J. Dinkle	Edward J. Dinkle K	J. Haines Shertzer E	J. B. Reisinger	E. H. McManus
Connellsville	13	Abe I. Daniels 1-54	S. T. Benford	C. K. McKesson K	J. Hoenachel E	Wm. De Bolt	Gus Johnson
Conshohocken . . .	11	E. L. S. Blair B	Clarence H. Cooper A	Thos. Williams F	Wm. T. Muldren E	Walter Pope	Walter Phipps
Coraopolis	10	George C. Kennedy B 1-54	Edward N. Weaver	Edward N. Weaver K	R. E. Lunn S	H. G. Barker	J. J. Brush
Darby	13	Alex Abbot		Andrew McClure F	Edward Taylor S	Wm. Bounds	Richard Thourton
Donora	12	A. Z. Chambon 1-54	S. V. Erdely†	S. V. Erdeley† K	W. W. Dennis S	John Volk	John Pykosh
Dormont*	13	Jas. K. S. Smith B 1-54	Thos. J. Landis	Thos. J. Landis S	Elmer Schneider S	Elmer H. Schneider S	Ralph B. Miller
Du Bois	11	P. B. Dillman 1-56	Edna V. Johnson	Earl E. Minns C	Rex Shriver E	Marvin Males	B. A. Hetrick
Dunmore	20	Martin F. Monahan B 1-54	James E. Hennigan	Leo J. McCarthy C	Ralph Colo S	M. E. Fitzpatrick	E. J. Conway
Duquesne	18	Frank Kopriver, Jr. 1-54	Chas. E. Dorman	Edw. X. Foster F	Frank Everett E	Lawrence Trainor	Walter Weir
Easton	36	Robert W. Morse 1-56	Chester E. Rogers	Floyd Henzelman T	Roy E. Zellers E	Geo. T. Keller	John L. Schwarz
Ellwood City* . . .	13	Clyde B. Houke B	L. I. Turner	L. I. Turner S	Oscar Dahl	C. V. Rodgers	Clark Ricer
Erie	131	Thos. W. Flatley 1-56	Eugene Graney	Michael Cannavino F	Fred Gorenflo E	L. P. Scully	Wm. Donahue
Farrell.	14	Michael Nevant	John Pandza	Miss Helen Simko T	Anton Bauer S	James C. Davis	John J. Sposito
Franklin (Venango County)	10	J. G. Bohlender 12-53	L. A. Arnold	R. S. Woodard F	John McK. Snow E	A. W. Hanna	F. M. Sheffer
Greensburg	17	W. L. Treager 1-56	F. M. Newcomer	H. B. Armburst C	Homer R. Ruffner S	Joseph Rush	W. B. Kunkle
Hanover*	14	Horace J. Stine B 12-53	S. Donald Michael	S. Donald Michael K	Horace J. Stine	Reginald C. Stremmel	J. S. Berkheimer
Hanover tp	15	Gwilym Williams, Jr. C	Andrew Garber	Andrew Garber S	James Scanlon S	Frank Cunningham	Herbert Woodeshick
Harrisburg	90	Claude R. Robbins	Lawrence T. Burns	A. A. Posit F	R. M. Andrews E	Earl Swartz	Oscar A. Blough
Harrison tp	15	Geo. A. Riess 1-54	Stanley A. Szarnicki	Stephen C. Pastrick T	D. E. Taylor E	Harold Caugherty	Alex Sosinski
Haverford tp	40	Oliver S. Higgins P	H. A. Fritschman S	Thos. Weidemann T	John H. Koehler		Jas. T. Hartness
Hazleton	35	Wm. Steele † 1-54	Florence M. West	M. S. Specht T	Paul Lamont E	Geo. Brandeau	Steve Havrilla
Homestead	10	D. J. Lapp, Jr. B 12-57	A. E. Ackley S	Rudolph Chasser C	F. J. Brickner	Herman Samuels	J. E. Armstrong †
Indiana	12	Warren P. Kline B 12-53	A. B. Ansley	C. W. Duncan F	Paul L. Botsford E	Ira E. Edwards	Howard T. Sanford
Jeanette	16	Frank Binda 1-54	J. Claire Manson	J. Claire Manson K	Leonard J. Scnhnupp E	Othmar Seiler	Chas. E. Walter
Johnstown	63	Walter E. Rose 1-55	John J. Cullan	E. Earl Mearkle C	H. Lee Wilson E	Albert W. Fisher	Chas. R. Griffith
Kingston	21	Ira Martin	J. S. Weiss S	Harold Tippett T	Ralph Schmoll S	Lee Weir	David J. Francis
Lancaster	64	Kendig C. Bare 1-54	Jeanette B. Ulmer†	Ricard H. Smith C	J. Haines Shertzer E	Harry Miller	Fred O. McCartney
Lansdowne*.	12	Albert S. Beers, Jr. B 12-53	C. H. Cox	C. H. Cox S		Russell P. Wentzel	P. L. Richards M
Latrobe	12	Victor P. Stader, Jr. 1-54	Victor E. Lynch		John Busch	R. P. Wible	Chester A. College
Lebanon	28	F. D. Miller 1-56	George H. Biely	Stanley L. Kettering T	Frank L. Gardner E	John Potrock	Wm. P. Lynch
Lewistown*	14	J. B. Lawler P 6-58	Horace B. Gulden	Bernard L. Marsh M	Maurice Johnson	A. N. Yearick	H. O. Landis
Lock Haven	11	Charles E. Herr 1-56	Wm. Hollis	W. P. Poorman	Warren H. Ohl E	R. E. Merritts	R. E. Merritts
Lower Merion tp*.	49		Evan L. James M	J. W. Hammonds T	W. E. Rosengarten E	Harvey W. Benson	G. A. McLaughlin
McKeesport	52	Chas. A. Kincaid 1-54	Anna R. Gray	Wm. A. Joyce F	James S. Fiedler E	Edward F. Whalen	W. T. Lofstrom

McKees Rocks . .	16	David Hershman B 1-54	Fred Kwiatek	Albert Gerger T	John Capps	Thos. Cairns	Nicholas Antonelli
Mahanoy City . . .	11	Patrk. J. Foley B 1-54	Harry S. Williams	Harrison L. James T	Jacob Koelzer	Anthony P. McLaughlin	
Meadville	19	Fred. A. Metz 1-54	G. S. Maxwell	Geo. X. Simonetta F	R. L. Phillips E		
Millcreek tp	17	Howard J. Rielh, Jr.	Hayes McCreary	S. A. Thaler T		Chas. Smalenberger	Edw. C. Gibson
Monessen	18	J. Parente 1-54	Francis H. Crum	Julia V. Angell T	Frank G. Sciullo E	Roy McShaffrey	Michael Ferenz
Mount Carmel . . .	14	Elmer J. Delcamp 12-53	E. J. Fincato	Wm. Simmons F	Harry E. Jones E	Robt. Crawford	A. Trefsgar
Mount Lebanon tp*	27	W. Davison P 1-54	John A. Paulus	Thos. F. Marlow F	Fred F. Topper	Raymond D. Goettel	Chas. W. Senn
Munhall	16	J. H. Percival	Harry P. Percival	Harry P. Percival K	John Fertig	Edward Doyle	Benj. Roberts
Nanticoke	20	A. P. Drier 1-54	Eugene Hudak	Frank Norkiewicz, Jr. C	Bolish Kocienski	William Davis	John Smereski
New Castle	49	Edward A. DeCarbo 1-56	Jack H. Fritz	Marie C. Hanlon T	John Z. Street E	N. A. MacFarland	Thos. Boyles
New Kensington . .	25	R. E. Garlock	L. G. Heinle	L. G. Heinle K	E. H. Recco E	Edward Clawson	D. J. Zeloyle
Norristown	38	W. A. March 1-54	Wm. S. Bowen	Wm. S. Bowen K	Harry C. Rothrock E	Joseph Hartman	Robt. Reilly
North Braddock . .	15	J. W. Ryan	John W. Ryan S	P. C. Bridges T	John Ballock	Clyde House, Jr.	Jno. J. Duhon
Oil City	20	W. A. Morck	C. S. Hetrick	J. H. Wolstoneroft C	B. B. Weber E	T. A. Owens	Ira L. Joslin
Penn tp (Aghy. Co.)	25	Howard Kendall	Jno. W. Wason	Alber P. Dible T	Harry Brown S		Patrick F. Moran
Philadelphia	2,072	J. S. Clark, Jr. 1-56	Wm. W. Felton	Lennox F. Moak F	Paul MacMurray	Frank L. McNamee	Thos. Gibbons
Phoenixville*. . . .	13	Wm. M.Wilson B 1-54	Frances Trego	Frances Trego K	Henry Sauers S	Leo Cosgrove	Fred K. MacInnis
Pittsburgh	677	David L. Lawrence 1-54	Geo. Boxheimer	David Smith T	James S. Devlin	Stephen P. Adler	Jas. W. Slusser
Pittston	15	Jno. J. Allardyce 1-54	Jno. D. McNulty	Joseph A. Walsh F	John J. Reilly E	Frank Castner	Francis X. Linnen
Plains tp	13		Ida M. Dominick	Edward J. Dahli T	Robt. McCoffrey E	Chester Filippini	Joseph Chilutaki
Plymouth	13	Sam'l. Brohenshire 12-53	Geo. Trebilcox	Geo. Trebilcox S	A. G. Kostentander E	Wilbur Ervine	Laurence Kendig
Pottstown*	23	Wm. A. Griffiths B 1-54	Wm. Shaeffer	L. O. Garner T	Walter Runyan S	Richard Lindauer	Jas. Laughead
Pottsville	24	Geo. S. Heffner 1-54	Frank A. Matthews	Frank H. Womer T	Geo. H. Stiedel F	Geo. A. Smith	Anthony J. Downey
Radnor tp	15		R. W. Barringer	R. W. Barringer S	Geo. G. Schmid E	Edwin Clark	James H. Bowes
Reading	109	Jas. B. Bamford 1-56	Ralph W. D. Levan	John A. Gingrich	Edward H. Harper	Edward Dell	Robt. Elliot
Ridley tp	17	Geo. A. Remington P 12-53	E. G. Venable S	Wilson B. Haring C	A. Foster Damon		Vincent Kuberski
Ross tp*	16	H. E. McDonald P 1-54	Wade Winner M	Wade Winner M	Webster Hunnan E		Ed Schoen
Scranton	126	Jas. T. Hanlon	Sam Druck	Edward J. Coleman T	John Washo	Wm. L. Morgan	Leo Ruddy
Shaler tp*	16	Harris G. Harr P 12-54	J. W. Thompson S	Malcolm C. Smith T	Gregory F. Diebold S		George Hoge
Shamokin	17	Thos. E. Landy 12-53	John C. Wary	R. Fred Granzow F	Webster Yocum E	Britton Longshore	Emmet Golden
Sharon	26	Myron W. Jones 1-56	Florence Lansdowne	Ralph Douds T	Wm. Smith E	Edw. McSherry	Wm. E. Stewart
Shenandoah	16	J. J. Magalingo B 1-54	Salvadore DeLuca	Jno. Quaterolo T	M. Mozdyniewicz	Sigmond Krieger	Jno. P. Maher
Springfield tp (Delaware County)	11	Louis Wagner P	J. W. Calder	J. W. Calder S	H. Gilroy Damon E		H. W. Williamson
Springfield tp (Montgomery Co.)	11	Gustav Schwab	J. R. Fulginiti	J. R. Fulginiti S	David W. Bainbridge E		Andrew W. White
State College* . . .	17	E. K. Hibschman B	Sara Dunlap S	Robt. Y. Edwards T	Rodney M. Hay E	T. S. Savers, Jr.	John R. Juba
Steelton	13	Dr. Wm. P. Dailey 1-54	Chas. E. Newbaker	Chas. E. Newbaker K	Claude W. Baskin	Chas. F. Krauer	Joseph N. Sostar
Stowe tp	12	W. G. Blumling P 12-54	Ralph L. Heinauer S	Louis W. Adams T	Guy A. Reed E		Max Homer
Sunbury	16	Fred. E. Hoffman 1-54	Helen Thompson Metzger	Helen T. Metzger K	William Dieck S	Mark Herrold	H. Clifford Glass
Susquehanna tp . .	11	H. C. Sheets P 1-54	Donald O. Smeltz S	Vernon C. Wass F	A. T. Mauro S	J. P. Palmer	W. G. Coiller
Swissvale	16	Jno. L. Allen B	Ruth Greeley S	Robert Axon T	J. W. Edmundson E	Lawrence Mulkerin	Jas. M. Harrington
Tamaqua	12	Harry W. Kleckner	F. F. Seidel	Charles W. Wink F	G. I. Knies S	Frank H. Behr	H. Lester Baer
Turtle Creek	12	Urban W. Fresch B	C. L. McClintock S	H. E. Kirkman T			W. J. Whalen
Uniontown	20	J. W. Sembower 1-56	Elmer H. Baker	Elmer H. Baker K	Geo. P. McCombs E	W. H. Raffle, Sr.	Alfred W. Davis
Upper Darby tp . .	85	Samuel H. Walker 12-56	James E. Malone S	August Niemeyer T	J. Earl Kirk E	Thos. J. Patton	Wm. Faulkner
Warren*	15	Wm. F. Crosset B 1-54	L. M. McConnell	L. M. McConnell S	Leland Webster S	C. A. Albaugh	Michael Evan
Washington	26	Elmer R. Wilson	John Griffiths	John Johns C	H. H. Streator E	A. L. Loar	Raymond Spragg
Waynesboro*	10	Dr. R. B. Brown B 1-54		A. Stover Fitz T	Bernard F. Smith E	Orlow E. Helm, Jr.	W. Fred Gillan

TABLE XIX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
West Chester . . .	15	G. B. Cornwell B		R. S. Himelright F	Lawrence Reagan S	Winfield Slaughter	Abner F. Glisson
West Mifflin	18	Geo. W. Lynn B	Irene L. Trautman	Irene L. Trautman S	Alex Hutchinson E		S. B. Hampton
Whitehall tp	11	(not reporting)					
Wilkes-Barre . . .	77	Luther M. Kniffen 1-56	Lucius K. Eldridge	Edward J. White C	Guy B. Walker E	Ambrose Saricks	J. Russell Taylor
Wilkinsburg	31	T. W. Stephens B 1-54	John C. Deal	John C. Deal S	John C. Deal	Wm. Thompson	James Harris
Williamsport . . .	45	Clifford L. Harman	Richard T.Eisenbeis	R. T. Eisenbeis K	Leroy R. Scholl E	Michael E. Clark	John G. Good
Yeadon	11	F. K. Hartley B	Frank R. Culp	Frank R. Culp S	H. Getroy Damon	Jas. T. Donnon	C. S. Robinson
York	60	Howard E. Eyester 1-56	Wilbur G. Baker	Wm. B. Yeagley T	Wm. E. Weigle E	L. Ellis Wagner	Gorman J. Christine
RHODE ISLAND—15							
Bristol t	12	Paul A. Herzig P	John W. Church	Wm. H. Angevine T	R. G. Northrup S	Norman J. Servant	Anthony Ferrara
Gentral Falls . . .	24	Robert J. Connelly	Francis Keete	E. R. Robert T	Lorenzo Bessette	Geo. F. Salisbury	J. P. Stetkiewicz
Cranston	55	Geo. R. Beane	Ernest L. Johnson	Wm. A. Brown T	Elton R. Durfee	Wm. Young	Louis B. Fouchecourt
E. Providence t . . .	36	James J. Reilly P 3-54	Chas. Viall	D. W. Searle T	John L. Lewis S	John C. Laughlin	J. R. Crosby
Johnston t	13	Thomas Diluglio P 12-54	M. F. McGuire	Percy Berry T	Samuel Butera		C. B. Colwell
Lincoln t	11	R. H. Ensign P	J. Louis Rushton	A. J. Bucklin T	Earl Meade E		Wm. J. Wright
Newport	38	Dean J. Lewis 11-53	Jno. F. Fitzgerald	Jno. D. Woice T	Jno. Howieson	Abel S. Eldridge	Samuel S. Dugan
N. Providence t . .	14	Frank San Antonio P	Blanche M. Bernard	Ralph D. Cuculo T	Robert Rawdon E	Wilfred Payette	W. J. Donovan
Pawtucket	81	Charles F. Reynolds	L. G. Lamarre	V. J. McAloon T	T. E. Harding E	W. T. Connolly	E. F. Parker
Providence	249	Walter H. Reynolds 1-55	D. Everett Whalen	John J. Cashman F	Chas. F. McElroy	Louis A. Marshall	Warren A. Martin
South Kingstown t .	10	Jas. E. Norman P 6-53	Foster R. Sheldon	Foster R. Sheldon K	Elliott F. Webster S	Jas. E. Sykes	Walter McNulty
Warwick	43	Darius L. Goff	Francis McVay	J. P. Morgan F	Arthur McGuiness E	Robert C. Barker	F. R. Sprague
West Warwick t . .	19	Harry F. McKanna P	Susan V. Lamb	R. L. Harrop T	Ray C. Matteson	Lionel P. Gareau	Arthur Groleau
Westerly t	12	Farauhar Smith P	Arthur B. Gervasini	Wm. T. McLaughlin, Jr. T		Columbus Pasetti	D. Paul McCarthy
Woonsocket	50	Kevin K. Coleman 5-53	A. B. Jolicoeur	Emilia C. Beaulieu A	Aurius Precourt E	Augustin J. Cote	Edgar Turcotte
SOUTH CAROLINA—10							
Anderson	20	Wm. C. Johnston 6-54	Horace M. Wilson	Horace M. Wilson K	C. C. Andrews E	Bailey Maddox	W. I. Burden
Charleston	70	Wm. McG. Morrison 12-55	A. J. Tamsberg	L. M. Redd C	Joseph Needle E†	N. G. Olsen	C. H. Ortmann
Columbia*	87	J. M. Anderson	G. A. Pitts	Thos. F. Maxwell M	Harry O. Bellinger E	A. McC. Marsh	L. J. Campbell
Florence*	23	Jas. R. Schipman 5-54	S. H. McCall	S. H. McCall K	J. H. Hamilton E	Ben Dozier	J. A. Price
Greenville*	58	J. Kenneth Cass	B. F. Dillard	B. F. Dillard K	R. H. Cureton	J. E. Poole	J. H. Jennings
Greenwood*	14	Alex Woodle 4-53	S. L. Covert, Jr.	R. E. Froneberger M	S. E. Hodges S	W. W. Nash	H. O. Fortson
Orangeburg	15	R. H. Jehnings, Jr. 10-53	L. E. Theiling	L. F. Theiling K	Alec T. Brown E	C. A. Fischer	T. E. Salley
Rock Hill*	25	C. H. Albright 1-54	Ben R. Neely	Ben R. Neely K	J. Y. Scruggs E	W. H. Hope	E. M. Hanna
Spartanburg*	37	Thos. W. Whiteside	I. T. Williams	Roy E. Leonard T	D. D. Zimmerman S	W. O. Blackwell	Ralph D. Prince
Sumter*	20	M. Priscilla Shaw 8-56	R. H. Windham	R. H. Windham K	Robert O. Dixon E	C. V. Wilder	E. C. McIntosh
SOUTH DAKOTA—6							
Aberdeen	21	R. S. Wallace 5-54		J. F. Zietlow F	Wh. H. Emerson E	B. F. Mehner	S. N. Swenson
Huron	13	Dr. J. S. Tschetter	Wm. H. Olson A	Mildred C. Howard T	Harlan W. Meyer E	Harold D. Cantowine	R. Brandburg
Mitchell	12	Richard Ellwein 5-54	Margaret Gales	Margaret Gales A	Vinal C. Francis E	Asa B. Wheeler	Arthur Newman
Rapid City*	25	A. L. Haines 5-53	R. R. Lang	R. R. Lang K	E. H. Dunmire E	George Engler	Lewis Nordbye
Sioux Falls	53	H. B. Saure 5-54	J. L. Smalley	J. L. Smalley A	R. E. Bragstad E	V. L. Crusinberry	Leslie Sawyer

Watertown	13	G. A. Gilbert 5-53	Harriet M. Gesley	Harriet M. Gesley A	John O. Babcock E	O. B. Kinsman	Floyd LeVake

TENNESSEE—15

Bristol	17	Fred V. Vance 6-53	Albert W. Stone R	G. W. Vance F	G. M. Conn	W. A. Buckles	W. J. Rogers
Chattanooga	131	P. R. Olgiati 4-54	W. H. Zachry	P. R. Olgiati F	Marion Boriss E	R. R. Gouldy	Ed Ricketts
Clarksville	16	William Kleeman	J. W. Marable R	J. W. Marable R	J. T. Cunningham, Jr. E	J. H. Roche	J. P. Balthrop
Cleveland	13	Willard J. Parks 9-54	Pat Randolph	Pat Randolph K	J. V. Dodd E	L. F. McDaris	Luther E. Goodwin
Columbia*	11	Eldridge Denham 1-54	Herman F. Roach R	Herman F. Roach R	R. U. Swann	J. P. White	E. P. Fox
Dyersburg	11	Page V. Hart 1-54	R. S. Sellers	R. S. Sellers R	Allen Ladd S	Cecil Rogers	N. A. Bond
Elizabethton* . . .	11	Frank E. Dungan 7-56	Geo. J. Holly R	David A. Burkhalter M	Ivan B. Hendrickson	Arthur Grindstaff	Dana Reynolds
Jackson	30	Emmet Guy 7-55	B. F. Graves R	W. F. Voss T	D. W. Allen E	B. L. Warlick	Robert Mainord
Johnson City* . . .	28	T. F. Beckner, Jr. 5-55	E. J. Quillen	E. J. Quillen K	W. V. Ricker E	L. L. Geisler	Carl W. Wilkinson
Kingsport*	20	Ernest C. Cross 7-53	J. R. Pecktal	J. R. Pecktal R	Chas. K. Marsh	C. M. Kenner	G. W. Fletcher
Knoxville	125	Geo. R. Dempster 12-55	W. H. Stapleton	W. H. Stapleton K	B. C. Barker	C. M. Johnson	Joe Kimsey
Memphis	396	Watkins Overton 1-56	C. W. Crutchfield	F. T. Tobey F	Wm. B. Fowler E	John C. Kliner	Edward H. Reeves
Morristown	13	John D. Henderson 12-54	W. S. Rouse	W. S. Rouse K	A. J. Davis E	John Manning	E. H. Winstead
Murfreesboro* . . .	13	Jennings A. Jones	Albert Williams	Albert Williams K	Fred Arnette S	B. B. Qualls	N. W. Powers
Nashville	174	Ben West 6-55	Wm. M. Carr, Jr.	Hugh B. Mott T	W. A. Coolidge	H. D. Demonbreun	E. C. Burgess

TEXAS—71

Abilene*	46	Ernest Grissom 4-53	Lila Fern Martin	Marshall Bromley A	Kenneth Etheridge E	D. C. Musick	C. Z. Hallmark
Alice*	16	Robt. M. Franks 4-53	Lucille Hobbs	Jno. L. Sullivan M	Glen Doty E	L. H. McCoy	Carl Lenhart
Amarillo*	74	Eugene H. Klein 5-53	Kathryn B. Gordon	J. C. Lilly A	Horace R. Smith	Roy P. Hill	Albert S. Harper
Austin*	132	W. S. Drake, Jr.	Elsie Woosley	J. D. Huffman, Jr. F	C. G. Levander	John E. Woody	R. D. Thorp
Baytown*	23	J. A. Ward 4-53	Edna Oliver	A. V. Barber F	C. W. Grantham	A. H. Lintlemon	H. E. McKee
Beaumont*	94	Otho Plummer 5-54	Jas. T. Garrard	Mrs. W. J. Brockman N	J. D. Martin E	S. D. O'Connor	J. H. Mulligan
Bellaire*	10	E. L. West 7-53	Virginia Simmons	J. A. Lee F	Joe Noser E	Frank Weinzel	Jack O'Brien
Big Spring*	17	G. W. Dabney 4-53	C. R. McClenny	C. R. McClenny K	Clifton N. Bellamy	H. V. Crocker	E. W. York
Borger*	18	L. D. Patton 4-53	Mrs. Merle Carpenter	Mrs. M. Carpenter K	J. M. Johnson	J. D. Miller	W. O. Deweese
Brownsville*	36	H. L. Stokely 12-53	J. W. Sloss	Lillian J. Kemmy T	F. L. Rockwell E	Dean Welker	Eddie Valent
Brownwood*	20	Smith Bell 4-54	Glenn Harriss	Glenn Harriss K	J. S. Palmer E	Chas. M. Alford	Jack Pike
Bryan*	18	Geo. E. Adams 4-53	Noah W. Dansby	Mills P. Walker C	J. S. Harrison E	Chas. E. Griesser	H. W. Collins
Cleburne*	13	Walter Holliday 5-54	Miss Johnnie Gordon	Miss Johnnie Gordon K	H. D. Kelly E	E. C. Templeton	Oran Smith
Corpus Christi* . .	108	Leslie Wasserman 4-53	C. W. Vetters S	W. C. Graf C	H. H. Stirman	Jno. G. Carlisle	Roy Lay
Corsicana	19	Ben F. Blackman 4-53	W. M. Elliott	W. M. Elliott K	Thos. E. Newton E	Howard P. Bivins	O. Bruce Nutt
Dallas*	434	R. L. Thornton, Sr.	Harold G. Shank	Elgin E. Crull M	Jack H. Davis	C. N. Penn	C. F. Hansson
Del Rio.	14	Arthur C. Kennedy 4-54	E. W. Marlowe	E. W. Marlowe K	Frank Schmidt S	Leonard Bode	Herman Richter
Denison	18	A. C. Casey 4-53	Harold D. Schmitzer	Harold D. Schmitzer S	Elmo C. Drumb E	Pat S. Lowe	Paul S. Borum
Denton	21	Mark Hannah 4-54	Chas. C. Orr, Jr.	C. L. Aldridge C	H. G. Creel, Jr.	Tom Robinson	Jack Harrison
Edinburg*	12	C. E. Blodget 4-53	Paul Henderson	R. A. Beers	Johnnie Phipps S	E. E. Sanders	Ped M. Hunt
El Paso	130	Fred Herbey 4-53	W. R. Collins	Glenn R. Daniels C	Hal G. Stacey E	H. A. Davis	W. R. Vinson
Fort Worth*	279	J. R. Edwards 4-53	E. S. Birdsong S	W. O. Jones M	C. M. Thelin	P. C. Fontaine	R. R. Howerton
Gainesville*	11	F. M. Aldridge, Sr. 4-54	Gilbert G. Holman S	H. B. Bly N	W. O. Springfield S	Wm. Lewis	Lewis T. Theobald
Galveston	67	H. Y. Cartwright, Jr. 5-53	Mildred M. Oser	F. A. Quin C	Geo. S. Fachinger E	Wm. J. Henderson, Jr.	Wm. J. Whitburn
Garland*	11	H. A. Walker 4-54	L. E. Stark M	J. R. Stultz	C. R. Smith	Oscar Harris	Grady McMahon
Grand Prairie . . .	15	E. Carlyle Smith 4-53	J. A. Johnson	J. A. Johnson T	C. F. Ballard E	J. C. Swadley, Jr.	R. V. Livingston
Greenville	15	Jno. H. Miller 4-54	Mrs. Oscar Long	Mrs. Oscar Long K	W. R. Hunter E	H. F. Peyton	L. P. Petty
Harlingen*	23	Chas. A. Washmon 12-54	F. R. Lucas	F. R. Lucas K	K. R. Caldwell E	W. T. Hamilton	John L. Guseman
Highland Park . . .	11	E. T. Earnest 4-54	E. E. Crowell	E. E. Crowell S	R. B. Allen E	W. H. Naylor	W. H. Naylor

Table XIX—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Houston	596	Roy Hofheinz 1-55	Margt. H. Westerman S	Roy B. Oakes C	John M. Nagle	Homer F. Lyles	L. D. Morrison
Kingsville*	17	Hubert Brosette 4-54	Guy L. McCraw	Guy L. McCraw K	N. N. Truette E	Paul Dache	Jack West
Lamesa*	11	J. W. Bryant	Jack N. Goodloe	Jack N. Goodloe S	W. R. Chilton S	M. L. Standifer, Jr.	Sam Floyd
Laredo	52	Hugh S. Cluck 4-54	James Haynes	James Haynes K	G. F. Farias	Geo. E. Renken	D. O. Gallagher
Longview*	25	J. Clyde Tomlinson	L. W. Summers	L. W. Summers S	B. A. Crocker E	E. S. Scott	Roy Stone
Lubbock*	72	Murrell Tripp	Lavenia Lowe	Alfred P. Couch A	Wm. B. Holmes E	Glenn W. Smith	H. F. McInroe
Lufkin*	15	Granville Wright	B. A. Bradshaw S	Harry D. Steenson M	Joe McClendon E	Leo Shotwell	G. W. Powell
McAllen*	20	Angus McLeod 4-53		Wm. L. Schupp M	Robert A. Scott E	Alfred Myers	C. D. Mussey
McKinney	11	R. F. Newsome 4-53	G. Frank Wolford	G. Frank Wolford K	J. R. Bryan	Walter Cockrell	Alex Burks
Marshall*	22	Charles Spangler	Clark Ross	Clark Ross K	J. E. Albright E	Carl Bechtold	C. M. Ezell, Sr.
Mercedes	10	G. E. Watson	A. J. Hagan	A. J. Hagan K	A. E. Beil E	Mike Byrne	Chas. F. Barter
Midland*	22	Perry D. Pickett 4-53	J. C. Hudman	Kent A. Moore F	J. Melvin Orman	J. Melvin Little	Harold S. Wallace
Mission	11	Logan Duncan 4-54	Virgil Anderson	Virgil Anderson K	C. E. Langston S	Ray Landry	Truett Jordan
Nacogdoches*	12	Joe L. Kinsey 4-53	J. T. Alders	J. T. Alders K	Lee H. Powell E	D. A. Teutsch	Tom Drewry
New Braunfels	12	Julius F. Schwandt 5-54	E. O. Haas	Geo. M. Collins A	R. S. Jahn E	W. A. Staats	Elmo Arnold
Odessa*	29	Fred C. Gare 3-54	R. M. Cole	R. H. Alvey A	G. T. Morris	Chas. Meadows	Jess Carriker
Orange	21	Sid. J. Caillvet 8-54	Chas. Cottle S	Chas. Cottle S	C. W. Yarbrough	Vertis Sands	L. B. Hayden
Palestine	13	Ralph H. Irvine 4-53	J. C. Hardgrave	J. C. Hardgrave K	O. J. Wagner E	Milton Turner	H. D. Barton
Pampa*	17	C. A. Huff	Edwin S. Vicars	Edwin S. Vicars K	Ray Evans E	Ernest Winborne	James B. Conner
Paris*	22	J. W. Williams 4-53	Marion Shelton	Marion Shelton K	H. F. Battle E	Miller Steed	H. R. Marks
Pasadena	22	Vernon Whiteside 5-53	Marvin F. Jackson S	Mrs. Betty Mitchell F	Geo. A. Smith E	D. G. Bashforth	V. Barry
Plainview	14	Homer Looper	P. H. Bryan	P. H. Bryan K	R. K. Snethen E	A. M. Hamilton	Hoyt Curry
Port Arthur*	58	Chris F. Petersen	Ernest W. Myer	Bennett R. Balew A	H. H. Poole E	D. P. Rachal	G. B. Douglas
San Angelo*	52	A. D. Rust 4-54	Mamie Barfield	Tom J. Cody A	J. P. Burden E	A. R. Biggs	Clarence Love
San Antonio*	408	Sam Bell Steves 4-53	J. F. Gallagher	Robt. F. Temple F	J. L. Dickson	M. L. Butler	Robt. D. Allen
San Benito*	13	F. L. Gay 4-54	Mrs. Lucille Kendrick	Mrs. Lucille Kendrick S	M. I. Crow	Lee Roy Dillard	W. F. Gilbert
Sherman*	20	John W. Hayes 4-53	R. L. Brooks	Tom Dennis M	B. K. Sutton E	A. C. Jones	V. J. Brown
Snyder*	12	Harry Holbrook 4-54	Clara Jones	B. J. Shelley M	Ralph Eades S	N. W. Autry	Walter Suttles
Sweetwater*	14	E. B. Ellis 4-53	W. H. Whaley	Henry B. Nakers M	Roy Duckett	A. C. Forgan	J. E. McCoy
Temple*	25	Roy Strassburger 4-54	D. H. Vannoy C	D. H. Vannoy C	Ray V. Lawhorn	A. J. Giesbers	Wm. H. McDonnold
Terrell*	12	H. C. Barnes 4-53	J. T. Riley	E. E. Boyd F	F. A. Moore	J. P. Barnett	J. M. Ward
Texarkana	25	Carroll L. Shiffer 5-54	Mary Eliz. Young	O. Colaw A	Chas. Graves, Jr. E	C. P. Birmingham	J. N. Runnels
Texas City	17	L. A. Robinson 4-54	Kenneth T. Nunn S		R. M. Jennings	J. M. Collin	O. C. Beard
Tyler*	39	Claude S. Holley C 4-53	G. V. McNallie	G. V. McNallie K	J. P. Ferrill E	J. E. Waller	D. C. Butler
University Park	24	Roy C. Coffee 4-54	Ralph E. Hamman	Ralph E. Hamman S	Jack B. Kirven E	Forrest E. Keene	Forrest E. Keene
Vernon	13	Fred Roetschke 4-54	S. H. Hall	S. H. Hall K	R. B. Sherrill, Jr. E	L. L. Howell	J. T. Looper
Victoria	16	H. W. Griffith	J. P. Daly	J. P. Daly S	J. W. Lowry E	P. H. Salziger	J. R. Cowing
Waco*	85	Ralph R. Wolf 4-53	Otis W. DeHay	Lyndon Olson M†	Drahan Jones E	L. P. Harrington	J. V. Gunterman
Waxahachie*	11	A. Dupree Davis 4-54	Robt. A. Reid S	Frank L. Tiller A	Geo. M. Lawshe	J. W. Parrish	M. Lee Turner
W. University Pl.	17	E. D. Morris 11-54	Whitt F. Johnson S	C. E. Gammill F	J. T. Corneilson E	C. V. Reynolds	H. E. Shipp
White Settlement	11	Geo. L. Dearing	Annie Franklin	Annie Franklin K		M. G. Beasley	Aaron D. Stephens
Wichita Falls*	68	Kindle Paulk 4-54	Geo. T. Henderson	Bill N. Taylor M	John P. Ruhmann	E. C. White	C. C. Daniel
UTAH—4							
Logan	17	Wm. W. Owens 12-53	H. R. Pedersen	H. R. Pedersen A	Ray Hughie E	Ivo Borg	Eli Drakulich

Ogden*	57	Geo. T. Frost 12-53	Elizabeth M. Tillotson R	Edw. L. Carlsen F	C. R. Kimball E	Clyde L. Peterson	Maruice J. Schooff
Provo	29	C. W. Love 1-54	A. M. Snelgrove	R. Q. Strong	Earl Condor E	Lloyd B. Dickson	W. J. Farley
Salt Lake City . . .	182	Earl J. Glade	Irms F. Bitner	Earl J. Glade F	Roy W. McLeese E	F. C. Sanford	Jos. K. Piercey

VERMONT—4

Barre	11	C. M. Wiley 3-54	Ralph Olliver	Ralph Olliver K	Thurman W. Dix F	Roy MacDonald	Dennis Donahue
Brattleboro t* . . .	12		A. Hadley Shumway	Errol W. Richardson T	Justin Holden	Leon M. Burrows	Richard B. Putnam
Burlington.	33	J. Edward Moran	Wesley Abell	Wesley Abell K	Wm. A. Stebbins E	Donald J. Klein	Donald P. Russell
Rutland.	18	Dan J. Healey	Henry P. Battles	W. J. Simonds T	Edw. J. Crowley	Alfred H. Koltonski	J. Fred Carline

VIRGINIA—22

Alexandria*	62	Marshall J. Beverley	Jon A. Daley	E. G. Heatwole F	C. Luckett Watkins	Bernard J. Padjett	Major R. A. Hawes
Bristol*	16	Robert E. Kell 9-53	O. L. Hamilton, Jr.	Robt. L. Morrison M	L. R. Warriner E	Hugh R. Worley	John W. Stover
Charlottesville* . .	26	W. R. Hill 9-54	M. M. Penoe	M. M. Penoe K	T. W. Edwards E	L. S. Key	J. E. Adams
Danville*	35	Curtis V. Bishop 9-54	Randolph L. Hall	Randolph L. Hall K	H. D. Boslint†	John C. Long	J. C. Garrett
Fredericksburg* . .	12	C. M. Cowan	B. S. Roberts	J. Edw. Tompkins T	Freeman E. Funk E	Geo. D. Smith	A. G. Kendall
Hampton*	11	J. G. Crenshaw	S. M. Gibson	A. Q. Corbett F	C. W. Guerrant		L. H. Nicholson
Harrisonburg* . . .	11	Laurence L. Lowener 9-54	R. G. Heneberger	R. G. Henneberger A	Chas. C. Kestner E	Lewis J. Painter	JuliusF. Ritchie
Hopewell*	10	Lane Elder	Louise S. Belch	W. F. Butterworth T	W. P. Cleveland	J. J. Cuddihy	F. C. Gwaltneez
Lynchburg*	48	John L. Sutterfield 9-54	R. J. Harris	G. M. Bell, Jr. T	J. D. Wright	M. K. Evans	J. H. Boice
Martinsville*	17	Rieves S. Hednett 8-54	W. H. Yeaman	W. H. Yeaman K	Richard L. Maury	Jas. E. Minter	Harold W. Stultz
Newport News* . .	42	R. Cowles Taylor 8-54	C. L. Williams	S. P. Hoyle A	Sol Ellenson	G. A. Powers	W. F. Peach
Norfolk*	214	F. W. Duckworth 9-54	John D. Corbell	H. H. George III M	S. C. Morrisette	R. L. Woolard	E. L. Cason
Petersburg*	35	C. G. Dunn 9-54	Wm. F. Spotswood	Wm. F. Spotswood A	Whitworth Cotten E	J. N. Farmer	W. E. Traylor
Portsmouth*	80	Fred A. Duke	Aubrey P. Johnson A	Aubrey P. Johnson A	F. J. Bengeron E	Howard S. Hart	L. C. Warren
Richmond*	230	Edward E. Haddock 6-54	Wm. T. Wells	J. Maurice Miller F	Jack H. Gould	John F. Finnegan, Sr.	Orris D. Garton
Roanoke*	92	Roy L. Webber 9-54	Maston K. Moorman	Harry R. Yates A	J. L. Wentworth	W. M. Mullins	Frank H. Webb
South Norfolk* . . .	10	Clarence E. Forehand 9-55	Raymond E. Spence	Wm. J. Ganster M	N. Douglas Hamner	Forrest Williams	William Beedie
Staunton*	20	Wm. A. Grubert 9-56	Catherine Musser	Seth Burnley M	H. J. Larner, Sr.	E. H. Dabney	E. L. Bragg
Suffolk*	12	R. L. Woodward 9-53	Wm. S. Holland	Geo. B. Swain T	Kenneth R. McGahee E	J. H. Bagley	L. B. Butler
Warwick*	12	Geo. T. Abernathy 7-53	Geo. S. DeShazor, Jr.	T. S. Dunaway, Jr. F	E. Fred Lowe, Jr.	C. L. Kegley	Leroy Woody
Waynesboro* . . .	12	Harper A. Brower	J. W. Jones	J. W. Jones A	J. H. Harmon E	J. G. Rusmiselle	W. C. Drumhelder
Winchester*	14	M. B. Cloew, Jr.	P. J. Marshall	Robert S. Barbour A	J. R. Brandon E	Taylor L. Barr	T. Thos. Boyd

WASHINGTON—20

Aberdeen	20	Ed Lundgren 6-54	Victor Lindberg	Victor Lindberg C	L. E. Hough E	C. L. Kromm	A. M. Gallagher
Bellingham	34	Sig Hjaltalin	Alfred B. Loop	Alfred B. Loop K	Theo. P. Scholz E	Mike Mohl	W. Breuer
Bremerton	28	S. W. Yowell 6-55	E. H. T. McGowan	Wendell R. Vaa A	E. S. Severance E	T. R. Tillett	Chas. Lewis
Everett	34	L. H. Unzelman	John L. Sugars	Chas. R. Dabler T	Rodney Colvin E	F. F. Schroeder	G. H. Nelson
Hoquiam	11	F. W. McGuire 6-54	Ola E. Hall	Ola E. Hall K	Antone Paulson E†	W. G. Haney	N. C. Foote
Keenewick.	10	U. L. Keolker 6-54	Marjorie Miller	Mildred Woodin T	J. F. Manes S	Herbert O. Malchow	O. C. Lincoln
Longview	20	Edw. F. Cloney 6-53	D. Wiley Carpenter	D. Wiley Carpenter K	Jack Jones E	Edw. Lynes	Jas. D. Skaggs
Olympia	16	Ralph A. Swanson 6-53	B. F. Hume	B. F. Hume K	Chas. H. Williams E	Harry Lynch	Roy L. Kelly
Pasco	10	John Beck	Adah M. Perry	Mary E. Clarke T	I. N. Brickey S	Laurence Matthias	Alfred I. McKibbin
Port Angeles* . . .	11	Ivor Smith 6-56	Ellis Law	Elsi Stahl T	Herman Ahlvers E	C. A. Wolverton	R. O. Ide
Pullman	12	Kester B. Grimes	Mrs. Franklin Allen	June O'Dey T	Ben O. Nelson	Axle Melander	Archie Campbell
Puyallup*	10	Johes F. Wilson 6-53	Harris F. Green	Harris F. Green K	Chas. Riggs E	Chester Brakefield	Cecil Archer
Renton	16	Joe M. Baxter 6-56	Wiley Crook	Dorothea Gossett T	James L. Highton E	E. E. Lawrence	Angelo Busato
Seattle	468	Allan Pomeroy 6-56	W. C. Thomas	W. C. Thomas K	R. R. Hubbard E†	Wm. Fitzgerald	H. J. Lawrence†

TABLE XIX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Spokane	162	Arthur Meehan 6-53	Alex A. Brown	Carl W. Clepper A	Chas. E. Davis E	James T. Blamey	Clyde E. Phelps
Tacoma	144	J. H. Anderson 6-54	Mrs. J. Melton	G. E. McWilliams T	D. E. Morris E	Harold Fisk	J. F. Elich
Vancouver*.....	42	R. E. Carter 6-56	R. G. Lovette	R. G. Lovette K	B. G. Smith	P. E. DuPaul	H. C. Diamond
Walla Walla	24	R. V. Borleske 6-54	K. B. Moss	Robert E. Gleason T	G. C. Cookerly E	Leonard Adams	A. L. Watts
Wenatchee	13	A. H. Pohlman 6-53	Carl W. Kruegel	Carl W. Kruegel K	W. W. Cunningham S	T. A. Weaver	Cleo E. Allen†
Yakima	38	G. W. Burns	Pearl Benjamin	G. H. Richter T	A. B. Collins E	W. E. Moore	H. A. Robinson
WEST VIRGINIA—13							
Beckley	10	Geo. B. Chambers 12-53	T. E. Bazarre, Jr.	T. E. Bazarre, Jr. K	P. H. Wilson E	Bernard Martin	Evan Hall
Bluefield*......	22	W. L. Thornton 8-53	Mrs. Eleanor B. Shupe	Alvah L. Tyree T	Elmer C. Barton	E. L. McClure	C. N. Wilson
Charleston	74	John T. Copenhaver 5-55	Joseph C. Hudson	Harry R. Howell A	A. C. Walker	O. E. Boggess	M. E. Simms
Clarksburg*	32		L. G. McCracken	Loretta G. McCracken T	E. V. Selby	J. J. Martin	M. F. Jordan
Fairmont	29	James H. Hanway 6-55	M. M. Nutter	Andrew C. West T	S. A. Shuttleworth E	W. J. Morgan	John Austin
Huntington	86	Cecil C. Thompson 1-55	R. L. Slack	G. T. Harp A	Roy Breece E	Floyd Crouse	Hosea Hodges†
Martinsburg	16	Carlton B. Stuckey 6-54	J. Frank Seibert	J. Frank Seibert K	S. Preston Smith E	Bruce F. Martin	Robert C. Stum
Morgantown* ...	26	Benjamin L. Glasscock 7-53	E. B. Bierer	Edward B. Bierer K	J. E. Snyder E	H. E. Pickenpawgh	R. L. Singleton
Moundsville	15	Wilber Miner 7-53	O. S. Chambers	O. S. Chambers K	Gordon W. Sammons E	C. C. Cunningham	R. C. Gillespie
Parkersburg ...	30	Glen M. Alleman 4-53	Grace V. Haskins	Grace V. Haskins K	Leland G. Merrill E	Lester H. Ashby	Joseph E. Beckett
South Charleston .	17	A. V. Fitzwater 4-54	Willis A. Taylor R		John Holsclaw E	Charles J. Schmidt	H. A. Master
Weirton*.......	24		Nelson Ross	Dan Sweaney M	Dan Sweaney M	John Ferguson	Charles Padden
Wheeling*......	59	C. J. Schuck 7-55	August L. Dailer	Oscar A. Nolte T	James C. Boyd	William S. McFadden	M. A. Baumann
WISCONSIN—34							
Appleton.......	34	Robert L. Roemer	Robert T. Maves	R. T. Maves C	L. M. Schindler E	Emmery Greunke	Herbert Kapp
Ashland*.......	11		Leo J. Martell	Leo J. Martell K	George Griffiths S	W. Griffiths	Ernest J. Hennell
Beaver Dam	12	Alvin J. Beers 4-54	W. A. Tomashek	E. A. Strey C	I. Van Akkeren E	Clair R. Knoll	Louis W. Zweig
Beloit*........	30	V. A. Emelson P 4-53	R. H. Calland	R. H. Calland K	W. A. Collins E	G. J. Davis	Geo. Griffin
Chippewa Falls ..	11	H. G. Webb	Lee C. Millard	Lee C. Millard K	S. R. Gray E	Wm. L. Huber	Floyd Maloney
Cudahy........	12	Vincent Totka 4-54	James F. Keller	S. P. Kowalewski T	E. J. Duszynski E	Sigmund Bukowski	Anthony M. Wise
Eau Claire*.....	36	Herman D. White P 4-53	Oscar Oien	Nathan J. Sindelar C	F. D. Kuckuck	Ernest Moss	Bernard L. Garmire
Fond du Lac	30	Edwin F. Weis 4-57	G. J. Ondrasek	Otto Muenter T	Robt. W. Duncan E	Howard Munson	James D. Cahill
Green Bay	53	Dominic Olejniczak	Clifford Centen	John Teace C	T. J. Euclid E	Wm. Gleason	H. J. Bero
Janesville*	25	Leo Monaghan P 4-53	Harlan Bradford	Harlan Bradford K	Joseph Lustig E	Alex Andreski	Jasper Webb
Kenosha*	54	Nicholas R. Wade 4-53	B. A. Herrmann	B. A. Herrmann K	C. R. Nicolazzo	Wm. J. Brady	Stanley G. Haukedahl
La Crosse	48	Henry J. Ahrens 4-53	Alice A. Dickson	Michael R. Birnbaum F	Zenno A. Gorder E	Adolph Kessel	Geo. C. Long
Madison	96	George Foster 4-53	A. W. Bareis	John M. Stein A	John G. Thompson E†	Edward J. Page	Bruce Weatherly
Manitowoc......	28	Rudolph E. Menchl 4-53	Arthur Post	Arthur Post K	Earl F. Walter E	Reuben Wetenkamp	Jas. J. Kuplic
Marinette*	14	Richard P. Murray 4-52	Catherine L. Murphy	Robt. B. Ziolkowski F	Robt. L. Poss E	Peter Berg	Fred A. Schultz
Marshfield	12	Jas. J. Burke	E. H. Olson	L. E. Buchmiller T	R. H. Schneider E	V. Ziegahn†	Walter H. Wohlfahrt
Menasha.......	12	John R. Scanlon 5-54	Walter J. Dougherty	Walter J. Dougherty K	Basil Tuttle E	Edward Heim	Peter Clark
Milwaukee	637	Frank P. Zeidler 4-56	Stanley J. Witkowski	Virgil H. Hurless C	Walter M. Swietlik	Edward E. Wischer	John W. Polcyn
Neenah........	12	Carl E. Loehning 4-54	R. V. Hauser	R. V. Hauser K	Wayne G. Bryan	John Zick	Irving Stilp
Oaskosh	41	Ernest R. Siewert 4-53	Roger Kliss	Harvey A. Galow T	F. M. Wolverton E	Arthur Apel	Wm. Golz
Racine	71	John E. Gothner 4-53	Frank J. Becker	Colette A. Blessinger T	Henry A. Nelson	Rudolph Anderson	Jos. Konicek, Jr.

Sheboygan	42	Edward C. Schmidt 4-53	Jos. E. Leberman	Wilbur Brehm C	Robt. Fleischer	August Sokoll	Walter H. Wanger
Shorewood*	16	Nathaniel A. Lemke P 4-55	John J. Jones	Mark E. Keane	Ray D. Sullivan		Emil F. Bartels
South Milwaukee. .	13	Dean L. Potter 5-54	Louis J. Mosakowski	Louis J. Mosakowski K	Elroy F. Spitzer F	Raymond Gee	Henry R. Tylicki
Stevens Point . . .	17	Alois L. Jacoboski 5-53	Clara C. Trierweiler	Fred. A. Haas T	Bjarne E. Fieve E	C. E. Maslowski	E. L. Zeaman
Superior*	35	Clyde B. Thomas P. 4-53	R. E. McKeague	Jarl Aho F	Thos. Basterask E	Olaf Sorenson	Arthur Buchanan
Two Rivers*	10		John P. Hoffman	John P. Hoffman K	Jack D. Markham E	Wm. Engelland	Edw. F. Pazdera
Watertown*	12		A. W. Duffy	Dean Van Ness M	Floyd W. Usher E	Alfred Linde	Herbert Vehlow
Waukesha	21	C. C. Smith	Mrs. Esther Winn	Chas. C. Hughes C	John M Deck S	Emery P. Downie	Harold T. Owens
Wausau.	30	H. A. Giese 4-54	Jay L. Brown	L. Fogarty T	Archie E. Becher E	W. Petzold	Everett Gleason
Wauwatosa	33	Wm. B. Knuese 4-54	P. H. Riener	Theo. Kunz K	H. B. Wildschut	Douglas Dunlop	Louis R. Wrasse
West Allis	43	Arnold H. Klentz 4-56	Phil Elliott	Irvin F. Knoebel C	Arthur L. Wichner	Henry C. Nelson	Thos. Kastello
Whitefish Bay*. . .	15	Oliver A. Grootemaat P 5-54	Leona R. Eighfeld	Alma C. Shepherd T	John M. Katzban E	Joseph Kasal	Orval H. Meister
Wisconsin Rapids.	13	C. C. Knudsen 4-54	Nels M. Justeson	Raymond L. Clark T	Carl A. Cajanus E	Geo. J. Staley	Rudolph J. Exner
WYOMING—5							
Casper	24	Thos. A. Nicholas	Bessie Bunker	E. A. Grant T	B. B. Lummis E	A. L. Piper	Ray E. Ideen
Cheyenne	32	R. E. Cheevet 1-54	Mrs. L. C. Fleming	M. A. Pruett F	Robert Adams S	Ralph E. Garnett	William Lane
Laramie*	16	Oscar Hammond 12-54	F. J. Colligan	C. E. Cady T	Frank Trienen S	Blake Fanning	Barney Deti
Rock Springs	11	Edwin E. James 1-54	Carl F. Asiala	Carl F. Asiala K	Andy Angelovic S	Pete J. Tronquet	John Zakovich
Sheridan	12	J. Baird Janney 1-54	M. F. Ryan	M. F. Ryan K	Paul F. Anderson E	A. E. Powers	B. H. Turk

Directory of Mayors and Clerks in Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 Population

The directory of mayors and city clerks in all cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population is shown in Table XX beginning on the next page. All of the 1,182 cities in this population group are shown by states, including a few cities that did not report. Council-manager cities in Table XX are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city.

Table XX includes 87 towns in the New England states and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. These towns and townships are not classified as incorporated places by the United States Bureau of the Census, but special rules have been established for defining the more urban of these towns and townships to be included as "cities" for this Year Book. The standards of selection used for designating towns and townships as "cities" are described in the governmental data section elsewhere in this Year Book. Towns and townships are indicated by "t" or "tp" in Table XX and in other tables.

Table XIX on the preceding pages shows all cities over 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by state with final 1950 populations. This table gives for each city the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief. This table includes 113 New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships shown with "t" or "tp" after the name of each place.

All cities of 5,000 or more population are listed alphabetically by population groups with final 1950 census figures in Tables IV and V elsewhere in this Year Book.

The names of municipal officials not reported in this Year Book are available in most states in the form of special directories published by a state league of municipalities or a department of the state government. There are also several directories with nationwide coverage for airport managers, health officers, housing officials, librarians, waterworks superintendents, and welfare officials. Such directories generally are published by federal agencies or by national organizations of public officials.

TABLE XX

DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000 JANUARY, 1953

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council or Board
P—President of Council or Village President

Code for Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—City Manager

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city.
A dagger (†) indicates acting official.
Letter "t" indicates town and "tp" township.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ALABAMA—26		
Albertville	Floyd Brown 10-56	J. M. Cochran
Alexander City	Joe H. Robinson 9-56	F. E. Blackburn
Andalusia	T. B. Wilder 10-56	Mrs. H. H. Ellis
Athens	Elmer L. Vinson 10-56	M. S. Kennemer
Atmore	H. H. Dees 10-56	S. L. Rollins
Attala	Charles W. Burke 10-56	M. J. McClendon
Brewton	C. C. Fountain 10-56	J. M. Byrd
Cullman	W. J. Nesmith 10-56	J. G. Kramer
Demopolis	N. B. Fields	Mrs. S. Maynard
Enterprise	D. H. Russ	E. W. Nichols
Eufaula	M. E. Edwards 10-56	E. C. Parker
Fort Payne	W. H. Haroldson	D. L. Wall
Greenville	John C. Byrd 10-56	J. L. Grant
Guntersville	E. H. Couch P 10-53	L. E. Moon
Jasper*	George S. Hiller, Jr. P 10-55	H. Owen Barton
Lanett	Reid Kent 10-56	C. H. Hill
Mountain Brook*	C. F. Zukoski, Jr. 10-56	Dorothy B. Hoyt
Opp	Ned Moore 10-56	W. D. Page
Ozark	Douglas Brown 10-56	H. G. Pennington
Roanoke	K. L. Hooper	Olin E. Sheppard
Russellvile		A. O. Richards
Sylacauga	Ed J. Howard 10-56	C. F. Johnson, Jr.
Tarrant City	Felix Erwin 10-56	Z. D. McCuen
Troy	Sam Murphree 10-53	G. J. Hubbard
Tuscumbia	E. J. Henninger P 10-55	Miss Lurline Cook
Tuskegee	Frank H. Carr 10-56	J. W. Ross
ARIZONA—9		
Douglas	H. W. Beumler 6-54	Oakley Lucas
Flagstaff	E. K. Switzer 6-54	C. T. Pulliam
Glendale*	H. E. Schrey 6-54	Elton A. Kirby
Globe	Dan. L. Goar 5-54	Cyril Kennedy
Nogales	Harry G. Chernin	Alex L. Durazo
Prescott	Joe L. Allen 2-55	H. Miller
Tempe	Hugh E. Laird	M. Barbre
Winslow	F. C. Whipple 6-54	zelle Canady
Yuma	W. J. Anderson	Linwood Perkins R
ARKANSAS—20		
Arkadelphia	Leroy Tennyson 1-54	D. H. Crawford R
Batesville	S. Harney Chaney 1-54	R. W. Sturch
Benton	Henry A. Kelly 1-54	Ernest Darnell, Jr.
Conway	E. B. Parker 1-54	J. B. McGee
Forrest City	J. R. Porter 1-54	E. T. Altman
Harrison	B. N. Holt 1-54	Don Richson
Hope	John L. Wilson, Jr. 1-54	Mrs. C. F. Reynerson
Magnolia	V. W. Godley 1-54	J. W. Kendrick
Malvern	L. L. Pate 1-54	G. E. Percival
Morrilton	C. E. Bridewell 1-54	L. W. Meador
Newport	Judson N. Hout 1-54	Vaughan C. Jackson
Osceola	Ben F. Butler 1-54	C. H. Bryant
Paragould	Charles Wood 1-54	C. D. Vaughn
Russelville	Russell Horne 1-54	J. T. Little
Searcy	Frank Headlee 1-54	L. E. Robbins
Springdale	H. R. Sharp 1-54	Letha Brogdon
Stuttgart	Dr. H. V. Glenn 1-54	Mrs. Lola Cole
Van Buren	Burton Lankford 1-54	Geo. L. Crofton
West Helena	Jesse E. Porter 1-54	W. A. Benton, Sr.
West Memphis	W. B. Fordyce 1-54	Bill Seaton
CALIFORNIA—44		
Banning	C. K. Hendricks 4-56	Mary M. Hill
Barstow	Leonard Zagortz 4-54	Earl E. Stanton
Belmont	Donnell B. McCarthy 4-54	C. A. Heartsner
Benicia	Thos. Wright 4-56	Anna G. Pine
Calexico	Wm. J. Osborn 4-54	R. S. Emerson
Chino	Howard M. Comstock 4-56	G. C. Seitel
Claremont*	Stuart G. Wheeler 4-54	M. F. Drinker

Table XX—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
CALIFORNIA—Continued		
Coalinga	W. L. Wallace 4-56	Floyd E. Howe
Concord	James E. Sheehan 4-56	W. E. Ballenger
Delano*	August Panero 4-54	Fay C. Short
El Cajon*	Nelson Fleming	Delight Swain
El Monte	R. C. Miller 4-56	Ruth Bruton
El Segundo	Wm. R. Selby 4-56	Mrs. Neva M. Elsey
Escondido*	Andrew F. Andreasen 4-56	Guy B. Ashley
Grass Valley	Gilbert G. Cramer 7-53	L. M. Goldsberry
Huntington Beach	Roy Seabridge 4-54	J. L. Henricksen
Indio*	J. A. Jannotta 4-54	Mildred Tatum
Laguna Beach	J. F. Wharton 4-54	Ed. H. Beaver
Lindsay	N. E. Rachford 56	D. H. Edwards
Lompoc	R. C. Jacobs 4-56	Chas. S. Laubly
Martinez*	Jack O. Fries 4-56	R. B. Johnson
Marysville	W. G. Mandery 2-54	Chester O. Gates
Mill Valley*	Mrs. M. P. Cummings 4-54	A. E. Almcrants
Millbrae	Emilio D. Massolo 4-53	Mrs. Isobel Smart
Mountain View*	J. W. Anderson 4-54	Harold R. Duarte
North Sacramento*	Henry Miller, Jr. 4-54	Wilma C. Briggs
Oroville	Gerald L. Meyer 4-55	R. M. Carpenter
Pacific Grove*	John S. Nelson 4-53	John D. Irwin
Palm Springs*	Chas. D. Farrell 4-54	Louise McCarn
Porterville*	Earl L. Reed 4-53	Jap Elledge
Roseville	Wm. J. H. Finger, Jr. 4-54	Raleigh W. Terry
San Anselmo	Fraser Cudworth 4-56	Anita Gannon
Sanger	L. N. Petersen 3-54	H. W. Gauger
Selma	S. E. Haseltine 4-56	Julius Jensen
Sierra Madre*	H. F. Korsmeier 4-56	L. Marie Warfel
Sunnyvale*	Walter L. Jones 4-53	Ida Trubschenck
Susanville	Frank T. Burnett	Gabriel P. Laxalt
Tracy	Wm. Larsen 4-54	Chas. DeFreitas
Turlock	E. S. Christoffersen 4-54	Walter M. Brown
Ukiah*	Richard F. Mazzoni 4-54	S. E. Mitchell
Upland*	E. G. Nisbet 4-54	Hazel Cassell
Wasco	H. L. Wilkinson 4-56	Fred Pritschke
Woodland*	Frank Heard 4-55	Ray Fairlee
Yuba City*	Howard H. Harter 4-54	R. M. Stevenson
COLORADO—11		
Alamosa*	Chas. B. Houser 1-54	P. H. Henry
Canon City*	A. R. Reeves 11-53	J. Swanson F
Durango*	Robt. McNicholas	Wm. J. Horther
Fort Morgan	D. E. Neill	V. E. Davenport
FLORIDA—Continued		
Sebring	J. D. Mitchell	D. R. Stevenson
Winter Haven*	Geo. L. Burr, Jr. 11-53	O. R. Way
Winter Park*	R. W. Greene 1-55	Richard Wagner
GEORGIA—21		
Bainbridge	R. A. Griffin 1-54	H. B. Funderburk
Cairo	B. W. Mauldin 1-55	W. H. Reddick, Sr.
Carrollton	W. D. Cunningham 9-53	Louis McCalmon
Cartersville*	Sam Smith 1-54	E. E. Watkins
Cedartown*	L. V. Andrews C 12-53	R. W. Barron
Cordele*	R. W. Beach C 1-54	Edith Roberts †
Covington	J. L. Elliott 12-53	E. C. Castleberry
Douglas*	M. W. Vickers 7-53	Glenn Tanner M
Elberton	Worley E. Hall	J. E. Harper
Fitzgerald	J. C. McDonald	Julius Bailey
Fort Valley	T. A. McCord 4-54	N. W. Jordan
Hapeville	Frank R. Lea 12-53	Barbara Lee
Milledgeville	H. G. Bone 12-53	L. F. Ham
Newnan	E. E. Lovern 1-54	W. E. Barron
North Atlantic	Robert E. Lowe	Clyde Wolf
Statesboro	W. A. Bowen 12-54	J. G. Watson
Thomaston	Marvin Adams 1-55	Paul O. English
Tifton*	D. H. Hurst	B. A. Golden, Sr.
Toccoa*	E. D. Wright	Mary B. Hunt
Vidalia	C. Egbert Pierson 1-54	Frances Godbee
Warner Robins	W. T. Giles 11-56	Mrs. Frances Felker
IDAHO—2		
Blackfoot	Earl J. Miller 5-53	Ruth Ray
Burley	Joe Peters 4-53	Norman D. Smith
ILLINOIS—78		
Arlington Heights	A. W. Goedke P 5-53	F. F. Davis
Batavia	J. E. Anderson 5-53	LaVerne Woodard
Beardstown	Geo. E. Ring 5-53	Esther L. Schlueter
Bellwood	Robert E. Judge P	Oscar B. Alsaker
Belvidere	L. E. Cunningham 5-53	F. L. Shattuck
Benton	Edwin Hair 5-55	Geo. E. McColium
Bradley	Clarence A. Lock 5-53	Ray Rasmussen
Broadview	Merritt E. Braga P 4-53	John W. Taylor
Carlinville	Virgil F. Clark 5-53	Alfred Boatman
Carmi	A. J. Brandt 5-53	W. C. Ritsch
Charleston	Melvin Bickel 5-53	Russell Lafferty

Golden*	Everett L. Barnhardt 11-53	F. A. Lowther
La Junta*	Thos. F. Pound 1-54	Hazel B. Girch
Lamar	C. O. Bowman 1-54	Mrs. A. J. Davy
Longmont	Otto F. Vliet	P. K. Spangler
Loveland	E. F. Garrett	O. W. Vandapool
Sterling*	Chas. O. Unfug 1-54	A. J. Prekson
Walsenburg	Geo. M. Turner 11-53	Thos. M. Wilson

CONNECTICUT—11

Bethel t	Louis C. Shaw	L. L. Bailey
Groton	R. S. Haggard 10-53	I. H. Poppe
Guilford t	L. I. Dudley 10-53	L. P. Beckwith
New Canaan t	C. E. Costales 11-53	R. H. Gardner
Newington t	E. J. Keleher 10-53	E. S. Seremet
Plainville t	Michael Carroll 10-54	James E. Usher
Portland t	J. P. Bransfield 1-55	David A. Carlson
Putnam	John N. Dempsey 1-54	Gerard Lavallee
Rockville	F. S. Berger 12-53	Catherine Moran
Seymour t	H. F. Mannweiler	R. R. Pearson
Winsted	P. F. Hicks 10-53	C. W. Winslow

DELAWARE—5

Dover*	W. E. Haman 1-54	F. P. Neylan
Elsmere	John E. Gorman P 4-54	R. B. Harden
Milford*	E. C. Evans 1-54	Gilbert Wilkins
Newark	W. M. Johnson 4-54	Chas. Long S
New Castle	P. R. Capelle 4-53	Ann Hushebeck

FLORIDA—23

Bartow*	C. W. Long 1-54	T. B. Hyman
Belle Glade	W. L. Collins 9-53	F. C. Anderson
Crestview	Earl Talbot 11-53	W. Bea Adams
Chattahoochee	C. L. Herring 10-53	Mrs. Eliz. Joyner
De Land*	F. K. Jones 5-53	E. M. Porter
Delray Beach*	L. D. Kern 12-53	R. R. Smith
Haines City*	Buford L. Knowles 10-53	K. M. Averill
Jacksonville Beach*	I. D. Sams 10-53	J. A. Callaham
Lake City	M. E. Hagan	C. C. Codrington
Lake Wales	T. W. McVey 6-54	J. A. Bailey
Leesburg*	W. A. Knowles 12-53	R. K. Evans
Marianna	J. M. Sims	Evelyn Davis
Miami Shores*	M. E. Reynolds 4-53	C. L. McCall M
Miami Springs	W. C. Herrell 12-56	J. D. Ryan
New Smyrna Beach*	Bruce B. Sweat 4-53	Mary M. Hill
Opalocka	Frank S. Slade 4-54	F. S. Arnold
Palatka*	J. H. Millican, Jr. 1-54	J. H. Bryan
Plant City*	L. E. Morgan, Jr. 1-54	Mrs. N. M. Draughon
Pompano Beach*	W. W. Cheshire 2-54	W. F. Sharp
Quincy*	D. M. Laffitte 6-55	Robert B. Lester, Jr.

Chester	Harry Katz 5-53	Frank Hight
Clinton	Harry D. Breighner 5-55	Velma Sanders
Creve Coeur	Russell J. Canty 5-53	Frances M. Allen
Dolton	I. J. Hastings P 5-53	Robert C. Haney
Duquoin	Victor H. Ritter 4-53	Sam R. Clark
East Alton	Otto F. Brazier P 5-55	Lawrence Darr
East Peoria	Ray D. Allison 5-55	Wm. J. Mauschbaugh
Edwardsville	William C. Straube 5-53	Edward H. Poos
Effingham	Eugene E. Menthe 5-55	C. A. Thoele
Fairfield	Ora J. Hubble 5-53	Gene Thomas
Flora	B. V. Spalding 4-55	R. D. Lewis
Franklin Park	(not reporting)	
Geneva	Oliver J. Adamson 5-53	Victor G. Johnson
Glencoe*	Wm. J. Hagenah P 4-56	Geo. R. Young
Glen Ellyn	Phillip Ganzhorn P 5-53	J. R. Stewart
Glenview*	Elmer Palmgren P 4-53	Edwin Nicoll
Herrin	Fred D. Schoonover, Jr. 5-53	Chas. W. Campbell
Hinsdale*	Dale Cox P 5-53	Dorothy C. Kammeyer
Homewood	Joseph Schwartz P 5-53	S. Reid
Hoopeston	Glenn R. Browne 5-53	Jack Goodwine
Jerseyville	C. G. Groppel, Sr. 5-56	Harold B. Brooks
LaGrange Park	Walter J. Madigan P 4-53	W. H. Hohmann
Lake Forest	W. Paul McBride 5-53	Katherine R. Beauchamp
Lansing	Raphael E. Kraay 5-53	Dorothy Wernicke
Lawrenceville	Wallace E. Stivers 5-53	Harry E. Talbot
Libertyville	J. J. Jaeger P 5-53	C. O. Carlson
Litchfield	C. Willard Peterson 5-53	Lee Bryant
Lombard	E. F. Deicke P 5-53	John F. Engel
Loves Park	Frank S. Larson 5-53	Victor H. Jensen
Lyons	Theofil T. Bulat P 4-53	Harold J. Bortman
Madison	Stephen Maeras 5-53	Percy Lux
Mendota	Glenn Momeny 5-53	Carl J. Yost
Metropolis	B. N. Beane 4-53	L. W. Barger
Morris	H. R. Peacock 5-53	Arthur Stinchcomb
Mount Carmel	F. D. Talley 5-55	Alfred E. Harris
Murphysboro	C. A. Hart 5-53	Delmar E. Ward
Naperville	Chas. V. Wellner 4-55	Claud T. Grimes
Normal	W. E. Raab 4-56	Gladys K. Ogden
North Chicago	Anton Macrowski, Jr. 5-53	John Darrow
Oak Lawn	T. L. Collings P 5-53	Wm. B. Gaddis
Olney	Emanual G. Miller 4-53	Edith Newton
Pana	John M. Jones 5-53	Harry Stanton
Paris	Geo. A. Bridgman 5-55	F. L. McCord
Park Forest*	Henry X. Dietch P 4-55	Harriet P. O'Brien
Peoria Heights	Guy T. Yates P 4-53	W. J. Hartzell
Peru	Frank Konetshny 4-53	Frank D. Flaherty
Pontiac	James N. Loghry 4-53	Maud Kirchoff
Princeton	Harold F. Walker 5-55	Marjorie Grampp
Rantoul	H. E. Stephens P 4-53	Ellis Zook

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

ILLINOIS—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Riverdale	Henry Strosinski, Sr. 5-53	Peter J. Kurz
Riverside*	Ernst H. Wagner P 5-53	Eugene P. Eckmann
Robinson	C. W. Goyert 5-53	Nina M. Brigham
Rochell	Leo J. Ripp 5-55	A. V. Ward
Rock Falls	Irving J. Weckesser 5-53	Earl Forehand
St. Charles	I. G. Langum 5-53	Gustaf V. Seastrom
Salem	Herman F. Austin 5-55	Conrad W. Garner
Savanna	Rhene B. Law 4-53	Ray R. Westfall
Summit	Richard P. Lambert, Jr. 5-53	Christ L. Dineff
Sycamore	Emil Jesperson 5-53	Everett Penrod
Taylorville	J. L. McAdam 5-53	Bennie F. Jones
Vandalia	Cliff Rasler 5-53	Irene B. Moore
Venice	Harry T. Hartman 5-53	Warter R. Cavner
Villa Park	Wm. D. Rodger 5-53	Marion G. Noble
Washington Park	Thos. E. Delaney P 5-53	Jesse W. Hillier
Western Springs*	Walter Hartenstein P 4-53	Maud Hollister
Woodstock	J. H. Cooney 5-53	James R. Pierce
Zion	Lee R. Fleming 4-54	H. G. Appleby

INDIANA—38

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Alexandria	R. Wendell Woosnam 1-56	Marguerite Humphries
Angola	Glen S. Beatty 1-56	John L. Estrich
Auburn	H. Gerald Oren 1-56	Janet Potter
Beech Grove	E. Allen Hunter 1-56	Frances C. Hein
Bluffton	H. H. Robbins 1-56	Edith M. Arnold
Boonville	O. G. Rudolph 1-56	Ethel Barclay
Brazil	Archie O. Hamm 12-56	Everett E. Jenkins
Clarksville	A. Kulmer P 12-54	W. W. Robison
Clinton	Clarence Wright 1-56	William Fleming
Crown Point	Marvin G. Erlenbach 1-56	Vernon R. Everett
Decatur	John M. Doan 1-56	H. Vernon Aurand
East Gary	Ruth Pullara P 55	Esther Belle Swift
Franklin	L. W. Oliver 1-56	Noble D. Campbell
Greencastle	Evan Crawley 1-56	N. W. Peabody
Greenfield	James L. Allen 1-56	Margaret Staley
Greensburg	Sheldon Smith 1-56	Hulda Nelson
Hartford	W. C. Smith	Delight Williams
Highland	Ralph M. Dunn	Kenneth L. Dickinson
Jasper	Edward J. Lorey 1-56	Julius Giesler
Kendallville	A. M. Milnar 1-56	Herald P. Shew
Lebanon	Herbert L. Ransdell 1-56	R. H. Kinkaid
Linton	Rob't. C. McFadden 1-56	Harold L. Jones
Madison	Charles Vaughn	Catherine Wildman

KANSAS—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Hays*	Vernon E. Meckel 4-53	Victor Wells
Iola	Chas. L. Wilson 5-53	T. E. Shanahan
Liberal*	Clyde Ross 4-53	Paul Burke
McPherson	Homer J. Ferguson 4-53	Olive Oakley
Olathe	Lloyd H. Squires 4-55	Aaron W. Reitz
Pratt	R. A. Flanders 4-54	E. J. Ball
Russell*	H. P. Beeman 4-53	R. E. Boxberger
Wellington	M. M. Vandenburgh 4-53	Bernice S. Lindberg

KENTUCKY—20

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Bellevue	R. P. Hummel 1-54	Frank X. Braun
Corbin*	J. H. Meredith 1-54	Harold L. Gant
Danville	H. L. Nichols 1-54	Jason Wesley
Dayton	Walter Pilgrim 1-55	Frank J. Staab
Elizabethtown	Harry M. Miller 1-54	Miss Cecil Franks
Georgetown	Joe E. Johnson 1-54	Claude M. Hood
Glasgow	Leslie Moran 1-54	Malcolm R. Smith
Harrodsburg	B. M. Royalty 1-54	Mary G. Renfro
Hazard*	M. K. Eblen 1-54	Naomi Buckner
Jenkins	Harold Davis 1-54	G. K. Cantrell
Ludlow	J. E. Crowe	Winferd Smith
Mayfield	Scott Lemon	
Maysville	Rebekah Hord	Hazel Larkin
Mount Sterling	R. L Barnard 1-54	E. O. Crooks
Murray	Geo. Hart. 1-54	C. B. Grogan
Paris	Geo. L. Doyle 1-54	Louis Elvove
Pikeville	T. M. Stratton 1-54	Jack Elswick, Jr.
Princeton	Clifton Hollowell 12-53	Mrs. Mary G. Spickard
Somerset	A. A. Offutt 1-54	W. A. Moore
Winchester	John A. Snowden 1-54	B. C. Taylor

LOUISIANA—22

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Abbeville	J. E. Kibbs 4-54	Jo Ann Russo
Covington	Emile L. Menetre 6-55	M. P. Blache
De Ridder	A. L. Stewart 7-54	A. R. LeCompte
Eunice	Dr. J. J. Stagg 7-53	Wade J. Guillet
Franklin	W. McKerall O'Neill 6-54	E. J. Champagne, Jr.
Hammond	James A. Stire 7-53	Vesta C. Rownd
Jackson	James M. Norsworthy, Jr. 9-56	T. J. Fore
Jennings	John L. Conner 7-53	A. T. Maund
Kenner	J. S. Kofler, Sr. 7-54	Philomene Paasch
Minden	John T. David, Sr. 4-54	W. E. Fox
Morgan City	Dr. C. R. Brownell 12-54	Esten F. Smith

Martinsville	Kenneth A. Watson 1-56	Fred L. Payton
Mount Vernon	Paul Hironimus 1-56	John D. Jones
Noblesville	Herman E. Lawson 1-56	Louise Decker
Plymouth	Leotto C. Peterson 1-56	Geo. E. Cussen
Portland	L. Dale Miller 1-56	Ralph W. Green
Princeton	Vern Woodruff 1-56	Wm. R. Davidson
Rushville	William Winship 1-56	John Geraghty
Seymour	Donald L. Heiwig 1-56	Ralph J. Lucas
Speedway		J. Wayne Baxter
Sullivan	Thos. M. Grayson 1-56	Kathryn M. Grayam
Tell City	Nicholas Beumel 1-56	Russell Poehlein
Tipton	Wm. D. Hiatt 1-56	Mary A. Ramsay
Warsaw	Paul E. Hodges 1-56	Glenn M. Mitchell
Whiting	Andrew S. Kovacik 1-56	Geo. Palenchar
Winchester	Floyd L. Warren 1-56	D. M. Simmons

IOWA—28

Algona	Byron P. Richardson 1-54	Ivy D. Scuffham
Atlantic	Howard F. Lundberg 1-54	Hawley Lynch
Bettendorf	T. Lowell Niswander 1-54	Mae G. Steffen
Carroll	A. N. Neu 1-54	T. J. Kerwin
Centerville	John R. Davison 1-54	T. C. Evans
Chariton	N. W. Cloud 1-54	Ray W. Smith
Cherokee	Geo. P. Rapson 1-54	J. A. Cary
Clarinda*	Don D. Drake 1-54	R. H. Van Deusen M
Creston	A. W. Cook	G. R. Heflin
Decorah	Floyd A. Hexom 1-54	Chas. Anderson
Estherville	S. G. Ewen 1-54	Glenn L. Story
Fairfield	Wayne Vorhies 1-54	Loy R. Harris
Grinnell	Tom Godfrey 1-54	H. B. Lowrey
Indianola	L. H. Myers 1-54	Carl P. Brown
Knoxville	Adolph Larson, Sr. 12-53	Mrs. Dorothy Jolliffe
Le Mars	R. I. M. Long	F. W. Stamp
Marion	M. H. Biddick 1-54	Mrs. Neva Fuller
Mount Pleasant*	Rudolph Eckey	J. P. Budde
Oelwein	R. A. Harrington 1-54	Gordon K. Sanford
Perry	Leslie R. Wright 1-54	Albert F. Vogt
Red Oak	Robt. E. Johnson 1-54	F. H. McLaughlin
Shenandoah*	W. R. Day	D. W. Behm
Spencer	C. E. Curtis 11-53	Cliff Bowman
Storm Lake	O. J. Grau 1-54	Elwin Lindlief
Washington	W. B. Dupuis 1-54	John K. Sowash
Waverly	F. W. Osincup 1-54	Ray Hoth
Webster City*	Geo. McCollough 1-54	L. L. Doolittle
West Des Moines	C. K. Giles 1-54	Elmer P. True

KANSAS—10

Abilene*	W. A. Shivers 4-53	K. G. Bittel
Concordia*	R. H. Johnston 4-53	J. D. Alexander

Natchitoches	Frank M. Kees, Jr.	Henry H Breazeale
Oakdale	C. H. Fenstermaker 6-56	Mrs. Bobbye Dean
Pineville	W. E. Kees, Jr. 7-54	Ellis L. Corley
Plaquemine	Chas. P. Schnebelen 7-56	Harry K Gallagher
Rayne	W. J. Gossen 7-54	U. J. Prevost
Sulphur	Adias Saunier 7-54	Mrs. Ruth Human T
Tallulah	W. P. Sevier, Jr. 54	Pauline W. Belott
Thibodaux	Chas. E. Delas 1-54	Chas. O. Naquin
Ville Platte	Harvey LeBas 6-53	J. Emile Pucheau
Westwego	Robert J. Duplantis 4-53	Adeline Martinez
Winnfield	D. C. Allen 54	G. P. Long

MAINE—14

Belfast*	Lewis F. Greene 3-54	Mrs. Dorothy Winters
Brewer*	Gerald D. Robertson 1-54	Paul Clish
Fairfield t*		Wm. E. Burgess
Fort Kent t*		Mrs. A. R. Bourgoin
Gardiner	Percy K. Hanson 1-54	H. N. Bachelder
Houlton t*		J. M. Austin M
Kittery t		
Millinocket t	L. P. Montgomery C 3-54	J. F. Tingley
Old Town*	B. W. Spencer P 1-54	Mrs. Inez I. Priest
Presque Isle*	J. Roger Erskine C 1-54	Opal I. Gray
Rockland*	Carl M. Stilphen C 12-54	Gerald U. Margeson
Rumford t*		Amy B. Lyon
Skowhegan t*		Myra French
Van Buren t*		Vivian N. Tardiff

MARYLAND—7

Elkton	Henry H. Mitchell P 6-53	De Lancey Scott T
Frostburg	Jesse F. Jacobs 5-54	Alex G. Close
Greenbelt*	Frank J. Lastner 9-53	Winfield McCamy
Havre de Grace	Walter McLhinney 5-53	Edward U. Way
Riverdale	F. W. Waigand, Sr. 5-53	J. Power Waters
Rockville*	Daniel R. Weddle 5-54	Sara A. Mortimer
Westminster	Joseph L. Mathias 5-54	John R. Eckard

MASSACHUSETTS—25

Abington t	Vinson Blanchard C 1-54	Kathleen Coughlin
Ayer t	Joseph M. Markham C 3-54	Theodore W. Barry
Canton t	Francis J. Carroll C 1-54	Maurice E. Ronayne, Jr.
Dracut t	Amedee R. Guimond C	Hector H. Berube
Dudley t	Joseph F. Begrin C 3-54	Lillian G. Dwyer
Franklin t	Harry W. Vozella C 1-54	George W. Dana
Great Barrington t	Lawrence Barbieri C 2-54	Joseph Casey
Ipswich t*	Nathaniel Quint C 3-54	Anthony Murowski
Longmeadow t	Colin O. Cathrew C 2-55	Frank E. Smith
Ludlow t	Robert Mackintosh	David B. Miller
Mansfield t*	Royal Patriquin C	H. Lincoln Paine

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MASSACHUSETTS – Continued		
Maynard t	J. P. Dineen C 3-54	Eleanor Jones
Montague t	John A. Charron C	Lawrence M. Killelea
North Andover t	Arthur A. Thomson C	John J. Lyons
Orange t	John W. Blackmer	Robert H. Anderson
Oxford t	James E. Conlon C	F. P. T. Harrington
Rockland t	Arthur H. Marks C 3-54	Ralph L. Belcher
Somerset t	Fernald L. Hanson C 3-54	Harold J. Regan
Spencer t	Leo E. Aucoin C	Wm. A. Thibault
Swansea t	Harold K. Hudner 3-54	Albert B. Almy
Uxbridge t	Lester J. Cook C 2-55	Mrs. N. M. Howlett
Ware t	R. G. Bourdeau C	Peter Rzeznikiewiewicz
Whitman t	Clinton G. Bradshaw C 3-54	Mrs. Mildred McKenna
Williamstown t	Henry Montgomery C	John H. Quinn
Winchendon t	Robert L. Abare C 3-54	Arthur E. Evans
MICHIGAN—37		
Alma*	Everett E. Thompson 5-53	A. O. Burkholder
Big Rapids*	Donald Rankin 5-54	Ronald Manchester
Buchanan*	Rob't. C.Strayer 4-53	Harry A. Post
Center Line	James L. Eisele 4-54	Wm. Steinhaus
Charlotte	Herbert R. Black 4-53	Ralph R. Arnold
Cheboygan*	John E. Werner 4-54	Oscar E. Anderson
Clawson*	Elbert Z. Johnson 4-53	Gertrude Cadger
Coldwater	Frederick H. Weeks 4-53	Dorothy Lehmann
Dowagiac	Sherman L. Loupee 5-53	Harry Kennedy
East Grand Rapids*	John A. Collins 5-53	Louis F. Battjes
Garden City	Enos W. Schaller 11-54	Douglas F. Waddell
Grand Haven*	Claude Ver Duin 5-53	J. Nyhof Pcel
Greenville	Lowell A. Spires 4-53	Gladys E. Ayres
Grosse Pointe	R. B. Netting 11-53	Norbert P. Neff
Grosse Pointe Farms	Wm. F. Connolly, Jr. 4-53	Harry A. Furton
Hancock	E. M. Widenborher 4-53	John L. West
Hastings	John W. Hewitt 4-54	Franklin C. Beckwith
Hillsdale	Lucien D. Walworth 4-53	R. M. Vaughan
Ionia	C. A. Balice	R. F. Coon
Iron Mountain	Reuben T. Anderson 4-53	Harold Lindholm
Ishpeming*	Emil Aho 11-53	Wilfred J. Brewer
Kingsford*	Paul Farrington 4-53	J. J. Cummings M
Lapeer*	W. E. Rowdem 4-53	F. J. Stephenson
Ludington*	Dan R. Rathsack 5-54	Clarence Fonnesbeck
Manistee*	Arne Hansen	Margaret Fett
Manistique*	Vern C. Linderoth 5-54	Alex Robertson
Marshall	Lewis Storr 4-53	Norman Holt

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MISSISSIPPI – Continued		
Columbia	Bernard Callender	Mrs. H. W. Hargrove
Corinth	Leslie T. Horn 10-54	Gerald Harrison
Grenada*	Dr. R. A. Clanton 5-56	Mrs. Clara B. Criss
Kosciusko	Claude J. Woodward 7-53	Victoria Lee Niles
Louisville	Roger Parkes 7-53	H. C. Earhart
Picayune	Claiborne McDonald, Sr. 7-53	A. J. Reed
Starkville	Grady Imes 7-53	Carter Parker
West Point	Thompson McClellan	H. L. Murphy
Yazoo City	W. S. Perry	P. E. Maxwell
MISSOURI—28		
Berkeley	Wm. Bangert 4-54	Dorothy Wilson
Booneville	S. L. Jewett 4-54	Hillard Selck, Jr.
Brentwood	A. R. Parker 4-53	Chas. C. Crosswhite
Brookfield*	Herbert M. Stanley 4-53	Celia Clancy
Caruthersville	W. D. Byrd 4-54	Mrs. Louella Peck
Charleston*	Robert R. Davis 4-53	T. A. Zilafro
Chillicothe	Robert A. Staton 5-53	Mrs. S. M. Thompson
Clinton	R. J. Wastell 4-54	A. J. Mann
De Soto*	E. G. McCreary 4-53	A. L. Schwaegerle
Excelsior Springs*	Floyd Martin 4-53	George Sedar
Festus	Harry Wilson 5-55	W. E. Evans
Flat River	J. W. Watts	Maymie A. Johnson
Kennett	L. A. Pickard 4-55	T. R. Legan
Kinloch	Richard Herndon 4-53	Florence Simpson
Ladue	Edward S. Funsten 4-53	Thos. G. Rutledge
Lebanon*	Millard C. Bahr 4-53	Henry Hufft
Lexington	Henry Dankers 4-54	John Bowman
Marshall*	J. Leo Hayob 4-53	Mrs. Mabel Noble
Maryville	Clyde M. Roberts 4-53	Mrs. Zena L. Hainey
Neosho*	B. C. Sutherland 4-53	M. R. Gibson
Nevada*	C. P. Frazier 4-53	Carol Cox
Pine Lawn	C. O. Close 4-53	G. Auty
Rolla	Earl G. Hudgens 5-53	Walter L. Bradford
Trenton	Clyde C. Evans 4-55	Lucille Love
Warrensburg	Harry R. Garrison 4-54	Harry B. Turney, Jr.
Washington	A. R. Pearson 4-54	A. G. Filla
Webb City	Clarence S. Fly	E. R. Justin
Wellston	Leo J. Hayes 4-54	Arthur M. Daniel
MONTANA—6		
Glendive	James Osborne 4-54	W. A. Christiani
Havre	Oval S. Hatler 5-53	Paul Nalivka

Melvindale	Raymond J. Petroni 1-55	Mrs. Irene Coogan
Negaunee*	Geo. E. Sivula 1-54	Jacob H. Anderson
Oak Park	Richard Marshall	John F. Rivard
Petoskey*	Emery O. Nyman 4-53	Victor D. Cannon
Plymouth*	Russell M. Doone 4-53	Lamont C. BeGole
South Haven	Chas. H. Tait 4-53	Russell Tait
Sturgis*	Raymond Parker 5-53	Chas. Hobel
Three Rivers*	Frank R. Warner 11-53	John H. Linsner
Trenton	Gordon L. Strohm P 3-55	F. E. Pomeraning
Wayne*	Wilson J. McCormick P 3-55	Clarence H. Ladd

MINNESOTA—31

Alexandria	C. R. Hove 3-54	Carl I. Ericson
Anoka*	R. B. Ehlen 4-53	C. Rudolf Johnson
Chisholm	Harry K. Barnes 1-54	Max A. Nornberg
Cloquet	Roy W. Ranum 1-54	John W. Boyer
Columbia Heights*	John Stopka 7-53	Rosella C. Johnson
Crookston	Harold Thomforde 1-54	Norman Hanson
Crystal	Harvey Heise	B. E. Scott
Detroit Lakes	J. K. McCarthy 3-54	L. E. Learned
East Grand Forks	E. L. Enright	A. G. Rand
Edina	Dr. Reuben Erickson	Bower Hawthorne
Ely	John M. Koschak 1-55	A. O. Knutson
Eveleth	Peter Kerze 1-54	Elmer A. Taipale
Fairmont	K. M. Brown	Stanley Stewart
Golden Valley	A. G. Stasel 1-54	Kenneth W. Rahn
Grand Rapids	L. J. Thomas 12-53	Frank Sherman
Hastings	Frank Cahill 5-54	Grant W. Johnson
Hopkins*	W. Harlan Perbix 6-53	A. W. Elmquist
International Falls	Archie R. Kelley 4-54	Vernon L. Peterson
Little Falls	R. J. Phillips	C. E. McPherson
Marshall	Geo. Abrahamsen 4-53	H. N. Harmon
Montevideo*	H. A. Roust 1-55	A. E. Swenson
New Ulm*	Dr. Theodore Fritsche 1-55	A. C. Sannwald
Northfield	O. S. Jackson 3-54	H. E. Tufte R
Pipestone	Lloyd Tobias 4-53	Harold Gilmore
Roseville	Geo. S. Connor 1-54	B. H. Hammersten
St. Peter	Geo. W. Anderson 4-53	Agneta E. Kohl
Stillwater	E. W. Hinner 1-55	L R. Brower
Thief River Falls	H. E. Simons	P. G. Pederson
West St. Paul	John V. Sperl 1-55	Earl Zehnder
Willmar	Harold E. Miller 4-53	Einar H. Brogren
Worthington	H. E. Davidson 4-53	C. S. Thompson

MISSISSIPPI—13

Aberdeen	H. G. Howell	R. C. Maynard
Brookhaven	J. H. Campbell 6-53	Kate Scott
Canton	M. F. Simpson 7-53	Bertha McKay
Cleveland	Wattie Bishop 7-53	Dorothy N. Wilson

Kalispell	D. M. McBride 5-53	W. H. Boberg
Lewistown	E. O. Kindschy 4-53	H. E. Pierce
Livingston	Daniel N. Miles 5-53	Wm. C. Anderson
Miles City	F. L. Denson 5-53	Ray Addington

NEBRASKA—9

Alliance*	Lee Strong 4-53	F. R. Notsow
Columbus	L. L. Nauenb	A. W. Fischholz
Fairbury	Oscar Milius 4-53	Grace G. Merrick
Falls City	Paul D. Zimmer 5-54	Russell Pollard
Lexington*	J. L. Olsson P	S. Y. Gillan
McCook*	Arthur John 4-54	Rosalie Weskamp
Nebraska City	Victor D. Bremer 4-54	Mrs. Ethel Gaskill
South Sioux City	Wilbur E. Allen 4-54	Phil Scaletta
York	Ivan E. Fleming 4-53	Edwin Roberts

NEVADA—2

Elko*	David Dotta 6-55	Berniece Gregory
Sparks	D. J. Fodrin 5-55	Claude Cauble

NEW HAMPSHIRE—7

Derry t*	Frank T. Buckley C	Mrs. Gladys Downing
Exeter t	John E. Lary C	Mrs. E. Zarnowski
Franklin	Wiggin S. Gilman 1-54	Mildred S. Gilman
Hanover t	Archie B. Gile C 3-54	L. L. Blodgett
Lebanon t	W. D. Dubuque C	Mrs. Irene Foster
Newport t*	R. J. Barrett C 3-54	L. F. Dudley
Somersworth	Roemo St. Laurent 1-54	Napoleon Berube

NEW JERSEY—75

Audubon	Richard A. Park 5-53	Chas. R. Dietz
Bellmawr	Eugene Haag 1-56	John Heller
Bogota	Geo. E. Quinn 1-54	Melville W. Smith, Jr.
Boonton	Walter A. Peterson 1-54	Thos. E. Hopkins
Bordentown	Lewis M. Parker 5-53	John R. Dougherty
Bound Brook	Thos. H. Warwick 1-54	Everest L. Belli
Caldwell	Donald G. Lockward 1-55	G. W. Van Der Decker
Carlstadt	Geo. Hollenbeck 1-54	James B. McCoy
Cedar Grove tp	Arthur T. Wraback 5-55	Mrs. M. C. Anderson
Chatham	Stephen R. Brown 1-54	John H. Mowen
Dunellen	Albert J. Roff 1-54	Geo. J. Bache
East Rutherford	Harold J. Hollenbeck 1-54	Wm. E. De Nike
Fairview	Louis Battaglia 1-54	Geo. Ebel, Jr.
Florence tp	Michael Chanti 1-54	Charles B. Green
Freehold	Willard E. Prigge 1-54	C. H. Wilbur
Glassboro	Frank Toughill 1-55	Arman Schnetzler
Glen Ridge	A. Lionel Reid 1-54	James S. Brown
Glen Rock	F. A. Demarest 1-54	Ruth G. Sterger
Guttenberg	Herman G. Klein 1-54	Peter Heinz

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
NEW JERSEY—Continued		
Haddon Heights	J. Hartley Bowen 12-53	G. Winfield Saver
Haledon	Geo. A. Bernascone 1-55	Andrew A. Heller
Hammonton	P. A. Colasurdo 1-54	John Jacobs
Hasbrouck Heights	H. G. Moersdorf 1-54	Robert I. Rafford
Highland Park	Joseph C. DeCoster 1-54	J. Ford Flagg
Keansburg*	Felix J. Brennan 5-53	Richard A. Jessen
Keyport	Herbert R. Rothenberg	Adelaide B. Crammer
Lawrence tp	J. Russell Smith 1-55	Mrs. Della I. Nash
Leonia	Dudley C. Allen 1-54	C. J. Kirkland
Little Falls tp	Andrew J. Yuill	Robert B. Jacobs
Livingston tp	Andrew C. Axtell 1-54	Chas. G. Zahn
Lower Penns Neck tp	Joshua B. Vincent	Jean A. McDonough
Madison tp	Donald A. Morrison 1-54	Elsa S. Wick
Manville	Geo. Papawick 1-56	Peter Menzak
Maple Shade tp.	Herman Gansz C 1-54	Wm. E. MacKinney
Maywood	C. Elmer Wright 1-54	Catherine Ogden
Metuchen	Joseph L. Costa 1-54	R. D. Renninger
Middlesex	Louis Staffelli 1-54	Elmer C. Hoagland
Midland Park	Peter W. Passaro 1-54	Abram L. Yonkers
Moorestown tp	Allan B. Nixon C 1-55	R. J. Ballantype
Morris tp	Alfred S. Mills 12-54	David Scott
Mount Holly tp	C. Clinton Smith 1-54	Edward G. Hawkins
New Milford	Mario K. La Barbera 12-54	Frank Kehar
Newton	Frank W. Howell, III	Stanford B. Tidaback
North Brunswick tp.	Fred J. Hermann C 1-54	Nelson Birch, Sr.
Ocean City	Edward B. Bowker 5-55	Regina B. Rodgers
Oceanport	Edward C. Wilson, Sr. 1-54	Wm. P. Fleckner
Palisades Park	John J. Dickerson	Miss Mary E. McGee
Palmyra	Charles V. Dickinson	George Spencer
Paramus	Fred C. Golda 1-55	Harvey W. Hebberd
Paulsboro	Joseph H. Enos 1-54	Walter C. Thomson
Penns Grove	Hollis F. Ashcraft 1-54	W. R. Cochran
Pequannock tp	Geo. L. Breen 1-54	Carl I. Edwards
Pitman	W. S. Gibbs 1-54	Earl S. Curry
Prospect Park	Tice De Jong 1-55	John Pruiksma
Raritan	James Forgione 5-55	Oscar Kaus
Ridgefield	Fred W. Meuter 1-54	Otto Ehrlich
River Edge	James Farrell 1-54	John F. Thompson
Riverside tp	Melvin Bentzel 1-56	Elmer T. Dechant
Saddle River tp	Walter W. Ochsner 1-54	Joseph Gardiner
Salem	Thos. J. Grieves 1-56	W. B. Dunn R
Scotch Plains tp	Philip G. Cobb	Chas. H. Roberts
Secaucus	John J. Kane 1-54	Alexander Schiesel
NEW YORK—Continued		
Ilion	Dr. Y. L. Power	Roy W. Bennett
Lancaster	Walter F. Braun 4-54	Michael J. Garry
Larchmont	Walter B. C. Washburn 4-54	Margaret E. Lord
Lindenhurst	Alex Jaeger 4-53	Robert W. Wild
LittleFalls	Willard M. Topper 1-54	Edward Wagner
Malone	E. J. Timmons	Kenneth F. South
Malverne	Frank B. Wenzel	Albert Brown
Mechanicville	Thos. E. Ryan 1-54	William E. Higgins
Medina	T. E. Barhit	S. T. Pratt
Mount Kisco	J. Edward Fox	Oscar E. T. Schonfield
New Hyde Park	J. G. Kammerer	Florence A. Stauss
North Pelham	Edward J. Matthews	Mrs. E. F. Waldron
North Tarrytown	Gabriel P. Hayes 4-53	Beatride Reilly
Norwich	Joseph Letson 1-54	Stuart C. Nelson
Nyack	John V. Kilby 4-53	John Bartels, Jr.
Owego	Geo. M. Decker 4-53	E. M. Mullen
Patchogue	Geo. E. Lechtrecker 4-54	Wm. W. Parrott
Pelham Manor	G. K. Blanchard	J. P. Batchelder
Penn Yan	Lewis A. Gracey 4-53	Wm. B. Manley
Port Jervis	James E. Cole 1-54	William C. Marchant
Potsdam	Harold A. Putnam 4-53	Clement C. Coleman
Salamanca	James J. Crowley 1-54	Clair C. Winship
Saranac Lake*	Alton B. Anderson 4-53	John E. Morgan
Scotia	William M. Turnbull	M. L. Osterhaudt
Seneca Falls	Fred L. Huntington 4-53	John C. Humphrey
Solvay	Stanley E. Major 4-55	Marc E. Castellani
Tarrytown	Edward N. Vetrano 4-53	Catherine P. McCaul
Tuckahoe	Milton A. Gibbons 4-53	Miss Sydney M. Stewart
Tupper Lake	E. R. Sutliffe 4-53	G. Ward Yeomans
Waverly	James S. Jackson	Charles W. McMahon
Wellsville	Thomas C. Martin	C. P. Duggan
Westbury	Geo. B. Knipfing 4-54	John A. Dwyer
Williston Park	Wm. J. Kelleher 4-54	Robert Kent
NORTH CAROLINA—23		
Asheboro*	J. F. McCrary 5-53	Chas. Hughes
Belmont	L. A. Brown 5-53	H. B. Gaston
Chapel Hill*	E. S. Lanier 5-53	Helen J. Giduz
Dunn*	Ralph E. Hanna 6-53	Chas. S. Storey
Graham	John M. Crawford 5-53	J. Boyd Jones
Hamlet	W. Stewart Gordon 5-53	H. B. Long
Hendersonville	A. V. Edwards 5-53	Lillian Perkins
Kings Mountain*	G. E. Still 5-53	Joseph R. Hendrick

South Amboy	Thorvald E. Olsen 1-55	G. F. Disbrow
South Plainfield	Henry E. Apgar 1-55	Chas. Carone
Springfield tp.	Robert W. Marshall	E. H. Worthington
Tenafly	Stanley D. Cattelle 1-54	Edwin B. Phillips
Totowa	Robert H. Boyle	Sidney J. Turner
Upper Penns Neck tp.	Wm. T. Bee C 1-54	Norris G. Hurley
Ventnor City	Warren E. Titus 1-55	Maurice Y. Royal
Vineland	John C. Gittone	Paul S. Johnson
Wallington	Walter Marut 1-54	Edward J. Stolarz
West Deptford tp	John J. Driscoll C 1-54	W. J. McEwen
Westwood	Arthur Gelnaw 1-55	Wm. L. Best
Wildwood	W. Harry Steele, Jr. 5-56	R. Leonard Byrne
Wood Ridge	Guy W. Calissi 12-53	Robert I. Stoesser

NEW MEXICO—10

Alamogordo*	Walter S. Mullins 2-55	B. E. Rutz M
Artesia	J. L. Briscoe 5-54	T. H. Ragsdale
Deming	Geo. A. Dowdle 5-54	E. J. Hooten
Gallup	D. F. Molleen 5-54	C. M. Sabin
Las Vegas (city)	Ivan J. Hilton 5-54	E. J. McWeine
Las Vegas (town)	Manuel J. Baca	Guadalupe Lujan
Portales	C. D. Patterson 4-54	Mrs. F. Miller
Raton	James Morrow 4-54	Mary R. Lingle
Silver City	David W. Boise 5-53	Hyman Kelley
Tucumcari*	Jack Ellison 1-55	J. M. Stark

NEW YORK—55

Amityville	Nelson S. Osborn 4-53	Rudolph Koop
Babylon	Gilbert C. Hanse 4-53	Schuyler L. Weed
Bath	Harold C. Lee 3-54	J. W. Taggart
Bronxville	James D. Miller 4-53	Richard L. Black
Canadaigua	Geo. W. Urstadt 1-54	Edward H. Lomber, Jr.
Catskill	Louis J. Casaregola P 4-53	Leon F. Spoor
Cedarhurst	Ernest E. Elderd 4-53	John C. Jack T
Dansville	F. Jay Smith 4-53	Herbert F. Kennedy
Depew	Walter Szyperski 4-53	Anthony J. Krieger
Dobbs Ferry	Walter V. Danahar 4-55	Margaret K. Glennon
East Aurora	Alfred R. Davison 4-54	Geo. M. Houliston T
East Rochester	Kenneth D. Mackenzie 4-53	Roland M. Furman
East Rockaway	Edward A. Talfor 4-53	Helene M. Dunn
Elmira Heights	Louis D. Polley 4-53	R. V. Dunbar
Fairport	Harry F. Van Horn 4-53	John J. Kenney
Fredonia	Edward F. James 4-53	Samuel L. Drayo
Great Neck	Mathew Grasberger, Jr.	Thomas H. Meade
Hamburg	J. Leo Goodyear	R. F. Ueblacker
Hastings-on-Hudson*	John E. Thilly 4-54	Sidney S. Frissell M
Haverstraw	Harry W. Schuler	Genevieve R. McCabe
Herkimer	Edward F. Sodolski	Mrs. H. F. Gillette
Hudson Falls	Henry J. Driscoll	John J. Etu

Laurinburg*	J. B. Hood 5-53	Kirby Harris
Lenoir	Earl H. Tate 7-53	E. A. Poe, Jr.
Lincolnton	E. C. Heavner	L. A. Heavner
Lumberton*	Hector MacLean 5-53	Mrs. R. S. Atkinson
Mooresville*	W. Fred Morrow 5-53	R. H. Peck
Morehead City	Geo. W. Dill, Jr. 5-53	John E. Lashley
Morganton*	R. E. Kibler 4-53	G. R. Trotter M
Mount Airy	W. F. Carter, Jr. 7-53	J. C. Hill
Newton*	J. R. Gaither 5-53	Loy E. Sigman
Oxford*	Hugh M. Currin 5-53	Thos. Mullins
Roanoke Rapids	W. H. Pruden 6-53	Dorothy S. Meyer
Smithfield	Rayford Oliver 5-53	N. G. Edgerton
Tarboro	H. I. Johnson 5-53	R. B. Josey
Washington*	C. O. Jordan	James W. Bowen
Waynesville	J. H. Way 5-55	Mrs. Lois J. Gentry

NORTH DAKOTA—6

Devils Lake	Dennis W. Kelly P 4-54	F. J. Burckhard A
Dickinson	FrankjP. Whitney P 4-56	D. D. Mars A
Mandan	John Handtman P 4-56	Arnold T. Livdahl A
Valley City	Omund B. Jacobson 4-54	F. K. Shearer A
Wahpeton	B. J. Williams 4-54	H. T. Hintgen A
Williston	W. N. Ditsworth P 4-54	H. L. Grimsdveldt

OHIO—60

Bay	J. Spencer Houk 1-54	Esther D. Aldrich
Bedford*	Ralph A. Brown 1-54	F. B. Morris
Bellevue	Homer A. Crecelius 1-54	Algie H. Arnholt
Brooklyn	John M. Coyne 1-56	Harry J. Brown F
Bryan	R. J. Christmann 1-54	Robert Hamet
Celina*	Ralph Murlin 1-55	Willard York
Cheviot	Edward C. Gingeroci 1-54	Emil Vale
Circleville	Edward M. Amey 1-54	Lillian Young A
Deer Park	J. E. Palmer 12-53	Rudolph S. Gruber
Delphos	John B. Lehmkuhle 1-54	A. J. Meyer A
Dover	Harry W. Stucky 1-54	A. W. Wagner A
East Lake	Laurence E. Bertrand 1-54	Mable P. Johnson A
East Palestine	Paul H. Merwin 1-54	Loren Oliver
Fairborn*	H. A. Dellinger 12-53	John M. Stritch
Fairview	Karl A. Bohlken 1-54	R. N. Heege A
Franklin	James Rossman 1-54	S. P. Mayer
Galion	Jay F. Nichols 1-54	James A. Nichols
Gallipolis*	Raymond T. Allison P 1-54	Otis Drummond
Grandview Heights	A. K. Pierce 1-56	Irene Fraser A
Greenville	Marion Perry 1-54	Ed Shafer A
Hillsboro	E. C. Wisecup 1-54	J. W. McCreight
Jackson	Holland S. Arthur 1-54	Walter Ridenour
Kenton	Lester J. Wilhoit 1-54	Marie C. Kordenbrock
Lincoln Heights	Arthur T. Shivers 1-54	Guy T. Westmoreland

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

OHIO—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Lockland	Albert M. Lefler 1-54	Frank F. Reed
Logan	Roger W. Friend 1-54	Judith Woolery
London	E. P. Speasmaker 1-54	Miss Lottie Daily
Lyndhurst	Elmer T. Elbrecht 1-56	Clara L. Brueggemyer F
Maumee	John Henderson 1-54	S. E. Klewer
Mayfield Heights	Henry Ritter, Jr. 1-54	Alice K. Supple F
Medina	August Eble 1-54	Myrl Mack
Miamisburg	James H. Kurtz 1-54	Raymond Hetzel
Mount Healthy	Walter W. Korn	Edward G. Rouff
Napoleon	F. H. Sauer 1-54	Earl Wirick
North College Hill	Robert J. Reuss 1-54	Harry Joesting
North Olmstead	Clarence J. Aviatt 1-54	E. M. Christman A
Norwalk	Edgar L. Tucker 1-54	Helen Lippert A
Oakwood*	E. J. Bates C 1-56	D. H. Thirkield
Oberlin*	John Kutscher C 12-53	Wallace Smith
Orrville	J. W. Evans 1-54	Ralph Kinsley A
Oxford	M. D. Worley 1-54	G. K. Hunsinger
Port Clinton	Carl Becker 1-54	Fred W. Nobis
Ravenna	Stanley B. Craig, Sr. 1-54	Paul Wilson
Reading	Chas. Gertz 1-54	Paul M. Mengelkamp
St. Bernard	Jos. L. Koetters 1-54	M. Vanden-Eynden A
St. Marys	Cecil Thwaits 1-54	Virgil Sullivan A
Shelby	J. H. Stimson 1-54	Chester P. Monn F
Tallmadge	Emmitt Orr 1-54	Jeanette Leigh
Toronto	Harry O. Hamilton 1-54	Ralph J. Hickey A
Uhrichsville	George Creager 1-54	W. R. Treadway A
Upper Arlington	Parker Z. Bloser P 1-54	C. C. Ryan
Urbana	B. Frank Ewing 1-54	Mrs. Edna Schafer
Wadsworth	Don Merriman 1-55	Susie Dilworth
Wapakoneta	George Andregg 1-54	Carl F. Hutchins
Wellston	Floyd Hollberg 1-54	Earl Littler
Wellsville	C. C. Leatherberry 1-54	E. J. Evans
Wickliffe	Howard B. Beebe 1-56	Harry H. Gleason F
Willoughby	Jack L. Easton 11-53	Lillian Van Deusen
Wilmington	Malcolm K. Arthur 1-54	Harold A. Gehringer
Wyoming*	Ralph F. Foster 12-53	Chas. B. Lewis

OKLAHOMA—24

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Altus	Ryan Kerr 5-53	Mrs. Luella Savage
Alva	Arthur Lane 5-53	Harold W. Wilson
Anadarko*	Rollin Hutchins 5-53	Daisy Campbell
Bethany	S. P. Dawson 5-53	Frankie Jeringar
Blackwell	Alfred B. Porter 5-54	Carl Randall

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Brownsville	Paul Thomas, Jr. B 1-54	W. S. Conwell S
Camp Hill	Christian L. Siebert B 1-54	James F. Brooke, Jr. S
Canton tp	Russell Romano 1-54	Leslie Wanen S
Castle Shannon	E. A. Obringer B 1-54	F. J. Rozzo S
Centerville	George Laskody B 1-54	
Charleroi	James W. McGuire B 4-53	Mrs. V. D. Zampatti S
Clearfield	Milford Bratton B 54	Dorothy Carbaian S
Clifton Heights	Herbert J. McKeaige B 1-54	Ernest H. Barlow
Coaldale	Evan Johnes B 1-54	
Collingdale	Samuel L. Neville B 1-54	James W. Swindell S
Corry	J. Fred Kinley 1-54	Don D. Williams
Crafton	Tim F. Dunn 1-54	Wm. A. England S
Danville	Sam Keefer B	J. L. Geist S
Derry tp	P. J. Kuhn P 1-58	Mrs. Ann M. Dinco S
Dickson City	J. J. Bobrowski B 12-54	Matt. Skrobiszewski S
Doylestown	Geo. C. Butler B 1-54	C. Leroy Frack S
Duryea	Jess Rutkoski B 1-54	Edmund Barlik S
East Pennsboro tp	J. H. Minnich 1-57	Russel Ready
East Pittsburgh	James J. Kelly B 12-53	James L. Oakes S
East Stroudsburg	L. J. Kleinle B 12-53	Sterling Cramer S
Edgewood*	K. B. Dixon B 1-54	Agnes B. Key S †
Edwardsville	Michael T. Walko B 1-54	Ralph Morgan S
Elizabethtown	Orville H. Schanger B 1-54	S. R. Jones S
Emmaus	Howard K. Deischer B 1-54	Oscar T. Iobst S
Ephrata*	David E. Good B 1-54	Carl W. Fuehrer M
Etna	Jacob J. Arenth B 1-54	W. M. Skertich S
Exeter	Mrs. Jean Campbell B 1-55	Evelyn Reese S
Ford City	Frank L. Bucks B 1-53	Mary Smolik S
Forest Hills	A. L. Koch B 1-54	F. V. Kovalovsky S
Forty Fort	Chas. F. Stretch B 1-54	Howard Richards S
Fountain Hill	R. M. McGovern B 1-54	
Frackville	James Amour B 1-54	Charles Snyder S
Freeland	James Ferdinand B 1-56	Paul Tucker S
Gettysburg	William G. Weaver B	Anna B. Dracha S
Glassport	Robert H. Shaw B 1-54	Regina Witkowski S
Glenolden	Lennard W. Warner B 1-54	Harry Simon S
Greenville	Kenneth J. Kilner 1-54	John S. Beachler S
Grove City*	R. H. Simmons B 1-54	Ralph E. Cannon
Hellertown	Warren C. Fritchman B 1-54	Paul Trumbower S
Hollidaysburg	James W. Hayes 1-54	John E. Shrum
Honesdale	Henry C. Pfannmuller B 12-53	Wm. E. Rummetsch S
Huntingdon	L. D. Daubenspeck B 1-54	Frances M. Oeffner
Jefferson	Clair E. Miller 1-54	

Bristow	John T. Sullivan 5-53	Fred Myers
Claremore	James B. Hammett 5-53	C. R. Ashley
Clinton	Denver Meacham 4-54	Ernest J. Stocks
Cushing*	Gene N. Hancock C	Loren Croak
Drumright*	H. F. Facked 5-53	H. H. Hunt
Edmond*	John Kessler 5-53	Flora Jeffries
Elk City	W. W. Blackburn 4-53	Helen Lester
Frederick	Allen R. Byrn 5-53	Eldon Boyd
Henryetta	Wilson Fisher 5-53	P. E. Lomax 5-53
Hobart	William Goode 5-53	Susie Barton
Holdenville	R. C. MacKey 5-53	Mabel Taylor †
Hugo	W. P. Patterson 5-53	F. M. Caldwell
Pauls Valley*	B. M. Paris 5-53	W. J. Harris
Pawhuska*	C. H. Carter 5-53	R. H. Grinstead
Perry	Henry Dolezal 5-53	Robert W. Wilson
Sand Springs	George E. Gilmore 5-53	Charles F. Colvin
Vinita	Chas. W. Green 5-53	Mrs. Aleda Warren
Wewoka	Dudley H. Culp 5-54	M. M. Sebastian
Woodward*	Brandon Frost 5-53	Mary Clift

OREGON—13

Ashland	P. H. Stansbury 1-56	J. B. Austin R
Baker*	James Hanley 1-55	Marcus P. Swan R
Coos Bay*	Robert Marsden, Jr. 1-55	H. Oscar Gulovsen
Grants Pass*	Robert C. Martin 1-55	Earl T. Simonsen
Hillsboro*	Leslie J. Alter 1-55	E. M. Bowman
La Grande*	E. H. Ford	Bryan Hibbets
Lebanon	Elmer Fitsgerald 12-54	Ilda Unger R
McMinnville	W. H. Barendrick	William A. Zosel R
Milwaukie*	Fred Sperr	Ellen Martin
North Bend	I. N. Hartley 11-54	Orr J. Lee R
Oregon City*	Richard W. Long 1-54	Mrs. Zella Bowers R
Roseburg*	Percy Croft 1-55	Mildred Hennessey
The Dalles*	M. A. Davidson 1-55	A. C. Grindle

PENNSYLVANIA—152

Archbald		Franklin L. Lane
Ashland*	Chas. L. Yeager B 1-54	Franklin L. Lane
Ashley	Della Grey B 1-54	Paxton Cole S
Avalon*	Ralph E. Newlin B 1-54	Geo. R. Landers
Baldwin	J. William Jordan B 1-54	
Bangor	Hayden B. Pritchard B 1-54	Wm. J. Sleeman S
Beaver	Robert P. Linn B 1-54	L. C. Kimple M
Bellefonte	Hugh M. Quigley B 1-54	Paul M. Dubbs S
Blairsville*	Wm. C. McKee B 1-54	John A. Fatora M
Blakely	John W. Taylor B 1-54	P. J. Matthews S
Brackenridge	Wm. A. Fischer B 1-53	John W. Roenick S
Bridgeport	Anthony M. Borzillo B 1-54	William M. Mulroy
Bridgeville	Dr. C. E. McMillen B 1-54	Francis W. Clarke S
Jenkintown	Harry Fritsch, Jr. B 12-54	A. C. J. Schabacker S
Jersey Shore	Dr. M. R. Derk B 1-54	Mrs. Irene B. Williams S
Kane	E. T. McDermott B 1-54	Wm. F. Bunce C
Kittanning	Harry E. Himes, Jr. B 1-54	Geo. W. L. Starr S
Kulpmont	John Kutchen B 11-53	Robert H. Parker S
Lancaster tp	Kendig C. Bare 1-54	Jeanette B. Ulmer †
Lansdale	E. K. Bean B 1-54	Florence R. Getz S
Lansford	Thos. J. Whildin 1-55	Edward T. Powell
Larksville	Charles Prohaska B 1-54	Stephen J. Zifchak
Lehighton*	Wm. F. Hummel B 1-54	D. Richard Wenner M
Lewisburg	Wm. B. Marsh B 1-54	W. Roger Fetter S
Lititz*	Benj. G. Forrest B 1-54	Orville F. Over M
Loyalsock tp	Frank A. Blaker C 12-55	Bruce E. Henry S
Luzerne	Wm. Barnes B 1-54	A. Tony Barbose S
Mauch Chunk tp	Dr. M. S. Mernov C 53	John C. Puschock S
Mechanicsburg*	Ray E. Hutter B 1-54	Samuel H. Pressley M
Media	J. Fred Schultz B 1-54	Paul L. Clark S
Middletown	Peck Garver B 1-54	Chas. B. Force S
Midland	Joseph P. Schulte B 1-54	Mrs. C. K. O'Harra S
Millvale	Regis J. McCarthy B 1-54	Harry J. Diller S
Milton*	Richard F. Seidel 1-54	H. F. Topper S
Minersville	Edgar Lewis B 1-54	Clarence A. Ritzel S
Monaca	Wm. W. Massey B 1-54	W. A. Eberle S
Monongahela	Wm. A. Polaski 1-56	Mark G. Borland
Monroeville	Samuel Jenkins 1-54	
Morrisville	Wm. Burgess, Jr. B 1-54	Wm. H. Howell
Mount Oliver	Charles W. Beckman 1-54	P. A. Erny S
Mount Pleasant	Michael DiMichele B 1-54	Frank Overly
Muhlenberg tp	Mahlon G. Butner 1-54	Mrs. A. L. Clammer
Nanty-Glo	Dominick Gelotte B 1-54	P. A. Yingling
Narberth	Sterling Chain B 1-54	Ruth Graham S
Nazareth	Walter Peters B 1-54	Frank Steckel
New Brighton*	George H. Preston B 1-54	Jo Ann Henry
New Cumberland	J. B. Know B 1-54	B. Paul Mouny S
Newport tp	Peter Keblish P 1-54	James E. Price S
Northampton*	Wm. Anthony B 1-54	Claude Fogelman
North Strabane tp	Ignatz Tomsic C 1-54	D. S. Smith, S
North Versailles tp	John Neckerauer C	Donald F. Bell S
Norwood	Clarence Englehart B 1-54	Wm. Kimber S
Oakmont*	W. R. Stopp B 1-54	Donald S. Harding M
O'Hara tp	P. Gates White C 1-54	R. J. Herpel S
Old Forge	Bart Petrini 1-54	Anthony Camarotta S
Olyphant	Edward Burke B 1-54	Joseph Sanko S
Palmerton	Paul Smith B 1-54	A. C. Schaefer S
Palmyra	Jay Krady B 1-54	Walter Light S
Penn (York Co.) tp	Howard Kendall P 1-55	John Wason
Pitcairn	James Porter B 1-54	Wm. M. Hick S
Prospect Park	Albert Mansure B 12-53	Gordon Granger S
Punxsutawney	George Crissman, Jr. B 1-54	Mrs. Mary L. Means S

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Quakertown*	Geo. A. Scholes B 1-54	R. L. Yanish M
Rankin	Louis L. Panzak B 1-54	Jos. L. Sabino S
Red Lion	Roy R. Smith B 1-54	Howard Keeports S
Ridgeway	Otto Plaster 1-54	Paul B. Grimes S
Rochester	William Wehr B 1-54	J. Walter Ewing S
St. Clair	W. T. Brady B 1-54	John Shandor S
St. Marys	James Shaffer B 1-54	Bernard Willard S
Sayre	R. C. Drake B 1-54	Thos. Kenrick S
Schuylkill Haven*	William Harnes B 1-54	Edwin Gerhard S
Scott tp	Ward Feitt	J. H. Prescott
Scottdale*	H. W. Weaver B 1-54	Ruth Kritschgau
Sewickley*	Charles P. Woods, Jr. B 1-54	Edward Ellerton
Sharon Hill	William H. Milliken, Jr. B 1-54	John A. Pfister S
Sharpsburg	Dennis Casper B 1-54	H. J. Hohman, Jr. S
Sharpsville*	Geo. Mahaney B 1-54	Mame Robins S
Shillington	Daniel Ludwing B. 1-54	Marie Kunkle S
Shippensburg	Elmer Zinn B 1-54	Paul Noftsker S
Somerset	John Schrock B 1-54	Richard Pile S
South Williamsport	George Snyder B 1-54	Chas. Sherwood S
Spring Garden tp	Paul Stock P 1-54	H. N. Mann S
Stroudsburg	H. H. Harris B 1-54	Harold Snyder S
Sugarcreek tp	Harry Montgomery	G. C. Klingensmith
Swatara tp	Morris Meily	Stanley Attick S
Swoyerville	Anthony Harzinski B 12-53	John Marcin S
Tarentum*	V. L. Henry B 1-54	Chas. McCall M
Taylor	Clyde Hendershot B 1-54	Ben Llewellyn S
Throop	Joseph Pisarcik B 1-54	Louis Girodano S
Tinicum tp	Ralph Kirk P 1-56	J. Earl Ritchey S
Titusville	Chester Hampton 1-56	George W. Becker
Tyrone	Emanuel Rodgers B 1-54	J. Scott Hommer, S
Upper Chichester tp	Harry R. Moser P 1-54	James C. Stewart S
Upper Moreland tp	Wm. Abbott P 1-54	Loewen M. Olt S
Vandergrift	Ralph W. McIntyre B 1-54	Ernest Magari S
Warminster tp	John B. Serrell	Jacob F. Koch
Waynesburg	Dr. R. B. Brown B 1-54	Roy N. Hawbaker M
West Hazleton	Wm. H. Berger B 1-54	Claude Brior S
West Pittston	Andrew Jones B 1-54	Roy Speece S
West Reading*	Earl D. Neidig B 1-54	Howard Rickenbach M
West View*	Walter Baker B 1-54	Naomi Guckert S
West York	A. E. Zellers B 12-53	P. Russell Kraber S
Whitehall*	James Hull B 1-54	William R. Fee S
White Oak	J. Denver Watson B 1-54	John J. Malone S
Wilkes-Barre tp	Gwilym Williams, Jr. P 1-56	Andrew Garber S

TENNESSEE—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Franklin	Frank Gray, Jr. 11-53	R. M. Liggett R
Gallatin	E. W. Thompson 1-54	I. C. Brown
Greeneville	C. M. Kiser 6-53	W. D. Guinn R
Harriman	Harold Williams 7-53	Anne S. Bolt
Humboldt	H. J. Foltz 1-54	Annie Lou Cox
La Follette	R. C. Alley 11-54	Hugh W. Heatherly R
Lawrenceburg	Edward M. Lindsey 7-55	Grady H. Carroll
Lebanon	W. D. Baird 1-54	J. S. McClain
Lenoir City	Guy F. Tallent 12-54	Henry C. Foster R
Lewisburg	L. H. Simmons 6-53	J. W. Arbuckle
McMinnville	R. L. Anderson 1-54	Elijah Woosley
Maryville	John C. Crawford, Jr. 9-53	J. F. Walker R
Paris*	J. J. Thompson 1-55	I. H. Dale R
Pulaski	Erskine Sharp	W. M. Rainey R
Shelbyville*	John D. Templeton 8-53	Lester Moore
Springfield	John R. Long, Jr. 7-53	Mrs. Mary B. Noles
Tullahoma	Jack T. Farrar 8-54	E. H. Campbell
Union City	Hardy M. Graham 1-58	Mrs. Frances C. Prather

TEXAS—78

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Alamo Heights	Jack Judson 4-53	G. V. Jackson, Jr. S
Alpine	John W. Gillett 4-54	John Stovell S
Aransas Pass*	E. F. Falgout 4-53	F. C. Bigelow
Arlington*	T. J. Vandergriff 4-53	J. Lloyd Browning
Athens	Chas. Frank Jones 3-54	G. I. Shelton
Ballinger	J. W. Moore 4-53	Fred Underwood S
Bay City	R. C. Gusman	Myrtle Smith S
Beeville*	A. Wolfshol 4-53	E. M. Quinn
Belton*	Elmer H. Hays 4-53	W. M. Farrell
Bonham*	Howard L. Crider	Paul Hendrix
Brady	J. Earl Rudder	Tommy S. Kyzar
Breckinridge	P. M. Faulkner 4-54	E. L. Maxwell S
Brenham	C. D. Dallmeyer 4-54	G. H. Zeiss S
Brownfield	H. W. Nelson 4-54	Alva J. Geron S
Cameron	O. W. Horstmann	Mrs. Neomi Needham S
Childress*	Dr. L. W. McClendon 4-54	James C. Hill M
Cisco	G. C. Rosenthal	Hal Lavery S
Cleveland	George Jordan 5-53	Maxine Gandy S
Coleman*	Wm. O. Leach 4-53	H. M. Collins
College Station*	Ernest Langford 4-54	Mrs. Florence Neelley
Colorado City*	Leonard Henderson	J F. Merritt
Commerce	L. G. Dickson 4-54	L. M. Stone S
Conroe	W. F. Newton 4-53	J. N. Meredith S

Williamsport	Frank A. Blaker C 1-56	Bruce E. Henry S
Wilmerding	Charles H. Klausing B 1-54	Mathew Wojton S
Wilson	Frank Moser B 1-54	James B. Acton S
Windber	M. J. Klena, Jr.	Joseph H. Alstadt S
Winton	Dr. James P. Lawler B 1-54	Beatrice Malone S

RHODE ISLAND—2

Barrington t	Oliver Thompson Jr. P 11-54	Henry E. Fowler
Warren t	Wilfred C. Jeffrey P	Charles C. Bliss

SOUTH CAROLINA—22

Abbeville	Henry G. Harris 4-54	J. M. Strawhorn
Aiken	H. O. Weeks	Lee D. Ellis
Beaufort*	Angus Fordham 5-55	Shirley Messano †
Bennettsville	Brooks Usher 5-53	E. W. Breeden
Camden*	Henry Savage Jr. 6-56	Louise Boykin
Chester*	E. B. Bagby 5-53	Hood Worthy †
Clinton	Joe Terry 9-54	W. B. Owens
Conway	A. C. Thompson 1-55	Mrs. Bessie Henry
Darlington	T. W. Buchanan 1-54	Jno. Peterson
Dillon	H. D. McPherson 4-53	O. J. Hayes
Easley	M L Lesley 4-53	C. B. Kirkley
Eau Claire	John Wilds 10-53	G. C. Robinett, Jr.
Gaffney	J. N. Lipscomb 3-54	I. Clyde Peeler
Georgetown	Sylvan Rosen 1-54	J P. LaBruce
Greer	Paul W. Smith 2-55	C. B. Cannon
Hartsville	R. B. White 1-56	L. W. Wilkerson
Lake City	W. W. Swightary 12-54	Margaret R. Duke
Lancaster*	K. C. Billings 1-54	Ivey Poovey
Laurens	Joe Medlock 7-54	F. H. Caine
Marion	T. Carroll Atkinson 4-56	Emerson Scott
Newberry*	J. E. Wiseman 1-54	W. C. Wallace
Union	J T. Gregory 6-54	Jean Arthur

SOUTH DAKOTA—7

Brookings	Lyle Cheever 5-55	C. B. Herreman A
Hot Springs*	Dr. D. W. Sewright 5-54	Willis L. Fox
Lead	Phillip Graves 5-57	Effie Lagg A
Madison*	Robert E. Hall 5-55	Geo. H. Simpson A
Pierre	J. B. Griffin 5-55	J. W. Ihli A
Vermillion	Ralph H Leer 5-54	Robert C. Walz
Yankton	Ernest A. Crockett 5-55	Anna M. Goetz A

TENNESSEE—23

Alcoa*	O. W. Brumfiel 7-53	W. H. Jones
Athens	Fred Puett 7-53	J. M Thompson R
Cookeville	Dero Brown 1-54	H E. Oakes
East Ridge	E. A. Boyd	J. W. Hardin
Fayetteville	P. D. Massey 10-54	Louise Sullivan

Crockett	T. D. Cradock 4-54	J D. Woodson S
Crystal City*	B. H. Holsomback 4-53	June Brodhurst
Cuero	J. T. Newman 4-53	Arthur Fischer S
Dalhart*	J. Eddie Jones 4-53	Nellie Childers S
Donna	Dale S. Washburn 4-54	A. F. Hester, Jr. S
Dumas	H. L. Hooten 4-53	J. V. Mills
Eagle Pass	A. D. Eidson 4-54	D. E. Wueste, Sr. S
El Campo	Joe A. Sears 4-54	Ruth Bowen
Ennis	W. L. Maroney 4-53	M. B. Moseley S
Falfurrias	R. R. Scott 4-53	Avelino Salinas
Freeport	W. V. Curry 4-53	Herbert Teinert S
Galena Park	William Philpot 4-54	B. F. Dominy S
Gladewater	Carl Bruce	H. I. McAfee
Gonzales	Geo. C. Seydler 4-54	George O'Connor S
Graham*	V. O. Rosser, Jr. 4-54	James Swaim S
Haltom	J. C. Gunter 4-53	C. C. Wilson
Henderson	L. H. Reed 4-54	W. M. Armstrong
Hereford*	S. O. Wilson 5-53	Mable Barnhart
Hillsboro	Abner Bryant 4-53	Brooks Hord S
Huntsville	Sam Robbins 4-54	Mrs. Kate Ross S
Jacinto City	C. L. Dacus 4-53	Ruby Hancock
Jacksonville*	T. E. Acker 4-53	George Crawford
Kermit	Frank Williams	E. P. Young, Sr.
Kerrville*	Dr. J. L. Bullard 4-53	Wm. Pitstick
Kilgore	E. C. Elder 4-53	U. W. Prater S
Killeen*	T. H. Norman 4-54	C. L. Keaton F
Levelland*	L. G. West 4-53	L. E. Mabe M
Littlefield	A. C. Chesher 4-53	W. G. Street S
Lockhart*	Sam H. Tabor	A. J. Storey S
Marlin	Terry Dickens 4-53	N. W. Goodrich S
Mexia*	W. M. Eubanks 4-53	J. R. Truett
Mineral Wells	George Barber 5-53	Mrs. Sarah F. Scott S
Monahans	Walter Harwell 4-53	Ernestine Starling S
Mount Pleasant*	Ivan Frizzell 4-53	Mrs. Letha Mankins S
Navasota*	Ralph W. Barry 2-54	Marion Brown Thomas
Pecos	E. W. Beauchamp 4-54	John Hogan S
Pharr	J. W. Witten	Ward Timlin S
Port Lavaca	George Craigen 4-54	Annie Charbula
Port Neches	James Bowlin 5-54	Geo. T. Boyd C
Raymondville	Mary C. Frost 4-53	C. E. Likin S
River Oaks	John H. Boyd 4-53	A. E. Kepley
Robstown	Phil Magee, Jr. 4-54	R. E. Coone S
Rosenberg	R. L. Ullrich 5-54	B. P. McMeans S
Rusk	W. H. Hanna 4-53	I. R. Aufricht S
San Marcos	Norman Jackson	Mrs. Helen Tatum
Seguin	Roger Moore 4-54	Irene Sonka S
Slaton	L. B. Wooton 4-53	J. J. Maxey S
Stamford*	C. C. Westfall	Alyene Lowe
Stephenville	Henry Clark 4-54	Rex H. Cates S

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
TEXAS—Continued		
Sulphur Springs*	H. W. Morris	W. M. France
Taylor*	R. E. Kollman C 4-54	Harold Williamson
Uvalde*	Joe W. Carper 1-55	R. W. Evans M
Weatherford	Jim Wright 4-54	C. E. Canafax S
Weslaco*	Herbert M. Pike 4-53	V. C. Thompson
Yoakum*	W. O. Afflerbach C 4-53	D. F. Swenson
UTAH—11		
American Fork	Willard R. Cleghorn 1-54	Ray C. Nelson R
Bountiful	V. T. Rice 1-54	Stanley Stringham R
Brigham City	Lorenzo Boot 1-54	Mrs. F. Christensen R
Cedar City*	L. V. Broadbent	Mrs. Ellen Simkins R
Murray	J. Clifford Hansen	A. W. Wahlquist R
Orem	J. W. Gillman 12-53	June B. Kendell R
Price	A. D. Keller 1-54	Ben Ward R
South Salt Lake*	Marlow Callahan 1-54	Hilda Kay
Spanish Fork	Marcellus Nielsen 1-54	Byron T. Geshson
Springville	Edward Clyde 1-54	Lloyd Ashcraft R
Tooele*	W. C. Tate 1-54	A. L. Hanks R
VERMONT—6		
Bennington*	George H. Plum	William C. Hogan
Montpelier	Anson F. Barber 3-54	Warren B. Lowe
Newport	Frank L. Jenne 3-54	Austin J. Beebe
St. Albans	Thomas Fitzgerald	Eugene H. Maneau
St. Johnsbury*	Harold Warren 12-55	William Bemis
Winoski	Armand Rathe 3-55	Eugene H. Manseau
VIRGINIA—18		
Big Stone Gap*	W. S. Beverly 9-53	Mary Lile
Buena Vista*	M. D. McKee 9-56	Ben Niswander
Clifton Forge*	Milton B. Whiting 9-54	Carter Gallagher
Colonial Heights	Fred Shephard 9-56	Charles Moorman
Covington*	G. Robertson 9-53	J. G. Kyle M
Emporia	H. F. Townsend 9-54	B. R. Collier
Falls Church*	Charles Kellogg 9-53	Harry Wells
Front Royal*	W. C. Deming 9-54	Johnnie Marchi
Galax*	B. D. Beamer 9-54	W. G. Andrews M
Lexington*	P. A. Holstein	D Allen Penick
Marion	Walter Jackson 9-54	H P. Gills R
Pulaski*	Howard Imboden 8-54	Mrs. Louise Logan
Radford*	Frank Smyth 9-54	C. L. Capito A
Salem*	James Moyer 8-54	W. J. McGhee

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
WASHINGTON—Continued		
Clarkston	Dr. L. A. Weeks 3-57	R. H. Kennedy
Ellensburg*	J. R. Peterson 6-53	Reeves R. Morgan
Kelso	Don L. Talley 6-57	Lora Blackstone
Mount Vernon	Harve E. Vaux 6-53	Frank E. Hunt
Port Townsend	H. E. Anderson 6-53	C. F. Christian
Shelton	Herbert Rotter 6-55	Alma Catto
Toppenish	J. D. Rathbun	Mrs. Aleta Bennett
WEST VIRGINIA—15		
Buckhannon	Fred Ballard 7-53	John Anthony
Dunbar	D. L. Salisbury 7-53	C. F. Stewart
Elkins	C. Wood Crawford 4-53	Russell Darling
Grafton*	Dorsey Bolyard 7-53	Dorothy Beavers
Hinton	Andrew Hopkins 7-53	Neta Jordan M
Keyser	Chester Compton 7-53	A. A. Jordan
Logan	Litz McGuire 5-53	Florence Wilks
Princeton	Joseph W. Lawson	Leslie E. Gadd R
Richwood	James Reynolds 7-54	Clifford Cutlip R
St. Albans	Gregory Funk 7-53	O. N. Slater
Vienna	J. Bert Dixon 7-53	Lawrence Stanley R
Welch	B. F. Howard 7-54	H. E. Payne
Wellsburg	P. P. Cipoletti 7-53	Mrs. Martha Crabtree
Weston	Fred Weber 7-53	Josephine Tierney
Williamson	Henry Hammond 7-55	Sam Cantees
WISCONSIN—23		
Antigo	D. B. McIntyre 4-53	G. M. Mikkelson
Baraboo	R. W. Prothero 5-54	J T. Walker
De Pere	E. A. Seymour 5-53	I. A. Smits
Fort Atkinson*	A. A. Statz P 4-53	E. F. Klement
Kaukauna	Joseph Bayorgeon 4-54	Karl Marzahl
Menomonie	Nick Michelbook 4-53	Alice Kenney
Merrill	G. R. Cotter 5-54	Robert Klug
Monroe	Brooks J. Dunwiddie 5-54	F. M. Bray
Oconomowoc	Frank Dumbeck 4-53	Edgar Otto
Oconto	Milton Cain 4-54	E. C. Krueger
Platteville	A. W. Hoosier 5-54	Robert Campbell C
Portage	Arno Miller 5-54	Frank Harding, Sr.
Prairie du Chien	K. J. Harvey 4-54	C. A. Piihal
Rhinelander	Stephen Harris Lewis 4-54	Jean Gilbertsen
Rice Lake	Frank Havel 4-54	G. M. Bailey T
Ripon	Robert Born 4-54	C. A. Whiting
Shawano	David Winter 5-54	Arnold Krohn

South Boston*	John Booth 9-53	J. L. Hardy
Virginia Beach*	P. F. Murray 9-54	R. A. Jones
Williamsburg*	Dr. H. M. Stryker 7-53	Mrs. Virginia Blanchard
Wytheville*	R. William Aurthur	Carrie R. Painter

WASHINGTON—11

Anacortes	Joe Hagan 6-53	Paul Flint, Jr.
Auburn	Dayton A. Witten	Robert E. Walker
Centralia	Claude Warren 6-55	Frances Laurila
Chehalis	Leonard Sonnemann 6-54	Constance Krater

Sparta	A. S. Eyler 4-54	Harry Beckman
Sturgeon Bay	Stanley Greene 5-54	E. S. Ackerman T
Waupun	William Lother 5-53	A. E. Haeft
West Bend	M. L. Gehl 4-54	Kenneth Weiss
West Milwaukee	Edward M. Stokke P	Herman Dieringer
Whitewater	Clair Benson 4-53	Lois Gnatzig

WYOMING—1

Rawlins	Sam Tully 1-55	Mary Ellen Sullins

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